

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany celebrated his ninetieth birthday on the 22d inst.

TEACHERS will read with unalloyed pleasure of the passage of the bill giving them pay for attendance at institutes.

FROM the princely salaries paid some base ball pitchers, one would imagine the position to be second only to the Presidency of the United States.

THE Tories of England have at last yielded to the inevitable, and acknowledged they cannot coerce Ireland. It is the dawning of another hope for the downtrodden race and Ireland's ultimate freedom and absolute home rule, which at one time appeared so hopeless, may not be so far off.

A resolution was passed on Tuesday in the Senate, providing for the appointment of a Legislative Committee to represent the law-making power of Pennsylvania at the celebration of the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

YOUNG MEN'S Democratic Clubs are being formed in some parts of the country, and now is an opportune time to organize throughout the Union. "In time of peace prepare for war," and the party which takes time by the forelock and strengthens its bulwarks before the campaign opens will have made an important step toward final success.

THE rumor given currency by Dr. Sowers that President Cleveland is failing in health and in danger of being curd down in middle life and usefulness by an insidious attack superinduced by his severe mental labor and lack of physical exercise, is denied by Col. Lamont. The Colonel says the President is in good physical condition and there is no reason for alarm in regard to his health. The presumption is that he will be in entirely too good condition and too lively in 1888 to suit some of his contemporaries.

THE czar of Russia is a practical demonstration of the old saw, "necessity is the head that wears a crown." He deplores the necessity which exists for precautions for his safety, but declares the bombs will not change his outlined policy, but it seriously interferes with his desire to travel over the country, personally inspect the existing state of affairs and intelligently apply the remedy. The czar's aversion to plunging Russia into a ruinous and fruitless war continues as great as ever. No change in his convictions in this respect is expected by his advisers except in conformity with his views on Russian imperial interests.

ONE disaster follows another so rapidly that the mind has scarcely stopped contemplating the horrors of a railroad smash-up, a fire, an earthquake, a cyclone or a falling bridge carrying its victims across the border between life and death, until some other locality claims attention as the scene of an unexpected and terrible catastrophe. The burning of the Richmond hotel in Buffalo last week has some points of horror about it that no human tongue can fully express. To be suddenly aroused from "tired nature's sweet restorer," only to realize that you are surrounded by flames from which there is no escape, would create a sensation which has never been fully described.

ALONG with the car stove for danger and destruction of human life may now be coupled the fire-trap hotel. These deadly agents should be forever relegated to the past. There have been a sufficient number of holocausts arising from the use of both to demand their exit. Between the two dangers, the traveling public is subjected to entirely too many risks to be contemplated with composure. In view of former disasters in hotels like that which occurred by the burning of the Richmond Hotel at Milwaukee, and the Southern Hotel at St. Louis still fresh in mind—it is astounding that in a city like Buffalo, a new hotel should have been allowed to be occupied by guests until it was clearly demonstrated to be fire proof with ample and convenient fire escapes.

THE land-grabbing monopoly is receiving an unusual amount of attention from the Knights of Labor, and their object—which is a very worthy one—is to make the system of appropriating and monopolizing lands by money-lenders and corporations so odious and unpopular that if it is not refrained from, laws may be passed limiting the area an individual or corporation may possess. The right and natural use of lands is for homes for the million; and the scheme, too long in vogue, of speculators buying it up in vast quantities for the purpose of flinging their coffers should be stopped. Especially does this system have an extremely expediting phase when English and other foreign capitalists are gobbling it up, who have no feelings in common with the American people. May the Knights of Labor succeed in their efforts.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S appointment of Trotter for Recorder in the District has thus far proven a happy one. Trotter has gone to work and shown by his application and aptness, as well as his natural and acquired qualifications for the position that he will fill the office with credit to himself and his race, and honor his appointment. He is an improvement society on Matthews, who was naturally surly, and has so far won the good graces of even his enemies. He is looked upon as a sort of natural curiosity—a kind of anomaly—by many of his colored brethren, who cannot harmonize a dark human skin and Democratic principles. This difficulty will pass away, however, as the colored race becomes more intelligent and less prejudiced. Even the colored citizens of this country will begin to realize soon that the Republican party of to-day is not the Republican party of the days of Abraham Lincoln.

THE pretended apprehension urged by those opposed to woman suffrage in the State of Kansas, that if women were granted the privilege of voting the better class would not avail themselves of their rights, is not borne out by present indications. The women are now waging a vigorous campaign in view of the municipal election soon to take place, and the prospects are that they will turn out to a woman and cast their ballots with as true an American feeling and with more grace and dignity than the majority of the men. When the women of Kansas exemptly to the world that there is nothing unwomanly in them voting at a municipal election, other states will follow the example of Kansas in vouchsafing to them the privilege of this natural right.

CONSTITUTIONS of some of the Pennsylvania legislatures will not feel very highly flattered over the fact that their Representatives had to be sent for to the sergeant-at-arms, Friday evening, in order to make out a quorum for the transaction of business.

Urbly boys playing truant from school are not more censurable than the Honorable (?) men sent to Harrisburg to make laws for the people, who absent themselves from their seats simply because they can. It is true many men sent to Harrisburg to make laws are at best only figure-heads, but when they get ten dollars a day for playing lawmakers, they are likely to be found in their places when sessions are called, instead of loitering around some drinking house or riding out free passes on the railroad. One thing this State and the whole country wants is officers who will be faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties. Give us good, true, loyal, able men to fill the positions of honor and trust, and the Government of the future will have no breakers to cross.

If proof had been lacking heretofore that reform is needed in the social circles of Washington, there is now no dearth of evidence on that point. There is nothing irregular in the salary of a United States Cabinet officer, yet few are able to live on the annual \$8,000 they receive, because of the exactions of Washington society. Speaker Carlisle considers himself too poor to accept the Treasury portfolio proffered him by President Cleveland, believing he would come out of the office impoverished since he has no millions to fall back upon. This is the Government that has permitted itself to become the prey of a senseless and brainless society custom that requires vast expenditures for mere display! At one time intelligence and brains were the highest passports in Washington society, but for years position and money have been the only requisites. With the return of the Democratic Administration to power, it would be a desirable consummation to have a return to Jeffersonian simplicity in Washington society circles.

AN Experiment at Profit Sharing. A very strong indication of the value of profit sharing as an amelioration of the friction between labor and capital, is afforded by a pamphlet published by Mr. H. O. Nelson, of St. Louis. This manufacturer gives the result of a year's experiment in the plan which was adapted from that in existence in France for the purpose of the safe left to Congress. The plan was adopted by the manufacturer gives the result of a year's experiment in the plan which was adapted from that in existence in France for the purpose of the safe left to Congress. The plan was adopted by the manufacturer gives the result of a year's experiment in the plan which was adapted from that in existence in France for the purpose of the safe left to Congress.

SINCE the passage of the Inter-State Commerce bill by Congress, the subject of railroad passes has been widely discussed, and the railroad managers, anticipating results, have started on their intention of issuing no more free passes after the first of next month. Although the Inter-State Commerce bill does not prohibit the issuing of free passes, the Constitution of Pennsylvania does, for it contains this provision: "No railroad, railway, or other transportation company, shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount, to any person except officers or employees of the company." In passing the Anti-Discrimination bill, now pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature, if the object of the framers of the bill is to comply with constitutional requirements it should be made broad enough to include in its measures the spirit of this clause of the Constitution, and prohibit the issue of free passes. Such a law would strike a majority of the members of the present Legislature very hard, for while they violate the Constitution with impunity, their inconsistency would be too glaring were they to openly violate their own law on the subject, and therefore it is hardly to be expected such a clause will be inserted in the pending bill.

ONE of the most important duties devolving upon the present Legislature is the proper re-appointment of the State into Congressional districts. As was feared, however, the majority at Harrisburg has proposed a division far from coinciding with the constitutional requirements. The proposed re-appointment is based entirely on political grounds, and in the language of the Philadelphia Times makes man's horns straight by comparison, and throws into the shade all the sheering gerrymanders of modern politics. It is done by small political groups who have not yet learned that strained districts without homogeneous people are valueless to party these days of general and growing political independence and they are inviting increased independence by the obvious attempt to obtain twenty-one of the twenty-eight districts for one party that would not be entitled over fifteen or a fair representative basis. It is a short-sighted policy on the part of the Republicans; for the attempt is so obviously to make the whole appointment subservient to partisan bigotry that the better class of Republican voters will revolt at the usurpation and bolt the party. If the political status of different sections of country are taken into account at all, and if the aim is to elevate the standard of our Representatives, the disposition should be to make the division so equal politically that each party would be obliged to nominate its best man to avoid defeat. The districts as now formed are, as a rule, fashioned to invite the boodler to contest them. The union of a number of counties distant from each other, with little intercourse or sympathy between the people, is just the sort of a district for the boodler to gather up, and compel the party to defeat itself by his election or accept defeat.

IT is important that an appointment should be made before an adjournment, but it is still more important that the appointment shall be fair and show an honest purpose, and that the counties composing each district shall be as compact as possible.

THE Illinois High License. The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican organ of that city, in a recent issue, says "High License law took effect in 1884. It closed 1000 saloons in the city of Chicago, and 4000 in the state. The revenue from liquor licenses in Chicago alone, rose from \$200,000 per year, to \$1,700,000. The law possessed other valuable features besides that of a fixed license of \$50 for the sale of ardent spirits. It provided that all municipal governments, on that Tuesday night delivered an address upon Labor, in the Hall of the House at Harrisburg.

It has always been contended by the Prohibitionists that high license never has reduced and never will reduce the number of places at which liquor is sold. Either they are wrong or the Chicago Tribune is wrong, and it seems to speak from the record.

—Representative Callaghan, of West-mooreland county, on Tuesday night delivered an address upon Labor, in the Hall of the House at Harrisburg.

THE country is receiving a great flow of information just now, apropos of Congress and the surplus. Every wise-acre in the land is pouring forth his views and convictions and advice as to the necessity for and the prospect of an extra session of Congress between the present time and the first Monday of December next. Undoubtedly the surplus is hidden somewhere in the mass. Will the President manage to distinguish it? As we understand the case, there is but one contingency in which an extra session would even be permissible. If it should happen that a great accumulation of money in the Treasury were to lead to stringency in financial affairs through the country and if there were no means of disposing of this surplus and restoring it to active circulation, then, and only then, would the President be justified in calling Congress together, and asking it to take cognizance of the emergency.

IS such an emergency probable? The surplus is now accumulating at the rate of twenty million dollars per month. Until the 1st of July these millions can be disposed of by purchasing and retiring the 3 per cent bonds. After that \$50,000,000 will be absorbed in the sinking fund, and by setting aside the whole annual allowance during the first three months instead of distributing it over the whole year, the surplus revenue of July, August and September can be extinguished. This brings us to Oct. 1. Then what shall be done?

THE question is whether any serious crisis is likely to be precipitated by the withdrawal from circulation and the hoarding in the Treasury of \$14,000,000 per month during October, November and December, it being assumed that Congress will be in full operation by the 1st of January and ready to grapple with the emergency. It is upon this issue that the most controversy exists. Many of our wisest public men believe that the accumulations of October, November and December would exert no unfavorable influence on the market, and insist that in so sensitive a matter as that of money it is most perilous to incur the smallest risk. They claim that the appearance of a surplus on the part of the Government would involve the gravest consequences, whereas the moral effect of the President's holding an extra session, and by so doing thereby testifying the purpose and desire of the Administration to seek a remedy for the evil would exert a most potent, reassuring influence upon the market.

THE question, in fact, may properly be considered within these limitations.—Until Oct. 1, there is an easy and authorized way of disposing of the surplus and preventing any accumulation. After that, and until such time as Congress meets, in the ordinary course of business, there will be some fear of the possibility of the evil, there will be a growing and multiplying danger. Will the situation call for immediate treatment in October, or will it be safely left to Congress at its regular session? That is the problem in a nutshell.—N. Y. Star.

It is now sixteen years since Alsace and a portion of Lorraine became a part of the German Empire, and already the vision of the conquered territory is singularly like that of Ireland. In Alsace the people send representatives to the German Reichstag, who protest against Prussian rule; in Ireland the voters of the Imperial Parliament, who oppose English oppression. In Alsace the Patriotic League is secretly affiliated with the parent organization in France; in Ireland the National League is openly allied to a kindred fraternity in the United States. In Alsace political arrests and police searches by day and night are carried out with the same impunity and with the same methods were prosecuted mercilessly and are now to be renewed. In Alsace the German government employs spies and informers to gather testimony against suspects, or to manufacture it when that process is deemed advisable; in Ireland the British government may be said to have furnished the example.

THE fire at the Chautauque Assembly grounds on the morning of the 21st inst., destroyed eighty buildings, among them being several large boarding houses, including the Eckert Parkhurst and Ailing houses. The total loss will very probably exceed \$100,000.

THE fire started shortly before midnight on the 21st inst., on Simpson street, and was caused by a defective gas valve. The buildings and cottages are of wood and are close together. The fire spread rapidly to the adjoining cottages, and the lack of fire apparatus and the scarcity of help favored the flames.—About sixty families remain on the grounds during the winter season. The cottages here, many of them being tenement houses, arrived on the scene and greatly aided the residents. The fire swept everything before it, taking both sides of Simpson street, and burning the Hotel Atheneum. It was with difficulty that the Hotel was saved. The absence of a high wall along saved from destruction the Hotel Atheneum.

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—An Editor to Home Strapping. Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. I have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used several boxes of Electric Bitters, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by E. James, of Ebensburg, and W. W. Moore, of Loretto.

—A monstrosity in the shape of a male child with a head like an elephant, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., recently.

THE President has appointed the following Inter-State Commerce Commissioners: Thomas M. Cooley, Michigan, for the term of six years; William B. Morrison, Illinois, for the term of five years; Augustus Schoenmaker, New York, for the term of four years; Aldace Waller, for the term of three years; and Walter A. Bragg, Alabama, for the term of two years.

THE fact that Mr. Cooley's name heads the list does not necessarily indicate that he will be chairman of the commission, as it must elect its own chairman. Mr. Cooley was recently appointed by Judge Gresham receiver of the Albany Railroad Company. He was born in the State of New York, in 1824. In 1845 he settled in Michigan and was admitted to the bar. He compiled and published the laws of the State, and in 1858 was made a reporter of the supreme court.—His most important publication is—"Constitutional Limits which rest upon the Legislative Power of the American Union."

A. F. Walker is a Vermont lawyer, of about forty-four years of age, a Republican in politics six years, and was on Edmunds, served in the Union army as colonel, and has since then practiced law at Rutland. In the Vermont senate he has taken a leading part in framing legislation to solve the railway problem, and has given much study to the question. Augustus Schoenmaker is a lawyer of Kingston, New York, and was a lawyer personal and political friend of Governor Tilden. He succeeded Mr. Fairbank as Attorney General of New York in 1878. Mr. Bragg has been a leading Democrat of Alabama for some years. In 1881 he was made president of the State Railroad Commission, and served in that position four years. He has written many important questions arising between the railroads and their customers were satisfactorily adjusted.

Mr. Morrison's public services are well known. He was born in Monroe county, Illinois, Sept. 14, 1825; was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, Illinois. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been four times a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, being once speaker of that body. He served his first congressional term in the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was subsequently elected to the Forty-third Congress, serving in the country continuously until the present time. He was defeated in the contest last fall.

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THE Rev. John White, a colored preacher of Arkansas, who will be 102 years old in July, has been married to Miss Edie Smith, a maiden of sixty-five summers.

THE imprisoned Washington county miners, who have been confined at Clermont under a contract for ninety days, have been pardoned by Governor Beaver.

—At a convocation at Rome, on the 17th inst., the new Cardinals were batted. The Pope also pronounced the Archbishops and Bishops in Canada, the United States, India and Australia.

—Sheanandah, Pa., had a severe snow storm on the 22nd inst., during which nearly two inches of snow fell. Nearly all the colliers were compelled to suspend work in consequence.

—Geneva Stoner, aged 17, of Lancaster, Pa., committed suicide last Friday, by taking a dose of rat poison. She gave as a reason for the act that her mother would not allow her to go out at night.

—A farmer living a short distance west of New Britain, Pa., has discovered on his land one of the largest veins of the best quality of red hematite iron ore yet found in that section of the country.

—George Shaffer, of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, has been arrested on a charge of attempted rape and assault with intent to kill. Shaffer is an old offender, and is said to be a bad man generally.

—The levee of the Mississippi river, at Lehigh, Ark., broke on Tuesday night and the water is pouring through the crevasse with the rapidity of a millrace, over flowing all the lowlands in that section.

—The Philadelphia police on Saturday night raided a number of Chinese gambling houses in the vicinity of Ninth and Race streets, capturing 232 Chinamen, together with a large quantity of gambling paraphernalia, opium, snuff, smoking pipes, etc.

—James McGhee, who established a school teacher named William Hoff, near Parkersburg, W. Va., about five weeks ago, and who made good his escape at the time, has just been found with relatives in Tennessee, and will be brought back for trial.

—Anthony Gallagher, leader of a gang of Pittsburgh thieves and foot-pads, was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of one year under a two and one-half years sentence, when he jumped from a rapidly moving train and made good his escape.

—Sister Euphemia, Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity in the United States and Superior of St. Joseph's Academy, died Friday morning in the Mother House, near Emmittsburg, Md., of inflammation of the stomach. Her proper name was Catherine Benkiss. She was born in Dublin, April 18, 1816, and came to this country when a young girl, entering on her novitiate at St. Joseph.

—John Finbach, 29 years old and of a respectable family in New York, at an early hour on Saturday morning attended a dance on Thirty-third street. Trouble arose and a melee ensued, in which Finbach was six times and fatally stabbed by Louis Wolf, an ex-convict with a bad record. Wolf was arrested and held for examination. The victim, after being carried home, the cause of the assault is not known.

—Three vigilantes were killed while administering a whipping to a woman seventy years of age, in Rock Castle county, Ky. The woman, Eliza Fish, persisted in selling liquor after she had been warned to stop. The vigilantes were James H. Smith, the vigilantes, or law and order club, waited on Mrs. Fish, took her out in the yard and were whipping her, when shots were fired from over the fence and three of the Ku-Klux were left dead.

—A terrible accident happened Friday morning in the Lincoln colliery, near Trenton, Pa., when operations were resumed after a long idleness. William Pomp was seated upon a keg of powder smoking a pipe, when the keg suddenly exploded, blowing him into the air. His hands and face were frightfully burned, and his sight was entirely destroyed. Severely injured, he was slightly burned, and the shed in which the men were working was wrecked.

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H. H. MYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. GEO. M. READE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

M. D. KITTELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Centre Street.

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