

# The Centre Reporter.

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NO 34.

## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

The prohibitionists held their convention at Harrisburg, last week. Three hundred and fifty-one delegates were present. Barr Spangler was nominated as the water-drinkers' candidate for state treasurer.

Walter Blaine, son of the great Maine, J. G. Blaine, it has been found by investigation, has been drawing a \$3,500 salary to which he is not entitled. That leak will be stopped by the Cleveland administration.

A man in Sualand, Sweden, not long ago made an assignment to pay off liabilities of \$20,000. Although there were assets enough to pay 78 cents on the dollar, the costs of administration were only eleven shillings. Lawyers must stave in such a country as that.

It would go hard with Bellefonte's thirty-six lawyers if they didn't get better fees than that in settling up estates.

The Democratic State convention last week nominated Conrad B. Day, of Philadelphia, for state treasurer. Mr. Day is not a "politician" in the usual sense of the term. He is one of the business men of Philadelphia, and for many years has been at the head of a well-known hardware firm. He is noted for his integrity and correct and sound business habits. Like Cleveland, he is one of the people's men. Quay is a life-long politician and wire-puller for the Camerons and has been identified with the corrupt gang of bosses that have been a disgrace to our commonwealth for 25 years. This is the truth in brief about Day and Quay.

On Thursday last at the meeting of the Delaware county Republican convention, Thomas H. Speakman made special charges of bribery against Colonel Quay in connection of the Pittsburgh riot bill of unsavory memory. He was backed by Mr. Joseph Chadwick who spoke from personal knowledge of the matter and also produced the works of Charles S. Wolfe in proof of the charge that Mr. Quay had offered railroad stock in consideration of a vote of that disreputable bill. Chairman Cooper, who was present, indignantly denied this charge against the party candidate, characterizing it as campaign mud-slinging. But that there is something about it more substantial than campaign mud seems to be apparent from the prominent part which Mr. Quay took in the Pardon Board outrage through which Kemble and his fellow bribers were relieved from the punishment to which they had been rightfully sentenced by the Court.

Curtin M'Lain, the man in the Lewistown jail, under the sentence of death for killing Smearman during camp-meeting at Newton Hamilton, seems to deserve some mercy at the hands of the pardoning board. Evidently he is not a hardened criminal, and the deed was done while he was crazy from the effects of liquor. Of course, drunkenness of itself is an ugly crime, and should be punished. In this case it was liquor and not M'Lain that did the sad deed. To prove that M'Lain is not a hardened wretch, it is stated that he was offered a fair chance to escape, which he did not accept, but stood his ground, and informed the sheriff at the earliest moment of the escape of the other prisoners. Again, he states that no animosity ever existed between him and Smearman; that he didn't know what he was doing. "Poor Smearman," he was heard to say, "I would be willing to die this minute if that would restore him to his family." Worse men than M'Lain are stalking freely through the land.

### A SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE.

The Times: Conrad B. Day was born in 1832 in that portion of the old district of Kensington which is now the Eighteenth ward. For the past 30 years he has been a voter in the Thirteenth ward. Mr. Day was a pupil of the public school and graduated from the Central High School in July, 1847. In the fall of the same year he entered the store of W. P. Wiltach to learn the saddlery hardware business, and was admitted to the firm January, 1861. Mr. Day succeeded the old firm as C. B. Day & Co., January, 1877. For the past thirty years the candidate has traveled the State from end to end selling goods. Mr. Day is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he has also visited every section of the state. He is an Odd Fellow and member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Day has never before been a candidate for public office, although he has been frequently discussed by the leaders of his party as one of its strongest and most available men.

The platform adopted by the Pennsylvania State Convention of the Democracy contains features of excellence, says the Sun. It adopts anew the principles proclaimed by the National Convention at Chicago, and "favors an honest and efficient civil service, a fair and just revision of the tariff, and a thorough reform of the methods of administration which obtained under Republican rule, in strict accordance with the Chicago platform." In another resolution the Pennsylvanians say that they "cordially approve the Democratic reform Administration of President Cleveland and his Cabinet, and recognize in their official acts a resolution to vindicate the pledges upon which the President was elected. To this end they affirm his clear and indisputable right to promptly remove officials who have prostituted the public service for partisan and personal ends. The thorough reform of abuses and searching investigations already made in the several departments of the Federal Government give assurance that the present Administration will secure for the country that thorough reorganization of the civil service which will effect an honest, practical, and efficient administration of the Government."

This platform does not go quite so far as the Democrats of Montgomery county desired. They instructed their delegates in the Convention "to vote for the repeal of the Civil Service Reform law, and also to request President Cleveland to fill all the offices with Democrats at once." The language of the Montgomery county men is more decided and outspoken than that of the State Convention, but it amounts to about the same thing. The Democracy of Pennsylvania is in favor of the American system of organizing the civil service of the country, and against the British system of competitive examinations and permanent tenure. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are right, and the Democracy of the whole country is heartily with them.

### PENNSYLVANIA AND REFORM.

gers, and without abatement or drawback to any." The Convention of 1879 met at Harrisburg on the 16th of July, and the resolution of the Convention of 1877, before given, was re-adopted, and the same resolution was re-affirmed by the Convention of 1880 at Harrisburg on the 28th of April. The Convention of 1881 met at Williamsport on September 18, and adopted the most elaborate and pointed anti-monopoly and anti-discrimination resolution as yet proclaimed by any State Convention. Among other incisive declarations is the following: "That the delegated power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States, and the reserved power of the States to regulate the same within their borders, should be forthwith exercised to prevent unjust discrimination by common carriers against individuals and localities, and all the provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania relative to the exercise and abuse of corporate franchises and the duties of common carriers to the public, should be enforced without delay by appropriate legislation."

The Convention of 1882 that nominated Gov. Pattison, is the briefest that has been formulated for many years, but it declares for "the enforcement of all the provisions of the Constitution by the Legislature and Courts of this Commonwealth." The Convention of 1883 varied the phraseology of the deliverance of the party on monopoly and discrimination as follows:

The sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the State Constitution regulating private corporations, railroads and canals, are the supreme law of the Commonwealth governing them, and these provisions of the law should be enforced in their full vigor and meaning by appropriate legislation. Extortions and fraudulent discriminations are crimes and should be punished as such.

The Convention of 1884 adopted a brief platform in which it is declared that "we favor the enforcement of the Constitution of Pennsylvania in every article and section, and especially demand the regulation by law, in accordance therewith, of the corporations of the State." It will be seen that the Democratic State Convention held last week adopted no new or novel departure in its anti-monopoly and anti-discrimination deliverance. It simply reaffirmed what the party has uniformly declared since the question of the enforcement of the Constitution became a political issue as early as 1877, and leaders who plunged themselves as suddenly created Messiahs to lead the party out of the wilderness, were simply strutting around in the party's old clothes. The authorship of the anti-discrimination policy of the Pennsylvania Democracy was the late Jeremiah S. Black.

### DELIVERANCES AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

The Philadelphia Times says the formal deliverance of the recent Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg against corporation monopoly and discrimination, is treated by some of the sudden converts to the doctrine as a new and bold departure by the Democrats of Pennsylvania. It was a new departure for some who were most vociferous for such an utterance, but they have doubtless forgotten that it is no new departure for the Democratic party.

Ever since the adoption of the new Constitution the Democratic State Conventions have demanded with more or less directness and emphasis, the enforcement of the provisions of the new fundamental law relating to corporate powers, and as early as 1877, the platform of the party as formulated by the State Convention that met in Harrisburg on the 22d day of August, presented the following resolution: "That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of the Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both Legislature and people."

The Democratic State Convention of 1878 met at Pittsburg on May 23d, and Senator Wallace reported the platform in which the Republicans are arraigned for having "neglected and refused to compel the acceptance of all its (the Constitution) provisions by the corporations of the State; to prevent undue and unreasonable discrimination in charges for transportation of freight and passen-

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### THE FALL IN WHEAT.

Chicago was somewhat startled in its grain circles the other day by private and press dispatches from London to the effect that October and November deliveries of India wheat were offered as low as 31 shillings per quarter. As nearly as can be calculated this would be 85 cents per bushel in our money, or within 5 cents of the price of No. 2 spring in Chicago. The News reluctantly admits that prices of wheat abroad "are now more largely influenced by grain growing countries other than the United States," and is curious as to the effects of this state of affairs on general trade of grain-growing Northwest and the value of railroad property, such as the Vanderbilt line, which within a few weeks has added by the absorption of the West Shore sixty millions of dollars to its liabilities. The News takes this rather blue view of the situation:

On the prices obtained for our agricultural products largely depend the future condition of our trade. All the many "factories" "pools" that can be formed to raise the values in view of the fact that the price of the products which are at the basis of our entire trade superstructure are so abnormally depressed. The latest mail advices from London placed the price of Australian wheat at 34 shillings 3 pence, with a declining tendency; while, curiously enough, and what is of the greatest importance to the United States, the best London authorities now declare that American movement of wheat and our unwanted visible supply bear a very small percentage to the aggregates they effect, and really have so little influence on the markets as to leave the position without essential change.

The grain gamblers of Chicago and the railroads between them have in good part managed to bring about these conditions. Wheat is an uncrowned king, and cotton resumes the scepter. Still with a deficiency in the crop this year of 110,000,000 bushels as compared with the average for the past five years and a falling off from last year's crop of 103,000,000 bushels, the demand of the home market should stiffen prices, but it does not appear to have that effect, as September wheat has fallen 12 cents at Chicago since the first of the month.

The Albany Times, in its editorial on the subject of wheat, says: "The price of wheat in this country is now more largely influenced by grain growing countries other than the United States," and is curious as to the effects of this state of affairs on general trade of grain-growing Northwest and the value of railroad property, such as the Vanderbilt line, which within a few weeks has added by the absorption of the West Shore sixty millions of dollars to its liabilities. The News takes this rather blue view of the situation:

### CENTRE COUNTY PROTESTS

Against the Absorption of the Beech Creek by the Pennsylvania.

Bellefonte, Pa., August 24.—A great mass meeting of citizens of Centre county was held in the court house yard, this evening to take action on the transfer of the Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern Railroad Company. People for a distance of ten and fifteen miles were in attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Gen. James A. Beaver was elected President of the meeting, and delivered a calm, temperate and able speech, in which he protested emphatically against the violation of the Constitution of the State and the rights of individuals by corporations.

Resolved, First, That we, the citizens of Centre county, in mass meeting assembled, protest against the proposed absorption of the Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern Railroad as being in violation of the provisions of the Constitution and subversive of public rights and interests.

Second—That we call upon the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, and all the public officers to use all the power vested in them by the Constitution and laws of this State to prevent the consolidation of the Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and thereby prevent an open and flagrant violation of the Constitution and irreparable injury to the business interests of this section of the State.

Third—That we hereby pledge our influence and votes in favor of those who will honestly and in good faith attempt to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution of this State regulating and controlling railroad companies and other carrying corporations.

In presenting the resolutions Judge Orvis reviewed the history of the struggle in England against corporate aggression on the rights of the people, and said the struggle had been going on for over 600 years, and that it was now transferred to the United States. He cited the case of the Philadelphia and Erie as a competing line which had passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and all the roads of Centre county as having shared the same fate. His address was warmly received. Mr. Orvis was followed by short, ringing speeches by J. L. Spangler, T. P. Ryder, Aaron Williams, Col. S. D. Keiser, Hon. C. T. Alexander and D. F. Forney, Esq. A petition addressed to Gov. Pattison was numerously signed.

### SEVEN PERSONS KILLED BY ONE MAN.

He then Attempts to Kill His Wife and Afterward Cuts His Own Throat.

Austin, Tex., August 26.—A man from Johnson City, Blanco county, gives the details of a terrible tragedy which occurred there yesterday. An old citizen, a friend of the town, had a stepdaughter living with him, whom it is alleged he seduced several years ago. Later his relatives had imputed to him the same crime with his own daughter. Lockie yesterday afternoon left home, intending, as he avowed, to go to John Green's place to borrow some money. Green and family were away. He entered the house and took Green's rifle and returned to the residence of his brother, Mr. Henry Lockie. He then shot and killed Mrs. Henry and his (Henry's) wife, Jno. Nicholson, a neighbor, rode up just then. He forced Nicholson to go with him to Mr. Stokes' where he shot and killed Stokes. There Nicholson was lost sight of. His horse was tied there when found, and it is supposed that he was also killed. From there Lockie went to his own house and shot and cut the throat of Mrs. Henry Lockie, of Llano county, wife of his stepson, who was on a visit to him. She also shot and killed Mrs. Stokes, wife of the Stokes whom he had already killed. Then he killed his daughter. Lockie next attempted to kill his wife, but his cartridges being exhausted he could not fire another shot, and she escaped. He then cut his own throat, mounted his horse, and started in the direction of Johnson City. After riding a few yards he met Thomas Brunwick, whom he attacked with a knife, inflicting fatal wounds. The murderer then rode toward Johnson City, but was arrested within two miles of there. By these murders about 20 children are left orphans.

### 12TH ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Patrons of Husbandry, of Centre county, will hold their 12th Annual Picnic on Nittany Mountain, near Centre Hall, on Thursday, September 17, 1885. Col. V. E. Ploet, Bradford county; Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, and others, will address the meeting. Bands will be present to furnish music, and other entertainments will be given. Manufacturers and people generally are cheerfully accorded the privilege of the grounds for exhibiting purposes, subject to the supervision of committee of arrangements. All are cordially invited to attend. Application at chairman of committee on or before the day of picnic. By order of County Grange. L. NEEF, Chairman, Centre Hall, Pa.

How young old people look who have never been sick, and who never worry and fret. How old young people look who fret and stew and suffer pain—all at once. But we can't altogether help our disposition, and we will sometimes get out of sorts in spite of all caution. Therefore we need the best, the simplest and safest medicine known, which is Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It cures the blood and renews vitality in old and young. Sp-

### CHARLESTON'S DIRE WRECK.

Storm-Swept Roofs, Steeple and Trees Blockade the Streets.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 26.—The wire are still down between here and Charleston, S. C., and the extent of yesterday's hurricane there can be learned only from passengers arriving here and from Charleston papers. The storm lasted all Monday night, and the wind reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour. Everything is in ruins; the wharves, and the church steeple, house-roofs and trees blockade every street.

Boyce's wharf was wrecked and the pilot boat Schreps and a number of fishing smacks and yachts sunk. Four piers and the sheds of the Atlantic wharf were broken down and damaged. The Cotton Exchange building was also damaged. The tug was not injured. Kerr's wharf was demolished. Brown's wharf was demolished, but the Clyde steamer Equator was not hurt. The steamer Planter was stove in at Accommodation wharf. The damage to the Central wharf was very serious. The Market wharf was heavily damaged. The steamer Sullivan's Island Ferry Company met with serious damage. The four piers and three sheds of the Union wharf were swept away. The brig Freiheit sank. The naval store wharves were damaged. The Norwegian bark Medbor lost masts and bow in the harbor. The schooner Mand Low went adrift, the schooner Lee was driven ashore and the German bark Peters was damaged. The Norwegian bark Veritas and the Italian brig San Prisco went ashore at Castle Pinckney, and the wharf at that place was carried away. The steamer Delaware, from New York Saturday, came in all right last night. She reports a fearful storm at sea.

The damage to houses in the city cannot be estimated. The convent of the Sisters of Mercy was seriously injured and unroofed. The colored church in Cromwell's alley was completely demolished. In Franklin street a large tree was riven in three parts, from top to bottom, but remained standing. The whole street is barricaded with trees. In Beneseman court two small houses were blown on the occupants, who escaped without serious injury. In that section of the city the tide reached a height of four ft. and washed out the negro houses in that locality. The entire portion of the city west of Rutledge avenue was submerged with salt water from one to three feet deep, in many cases covering the first floor of houses.

The spire of the Citadel Square Baptist church, one of the tallest in the city, was blown across the four-story dwelling of Thomas Dotterer, cutting away the piazza and front walls and leaving the interior of the dwelling exposed to the storm. Several narrow escapes occurred. It will take \$80,000 to replace the steeple. The Plymouth church, on Pitt street, was completely unroofed. The St. Philip St. Synagogue was also unroofed. The Church Home, in Lawrence street, was badly damaged and the Avery Methodist Episcopal church, in Hazel street, and the chapel of the Citadel were unroofed. The main building was not seriously damaged. The Charleston High School and the Catholic Central School were damaged. The Mount Zion Presbyterian church, colored, in Calhoun street, was unroofed and badly wrecked. The spire of the German Lutheran church was injured.

About a mile of railroad track was torn up, and freight depots were badly damaged. The damage to the Northwestern Railroad yards amounts to \$2,000. Two sloops were blown out of the water across the tracks. They weighed thirty and fifty tons each. The South Carolina Railway wharves and immense store houses were unroofed and badly damaged. One building was thrown on its side and floated a hundred feet up into the marsh. The track from the intersection of the Northeastern Railroad to the South Carolina Railway wharves floated all about and all was deposited in zigzag proportions on whatever foundations were exposed by the receding waters. The loss to the South Carolina R. R. is estimated at \$20,000 at this point. Other railroads loss several thousand dollars worth of property each.

The following rough estimate of the losses are made: Wharf property, \$350,000; private property, \$300,000; cotton presses, \$80,000.

Jas. R. Irwin, druggist, Carwinstville, Pa., writes:

"J. A. McDonald—Dear Sir: Send us a gross of your Worm Powders—they give good satisfaction to our trade. Professionally I always recommend them, and I consider they embody to the utmost the principal and most desirable points in a vermifuge—smallness of dose, easiness to take, compactness and elegance, while our steadily increasing sales attest their value as a worm destroyer and the satisfaction they give our trade."

Disatisfied purchasers can have their money refunded.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia Agents.

### MULIUM IN PARVO.

McDonald's Great Blood Purifier or Sanguiferian Alternative is the most highly concentrated, most harmoniously and skillfully combined of all the blood medicines offered the public. Many certificates from well known persons could be furnished to substantiate the virtues claimed for this great medicine, but the manufacturer prefers simply to say any purchaser feeling the benefit derived from the use of a bottle not equivalent to the 75 cents invested in the purchase can have their money refunded.

### THE GREATEST BARBACK RIDER.

James Robinson was probably the king of the trade. Joseph Wheelock, the actor, who was the boon companion of the rider once told us the incidents in the career of his friend during a visit he paid to England about fifteen years ago. Robinson had been engaged at a salary of \$2,000 a week to ride in Astley's Royal Amphitheatre in London. For weeks before he arrived he was heralded as the greatest barback equestrian of the age. To amuse himself he took over with him a team of American trotting horses and a light buggy, but neglected to bring such horses as he would need to ride. This oversight rather astonished the English managers, who thought their contract, of course, included the furnishing of horses. Robinson made light of the matter, and said he could break the animals to his liking in the fortnight intervening between his arrival and the date of his debut. There was nothing left for the managers to do than to swallow their disappointment and provide him with horses. These he released day after day at the circus with skill and assiduity, but to find at last that they were beasts far inferior in intelligence to the Kentucky thoroughbreds with which he was accustomed to deal.

The night of the first appearance of the American champion arrived. The great building bearing the historical name of Astley was packed to suffocation to see the performance of the reckless rider from over the sea. Robinson had, however, in the short time allowed been utterly unable to train the English horses to his acts, and as a consequence was at a sad disadvantage in what he attempted. The best features of his acts, including the vaulting, he failed in. The audience hurried his exit from the ring with hisses. A more dismal fiasco could not have awaited an artist. The Englishmen naturally took keen delight in the failure of the American, whom it was announced would eclipse the best exploits in horsemanship as illustrated by English and French riders. The disgrace humiliated Robinson to the dust.

That very night he went to the manager of the circus to release him from his contract. "All I ask," he said, "is that I may be retained in the establishment on the salary of the tumbler with whom I will appear at each performance unannounced. Then I want the privilege of practicing in the morning." The manager, glad enough to be relieved from the heavy cost of the bargain, accepted the conditions. The next day Robinson had disposed of his trotting horses and vehicle, as well as other traps and jewelry, until he had enough to purchase six horses of the best blood attainable, none of which had ever been ridden in a ring. The selection of the animals occupied some time. When at last the troupe was completed he began breaking them to his business, a task which required great patience and an absolute insight into the nature of the beast.

Weeks passed. James Robinson, who had in the meantime been the butt of ridicule, was forgotten. Nightly he was turning flip flops in the eastward with a pack of mountebanks, some of whom did not know that among their number was the best rider in the world. About the time that the menials about the circus establishment began to whisper that they guessed that "blasted Yankee could ride a little bit after all, Robinson called on the manager. "I wish," he said, "that you would bill me to re-appear next Monday night. I would like to try to redeem my reputation. If I don't succeed, I'll pack up and go home."

With more than a misgiving the posters were posted up over London's dead walls. Again, there was an unusual throng to have their sneer at the presumptuous fellow, whom everybody thought had long before gone back. But the dashing American made them laugh on the other side of their mouths. The display of equestrianism which he gave threw the house into an ecstasy of delight. The way he vaulted on and off the backs of the flying steeds electrified the frigid hearts before him. Recall after recall made him famous in London town. The newspapers rang with his praise, and spoke of his previous failure as a remarkable reminiscence. The Astley people were glad enough to renew the original contract to retain the American rider, who returned home two years later with a European reputation and fifty thousand dollars to boot.

### A WALKING SKELETON.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite and a gain in flesh of 43 pounds."

Call at Zeller & Son's, Bellefonte, and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottles \$1.