

ALL HAIL PENNSYLVANIA!

The Legislature Republican!

Stanton and Beath Elected!

COFFEE-POT WALLACE SENT HOWLING TO THE WILDS OF CLEARFIELD!

Huntingdon County True to Her Ancient Faith!

"We Have met the Enemy and They are Ours!"

LET THE BUNTING FLY!

The Democracy Gone Where the Woodbine Twineh—Everything is Lovely and the Goose Hangs High!

The State has gone Republican by about 20,000!

THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The sensation of last week was the Huntingdon County Agricultural Fair.—Thousands of persons visited it and were pleased and edified. It commenced on Tuesday morning, in a light sprinkle of rain, which lasted for an hour or two, and then ceased, and continued until Friday evening. The weather during Wednesday and Thursday was splendid, and the town and the surrounding country poured into the fair ground until it was almost a compact mass of human beings. The young and the old, the gay and the morose, the farmer and the mechanic, all found that which was "pleasant in their sight" and enjoyed the occasion splendidly. It was the first opportunity that we have had of meeting, in a body, a large number of the citizens of this county, and we were pleased with our experience. The large number of robust ladies and portly gentlemen were in fine contrast to the delicate and nervous creatures which are generally to be seen on such occasions. We have, within the past few years, seen so many delicate women that we began to despair for the race, but since we have attended the Fair we are satisfied that Huntingdon county presents as fine specimens of healthy females as ever our grandmothers were. We have changed our views on this subject. Unmarried young men will make a note of this.

The exhibition was the finest that we have ever seen at a County Fair, and reflects great credit upon the exhibitors and superintendents of the various departments; in fact in the departments of fruit and vegetables, we have never seen a State Fair that has exhibited better and larger quantities. The department of fruit, especially apples, won universal praise. We found a number of varieties with which we were unacquainted, but all were of the largest and best quality. The soil where these fine specimens were grown certainly must be splendidly adapted to fruit culture. We learned that the finest specimens were raised in the sandy hills that surround Huntingdon, if this is so, it would be well for the people living in these ridges to turn their attention to raising fruit much more extensively than they do. They are convenient to market and it always commands a ready sale. And this is also true in regard to potatoes. The specimens upon exhibition were very fine—the largest we ever saw. The object of Fairs is to ascertain what particular thing can be produced in the best paying quantities. This being the case, the exhibition of fruits and vegetables indicate that they will pay better than any other of the usual products, and if we are right in this, farmers should turn their attention in this direction immediately. Fruits and vegetables can be consigned to Commission Merchants in the east, who can sell them for the highest price the market will afford, at a very reasonable expense. We would repeat that farmers should carefully observe that to which their soil is best adapted, and take advantage of the information thus acquired.

All the other departments of the Fair were well filled and gained the encomiums of all the appreciative. The order on the ground was admirable. Too much praise cannot be given the officers for their zeal and efforts to make it a success. They complain, however, that not a few purchasers of family tickets sold them out to other parties, who used, or endeavored to use them, thus perpetrating a fraud upon the Society. We are requested not to give names, but in the future, if this thing should be repeated, they intend to make an example. Everything pertaining to it passed off quietly, and we have no doubt when next year's Fair is to be held hundreds of new exhibitors will be found to enter the lists who have heretofore refused to participate.

We have only space to say that the Fire Fiend has been arrested in Chicago, and that the people are responding to the cry for help from all sections of the Union. Read the account of the terrible calamity in another column.

THE TARIFF ON PIG IRON.

Now that the "Bureau of Statistics," at Washington, has compiled and published a book containing the rates of duties under the several Tariffs from 1798 to 1870, the opponents of a protective tariff can no longer say, with safety from exposure, as they have hitherto been doing, that the tariff on pig iron is higher than it ever was previous to 1861. The tariff is lower on pig iron to-day, than at any time previous, within fifty years, with perhaps an exception of three years. Here are the different tariffs, as given on the official authority of the Statistical Bureau:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Tariff rate. Rows include 1816, 1824, 1828, 1833, 1842, 1846, 1857, 1861, 1870.

Under the present tariff of \$7 per ton, England is rapidly increasing her export of pig iron to the United States.

State News.

Harrisburg has an income this year of \$1,800 from dog tax alone.

The track-layers on the Catawissa Railroad have passed Muncy.

The receipts of the late Berks county fair amounted to \$6,000 83.

Wild pigeons were reported plenty in some of the western counties.

Pittsburgh has 1,500 manufactories of various kinds.

Waynesburg is suffering from the depredations of a gang of burglars.

Philadelphia exports nearly a million gallons of petroleum every week.

The Brady's Bend Iron Works turn out 300 tons of railroad iron per week.

The roofing of the river bridge at Oil City is rapidly approaching completion.

A Butler county genius is said to have invented a new plan for cooking a beef-steak.

The value of petroleum exported from the United States in 1870 amounted to \$36,000,000.

Ohio possesses 14,500,000 acres of cultivated land, and the cash value of all the farms is \$1,054,000,000.

The insane asylum at Elgin, Illinois, will be open for the reception of guests about the last of November.

Twenty professors in the University of Rome have refused to take the oath required by the Italian government.

An exchange says that Clearfield wants a military company to stand guard over the old jail.

The Titusville Courier complains that high rents are driving poor men away from that city.

Ex-Senator Olmstead, of Potter county, has gone to the Rocky Mountains for his health.

An oil well has been struck on the Fowler farm, in Butler county, which is pumping forty barrels per day.

Judge Vincent, of Erie, has decided that playing billiards at dominoes for drinks and cigars is gambling.

The Reading Advertiser is the oldest German newspaper in the United States. It was established in 1796.

Under Republican rule Lancaster city has been economically governed as any municipality in the State.

Grass flats on the Clarion river, is the latest sensation in the oil regions. Thirty wells are going down in that vicinity.

The improvements in and about Parker's Landing and Lawrenceburg are of a more substantial character than heretofore.

Grady's Circus balloon, while being filled with heated air at Parker's Landing, last week, took fire, and "went up" for the last time.

The Mercer county papers pronounce one Prof. Van Cleave a swindler. The professor is a teacher of mathematics on the patent principle.

Amos F. Capp, of Northumberland, owns an Alderney cow that has averaged thirty pounds of butter a week during the present season.

The Tidoulet Journal says it is stated upon good authority that 1,000 men will be set to work on the new road between that point and Titusville within a fortnight.

Brown, the man who was arrested in Chicago a short time since, charged with having committed a murder in New Castle some six years ago, was brought back to that city and lodged in jail, where he is to await trial.

In Reno, Venango county, a woman threw a pailful of scalding water at some dog, and the most of it fell upon a little child standing near, unnoticed. Only the mother's prompt and careful attention saved its life.

All the Confederate dead on the Gettysburg battle field, belonging to North and South Carolina, and portions of those of other States, have been exhumed and sent home.

Among the largest corn growers in this State is William Cameron, Esq., of Union county, who has three hundred acres in corn on his different farms, that will average one hundred and twenty bushels of ears to the acre, making thirty-seven thousand and two hundred bushels.

The Oil City Derrick says that the Titusville and Franklin Railroad will ultimately connect with one of the trunk lines to the east and west. It will pass through Oil City, and the Derrick thinks the shops will be located in that place. The road will have three rails, to accommodate both gauges.

On Wednesday last, while some men were engaged in erecting a large frame shed for Mr. Elrod Johnson, in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, and when they were about putting the plate in place Mr. B. ascended some forty-five feet, and in his attempt to get down he fell to the ground, carrying with it some fifteen or twenty men who were on it. Several of the men were badly injured, but none fatally.

Mr. Frank Byers, near West Lebanon, Indiana county, met with a fatal accident on Saturday last. It appears that on the morning above mentioned, Mr. Byers, in company with a little son, aged four years, started to the woods to get some grapes.

They shortly found a vine on a very high tree, and Mr. B. ascended some forty-five feet, and in his attempt to get down he fell to the ground, and expired soon after.

The house of Mr. Adam Sipe, of Lancaster township, Butler county, was broken into and robbed of fifty dollars a few days ago, and Mr. Sipe and his wife, both aged persons, brutally abused. They had retired and were in bed when the burglars entered by forcing open a door with a rail. The old man was struck in the face and stunned, and the old lady, in her attempt to smother and quiet her with a bolster, was also severely scratched and torn on her face and neck.

THE FIRE FIEND!

Chicago a Sheet of Flame!

Several Blocks of the City Destroyed!

Destruction of Lumber and Coal Yards!

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The most terrible conflagration that ever occurred in this city broke out about an hour and a half ago, and having already swept over six entire blocks, is still raging with almost unabated fury. The fire started in a large planing mill situated between Clinton, Canal, Van Buren and Jackson streets. The wind was blowing very fresh, and the flames spread with almost indescribable rapidity, and in a few moments the entire structure was a mass of fire. The immediate vicinity is built up mainly with small wooden tenement houses and two-story frame buildings, occupied as groceries, saloons, &c. The inmates of many of these houses were started from their slumbers, and had barely time to rush from the houses in scanty attire, leaving their household goods to destruction. In several instances children were hastily wrapped in blankets and quilts to break the force of their fall and were thrown from second story windows to the ground.

When the alarm sounded for the fire, a number of considerable magnitude was burning on Wells street, near Adams. Several engines were necessarily kept at work there. The rest of the night the city was in a state of commotion, but before they arrived the fire had spread over so large an area and was so rapidly spreading, that all efforts seemed of little avail.

Between Canal street and the river were several lumber yards, which are entirely destroyed. At this hour the fire has made a clean sweep from VanBuren north two blocks to Adams, leaving but Clinton, three blocks from the river. The warms between Van Buren and Jackson are burning, and the woodwork of the western approach to the Adams street bridge is destroyed. A large coal yard, containing thousands of tons of soft coal, and situated between the tracks of the Chicago and Alton and Pittsburg and Port Wayne Railroad tracks and the river, is on fire and burning furiously. The immense grain elevators, of Vincent, Nelson & Co., on the west side of the river, are adjoining, and though intended to be fire-proof, there seems to be little doubt but that it will be destroyed, as the intense heat to which it is subjected will crack the slate with which it is covered—both roof and sides. It contains many thousand bushels of grain of all kinds. The depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroads, is the southern part of Adams and between Canal and the river. One of the buildings, a light wooden structure, and occupied as an express office, was in flames at midnight and is undoubtedly destroyed.

The scenes in the vicinity of the conflagration are indescribable. Half the population of the city seems gathered there.

Tugs on the river are engaged in towing to places of safety the vessels moored in the neighborhood, which lumbered are being put on the fire, and the great number of cars standing on the track in the path of the flames.

At this writing it is impossible to give an estimate of the losses, but they are already very large, and the fire appears to be scarcely checked. So far as can be ascertained when our reporter left the scene of fire, no lives are known to be lost, yet it is a mere miracle if such should prove to be the case.

LATER—12:20 A. M.—The fire is apparently raging furiously, as over a block of buildings on the north side of Van Buren street, which it was thought an hour ago would be saved, are now wrapped in flames. The elevator is safe so far, and the fire seems to be spreading South and West. The blazing buildings light the streets a mile away, so that one can easily see to read.

The entire fire department are on the ground and making almost superhuman efforts to stay the flames.

Losses will probably already run into millions; and the end is not yet.

CHICAGO, October 8.—About one o'clock this morning, shortly after sending the fire department detailing the property of the fire in the western division, the flames were arrested and under complete control of the fire department, and I am now enabled to give a more intelligent and greatly modified estimate of their devastating effects. The space burned over embraces four blocks, bounded on the north by Adams street, on the west by Clinton, on the south by Van Buren and on the east by the Chicago river. Some four or five buildings within the limits of the fire were destroyed, among them Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s grain warehouse, one of the largest in the city, which escaped without any serious damage. This is due to the fact that piles of anthracite coal lay between the burning buildings and the elevator, and by the continual application of large quantities of water on the coal piles they were prevented from burning.

The grounds beyond were covered over with lumber yards, coal yards, wood yards, a planing mill box factory, vinegar factory, &c., and a large number of dwellings and saloons, of the poorer classes.

A close estimate of the entire loss places it at from \$250,000 to \$300,000, with probably one-half that insurance.

The fire had its origin in Lull & Holme's planing mill, on Canal street, near Van Buren, and as the wind was fresh from the South, the flames spread North quite rapidly, and thence East, and within the space of a half an hour the whole district named was all ablaze, and by one o'clock, or within two hours after the fire commenced the work was ended.

The following are the leading sufferers by the fire: On Canal street, as stated, the fire originated in Lull & Holmes planing mill, loss \$30,000, with an insurance of about \$12,000. In the rear of the mill, was Forties box factory, loss \$3000 insured one half; the next following are the Excelsior Viegat works belonging to J. Waigle, loss \$12,000. Next come the Racine House, loss small; and then followed the Union Wagon works, loss \$17,000, insurance \$0,000. John Sheuff & Son's loss \$35,000, insurance \$05,000. Inman, loss \$55,000. Chapin & Foss, Shingle factory, loss \$50,000, insurance \$12,500. B. Hobrock's coal yard, loss \$36,000, insurance \$23,000. Wilmington Coal Company, loss \$30,000, insurance \$20,000. Blacksmith shop of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, loss \$4,000.

On Clinton street, with but a single exception, the buildings destroyed were of the poorer class, and owned by Hall, Lander & Randall, Hon. B. C. Farwell and A. Watson.

The most serious loss on this street was that of Baltzer & Co., wagon makers, who suffer about \$8,000 loss, with only a light insurance.

On Jackson, ten houses owned by A. Samsen Watson, and occupied by twenty families, who lost all they had. The balance of the losses on this street embraced dwelling houses and shops numbering from fifty-one to sixty-seven. The total loss on

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This street will not probably exceed \$20,000, with not over one-fourth insured. On Van Buren street only three or four houses were burned, and they were of small value.

The street leading to the Adams street bridge was damaged to the extent of one thousand dollars, and the track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Chicago and St. Louis Railroads, which run right through the burnt district, were damaged probably to the extent of \$2,000 or \$3,000. The saddest result of this fire was the burning to death of Mrs. Margaret Hadley, living on the north side of Jackson street, who being suddenly surrounded by the flames, was unable to escape. Her remains were burned to cinder, and were found this morning in the place where she was last seen, in her house.

It is impossible to learn the exact amount of insurance and the names of the companies that are victims. The entire insurance will probably fall below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, probably two-thirds of the amount in Chicago offices. Among the outside companies which suffer are the Tontonia and Hibernia, of Cleveland; Buffalo Western and the Buffalo Fire and Marine; Alps, of Erie; Andes, of Cincinnati; Pacific and Union, of San Francisco; Knickerbocker, Republic, and Firemans, of New York; Lycoming, of Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, October 8, 11:30 P. M.—The fire to-night in the first division is now raging with unabated fury. It commenced near Taylor street, between Delevan and Jefferson, and is spreading in every direction, and covers at least four blocks at this hour, and it still seems beyond control.

Two Men Caught in the Act of Firing Houses on the West Side—They are Immediately Hung.

Two men caught in the act of firing houses on the west side were arrested immediately and hung to the lamp post, one of which stood in the rear of the other three miles away, on Clayborne avenue, on the north side. This summary action has checked the three murderers.

St. Louis and other cities have apparently restored confidence. The Cincinnati train arrived this morning with four engines, three from this city, and one from Dayton. They were seventeen hours on the way, having to change the route twice, and finally came via Piqua and Logansport.

LATER FROM CHICAGO—Spread of the Fire The North Division in Ruins.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Morning.—The fire still rages furiously. Thus far the south division is swept nearly clean from the river to the lake, and to the north of Harrison street. The north division is in ruins for a distance of nearly two miles. The west division is also terribly devastated. A strong wind is now raging, and the whole city is in danger of total destruction.

Several churches on Washburn avenue and elsewhere have been destroyed, and the last of the great hotels, the Palmer house, has been consumed. The extensive dry goods houses of Field, Lacey & Co., Farwell & Co., Hamlin & Co., and, in fact, every store of any note in the south division is gone. The suffering among the thousands of homeless people is intense, and it is feared that many will starve unless further prompt relief is rendered. Chicago is utterly ruined. Thousands are leaving the city by every available conveyance.

Good News—The Fire Out.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Telegraphic communication was opened with Chicago this morning.

A heavy rain fell there last night, and the fires are extinguished.

Prompt and Liberal Action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We take pleasure in making public the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad company telegraphed the Mayor of Chicago early on Monday morning that their agents at St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburgh, and all intermediate points, would furnish free transportation to Chicago for all donations of supplies for the purpose of staying the fire. The Mayor has also telegraphed to the same agents of supplies from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and intermediate points, would be shipped free by the Pennsylvania railroad company.

Origin of the Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A special dispatch from Chicago says: Fire proof buildings burned like tinder, especially the banks, not one of which remains. Few business houses saved even their papers. The whole population was busy all night, and the streets are now like a bivouac with sleeping men. The loss of life is impossible to estimate. The shipping ordered into the North branch of the river was sent down to Lake Michigan. Many vessels were burned. All business is suspended, and must remain so for the present. Tremendous efforts were made to save the Tribune and Post, as well as the City Hall and Government buildings. Nothing remains but blackened stores and cracking chimneys. No papers can be published until type comes from elsewhere, as the type foundries are also burned.

The origin of the fire was in a stable where a woman took a kerosene lamp at milking time. A large number of the firemen were killed, and all did their duty nobly; but streams of water to the burning blocks were like fountain jets against the awful heat of the conflagration. The new hotel, eight or nine stories high, just completed, sent up pyramids of solid flame, and the water was so hot that the uniforms of the firemen were scorched and the river rising a graceful arch of fire from shore to shore. The burning ships sailed in crimson waters. All the churches in South Division, the Convent of Mercy, all the Railroad buildings and front mansions on Michigan and Washburn avenues are gone.

European Correspondence.

LONDON, Ireland, Sept. 1, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL—I send you my last letter from Europe, but may write you once more from New York, if, in the providence of God, I am permitted to reach there. Thus far He has been my helper, and I shall still trust in Him. Since my last to you from Belfast, we spent a day in that city, made some purchases, and then I took a look through the city. Belfast is situated on the river Lagan, near where it flows into the bay known as Belfast Lough; this port is 130 miles from London, and 85 miles from Liverpool. It has made more progress in improvements than any other city in Ireland; and it numbered only 37,000 in 1821 and now it numbers 100,000. The appearance of the city is that of a clean, thrifty business place, and the business streets are wide and have fine, substantial, four story buildings on them. The new custom house and post-office are in one building; it is one of the finest structures, built of fine Glasgow stone, the style of architecture is Italian; the edifice occupies three sides of a quadrangle, with a large court yard inside, and is approached by a flight of steps on the fourth side.

The Presbyterian meeting house is the handsomest building belonging to the denomination in the city; a flight of twenty steps leads to a handsome portico composed of ten doric columns, over which rises an elaborate balustrade; the interior decorations are quite in keeping with the exterior of the chapel, and cost fifty thousand dollars. There are twenty Presbyterian congregations, ten Episcopal churches, and a number of other churches in the city. In the census of 1861 the Belfast diocese showed the largest proportion of Protestants in Ireland, there being 75 per cent. of the population of Belfast, and 60 per cent of the former belong to the Presbyterians.

Deaths.

JOHNSTON.—Near Dwight, Ill., on the 24th inst. died of cholera, John Johnston, aged 63, son of James and Mary Johnston, formerly of Huntingdon county, Pa., aged 15 years, 8 months and 27 days.

Marriages.

GREEN—CALDWELL.—On the 3d inst., by Dr. B. Hamlin, assisted by Rev. William H. Smith, of the Presbyterian church, of this county, to Miss Lettie M. Caldwell, of Shad Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa.

For All Kinds of Printing.

GO TO THE "JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, at Huntingdon, Pa., October 9, 1871, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes J. M. Porter, J. I. Robinson, J. R. B. Smith, etc.

RESOURCES.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, Cash on hand, etc.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Deposits, etc.

NEW ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

The undersigned has lately returned from a tour in Europe, and while there he purchased an assortment of Ladies' and Gents' superior Kid Gloves, Also a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, as well as a variety of other fancy articles, which he offers for sale at reduced rates.

GRAND EXHIBITION!

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON!

A FIRST CLASS LADIES' SHOE STORE. D. HERTZEL & BRO., No. 403 Allegheny St., opposite Broad Top Depot, have just arrived from the East with a large and well selected stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Dress Boots, Gaiters, &c., comprising all the latest styles of the day, and at such low prices as to make it a rare opportunity for hand-made work ever brought to Huntingdon.

MISSISSIPPI CORRESPONDENCE.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 30, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL—Having read statements made in your issue of the 24th inst. regarding the existence of Yellow Fever in Jackson, I crave the privilege of a small portion of your valuable columns, for the purpose of stating my own opinion on the matter. I am a native of this city, and have been here since I was a child. I have seen many cases of the disease, and have seen many persons, four or five cases of which proved fatal. One case occurred in the camp of the U. S. troops, stationed near this city, in the month of August, 1852. The unfortunate victim being the Commanding Officer of the camp, Capt. James Kelly, 16th Infantry; an officer beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

It has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis, that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

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