The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is pub-Itshed every Thursday morning, a county, Pa.

TERMS—Cash in advance,.......
If not paid in advance LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the

whole people.

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

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Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unually reliable and profitable medium foranvertising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

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ints a line for each administrations obtained and increase the first Editorial notices 15 cents per line.
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A liberal discount is made to persons advertising I se quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos	6 mos	l year
One inch (or 12 lines this type)	\$5	\$8	\$12
Two inches	7	10	1.0
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Quarter column (or 5 inches)	12	20	- 34
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A Scrap From Blaine's Eulogy.

JAMES A. GARFIELD AS PRESIDENT.

In the beginning of his presidential life Garfields experience did not yield him pleasure or satisfaction. The duties that engross so large a portion of the presidents's time were distasteful to him, and were unfavorably contrasted with his legislative work. "I have been dealing all these years with ideas," be impatiently exclaimed one day, "and here I am dealing only with persons. I have been heretofore treating of the fundamental principles of government. fundamental principles of government, and here I am considering all day whether A or B shall be appointed to this or that office." He was earnestly seeking some practical way of correcting the evils arising from the distribution of overgrown and unwieldly patronage—evils always appreciated and often discussed by him, but whose magnitude has been more deeply impressed upon his mind since his accession to the upon his mind since his accession to the presidency. Had he lived, a compre-hensive improvement in the mode of appointment and in the tenure of office would have been proposed by him, and with the aid of congress no doubt per-

But, while many of the executive du-ties were not grateful to him, he was assiduous and consientious in their dis charge. From the very outset he exhibited administrative talent of a high order. He grasped the helm of office with the hand of a master. In this respect, indeed, he constantly surprised many who were most intimately associated with him in the covernment. ated with him in the government, and especially those who had feared that he might be lacking in the executive faculty. His disposition of business was orderly and rapid. His power of analysis and hisskill in classification, enabled him to dispose he year, many of detail. him to dispatch a vast mass of detail with singular promptness and ease. His cabinet meetings were admirably conducted. His clear presentation of official subjects, his well considered suggestion of topics on which discussion was invited, his quick decision when all had been heard, continued to show a thoroughness of mental training as rare as his natural ability and his facile adaptation to a new and enlarged field of labor. him to dispatch a vast mass of detail

While perfect comprehension of all the inheritances of the war, with a cool calculation of the obstacles in his way, impelled always by a general enthusi-asm. Garfield conceived that much might be done by his administration towards restoring harmony between the different sections of the Union. He was anxious to go South and speak to the people. As early as April he had ineffectually endeavored to arrange for a trip to Nashville, whither he had been cordially invited, and he was again disappointed a few weeks later to find that he could not go to South Carolina to attend the celebration of the victory of the Cowpens. But for the autumn he The object of the trip is to enable the definitely counted on being present at Zunic, who have a civilization similar three memorable assemblies in the South, the celebration at Yorktown, the to perform a religious ceremony which opening of the cotton exposition at At-lanta, and the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga. He was already turning over in his mind his address for each occasion, and the his address for each occasion, and the three taken together, he said to a friend, gave him the exact scope and verge which he needed. At Yorktown he would have before him the associations of a hundred years that bound the South and the North in the sacred memory of a common danger and a common victory. At Atlanta he would pre-sent the material interests and the industrial development which appeared to the thrift and independence of every household, and which should unite the two sections by the instinct of self-interest and self defence. At Chattanooga he would revive memories of the war only to show that after all its disaster and all its suffering, the country was stronger and greater, the union render-ed indissoluble, and the future, through e agony and blood of one generation, ade brighter and better for all.

Carfield's ambition for the success of his administration was high. With strong caution and conservatism in his nature, he was in no danger of attempt-With ing rash experiments or of resorting to the empiricism of statesmanship. But he believed that renewed and closer he believed that renewed and closer attention be given to questions affecting the material interests and commercial prospects of fifty millions of people. He believed that our continental relations, extensive and undeveloped as they are involved responsibility, and could be cultivated into profitable friendship or be abandoned to harmful indifference or lasting enmity. He believed with equal confidence that an espectial forerunner to a new era of na-

tional progress must be a feeling of con-tentment in every section of the Union, and a generous belief that the benefits and burdens of government would be common to all. Himself a conspicuous illustration of what ability and ambition may do under republican institu-tions, he loved his country with a pas-sion of patriotic devotion, and every waking thought was given to her ad-vancement. He was an American in all his aspirations and he looked to the destiny and influence of the United States with the philosophic composure of Jefferson and the demonstrative confidence of John Adams.

The Grant Bill. Senator Logan's revival of his bill to

place Gen. Grant on the army retired

list has brought out one memorable fact, namely that Grant himself as apparent

case, Gen. Logan sends Ulysses S. Grant down to history not only as one of the sturdiest soldiers but as one of the most

inveterate beggars in human annals. Senator Butler had declared his sin-cere belief that Gen. Grant never could

have asked for this charity; for the

rank would give him new honors, while it is notorious that he does not need the

This, then, is the one new contribution

If Gen. Grant is not now General of

the Army, the fault is his own. He left his

post to accept the still more exalted and remunerative office of President of the

United States, the salary of which was doubled for his benefit. During the eight

years that he enjoyed its large income,

presents were showered on him. Then he went about the world, collecting valuable gifts of all sorts, and on his re-

turn received an independent fortune in cash from the contributions of wealthy men. With his children all

wealthy men. With his children all provided for by rich marriages, and while, in addition to his country seats

and city bouses and his cash reserve of

hundreds of thousands of dollars, he is salaried heavily by corporations and capitalists who pay for his name and

fame, yet the country finds him, according to the avowal of Gen. Logan, importuning Congress for that old salary

as General which he had to give up in order to get the enormously greater gains he has since secured, but whose

loss he has none the less continued to

It has been hardly worth while for the Senate to beat about the bush in quali-fying what, if Gen. Logan's statement is correct, is so obviously an act of disrepu-

table mendicancy. The cited cases of Col. Lee and Col. Haller, restored to the army and then retired by Congress, as

the result of undoing the work of courts

martial which were thought to be unjust, can have no bearing on Gen. Grant's voluntary withdrawal from the

army; nor can the cases of Gen. Ord and Gen. Meigs, who, being already in

the army, were retired on a higher than

their active rank, in order to secure them more pay. Even were Gen. Grant a proper object of charity, the army re-

tired list is no place for him. Entrance upon that list is limited by law to actu-

al army officers, and he is a civilian. Even were he now on the active list, he would not have reached the discretion-

ary retiring age of sixty-two; nor could he claim forty five year's service. He might be retired if he were the prey of disease contracted in the service, but

he is in robust health. To comply with his begging request in the form presen-ted by his friend Logan would be to set

aside the statutes, and to trample on the customs of the service. It would be better to pension him on the civil list

But Gen. Grant needs no pension. He is a rich man, and ought to prevent

his friends from persistently clarmoring to have public alms bestowed upon him. —N. Y. Sun.

Interesting Indians.

Six Zunis Cheif Coming East to Perform a

Religious Ceremony.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 28.-F. H. Cushing, of the Ethnological Bureau

of the Smithsonian Institute at Wash-

ington, was in this city yesterday, ac-companied by six chiefs of the agricul-

tural and pastoral tribe of Pueblo In-dians, located in Western New Mexico, about thirty five miles south of the At-

lantic and Pacific Railroad, and known as the Zunis. He is en route to Washington and Boston by way of Chicago.

Zunis, who have a civilization similar to the ancient Taltic and Aztic peoples,

can only be performed at the ocean. The ceremony, in its minutest details,

has been handed down from the past by tradition, but so old is it that not ever their traditions say when it was last per

formed. It is an interesting scientific

problem, therefore, when these people were on the shore of the ocean and at

what point. The ceremony will probably be performed at Plymouth Rock Mr. Cushing has been adopted into the

tribe by the highest religious order, and will take part in this ceremony. The Zunis are an agricultural people, and have reached the highest success in that

industry, as well as in horticulture, and have large herds and flocks. One of the objects of this trip is to secure an en-

largement of their grazing ranges. Mr. Cushing has discovered a rich and fruit-ful field for ethnologists, and scientists

in the east are awaiting the result of his trip with great interest.

Tur case of Mr. John Gallagher of

going way in which appointments in

ly prompting this measure.

AUDACITY OF A DEALER IN ADULTERANTS— GROUND ROCK IN FLOUR.

According to the statement of Mr. B. Valter, of the firm of Walter, Hawk & Walter, of the firm of Klein, at Easton, Pa., there are three firms in Easton engaged in the manu-facture of "mineral pulp." Mr. Walter does not attempt to say what the ex tent of the business done by the other establishments may be, but he asserts that his own firm is turning out fifteen tons a day. This information was given in the beaten way of business to Mr. John Hoffer, proprietor of the largest flouring mill in the southern portion of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., and, coming to the knowledge of the Harrisburg Papay. But Logan quickly replied that "Gen. Grant through his friends has asked this," thus claiming to speak as Grant's mouthpiece in the matter. triot, has by that paper been published to the world. The story as told in the Patriot is startling. After Mr. Hoffer had declared that he had no use for the article, the pulp man went into an ex-haustive account of the merits of his article as an adulterant of flour, and

quence of his relationship to the Phila-delphia newspaper aforesaid. As a re-sult of this combination against Gallagh-

er President Arthur has been induced

to withdraw him from the senate, and Adamson will remain in his position.

It is said that Senator Cameron will give

Gallagher another and less important place under the government as a salve

for his disappointment in losing the

position which was almost in his grasp

"Mineral Pulp."

But Gallagher will have to look out Senator Mitchell.—Harrisburg Patriot.

brought forth several samples of the stuff, which were of a light blue color and very much like a low grade of flour.
"You have no idea," said the audacious drummer, "how much pulp is used for the adulteration of sugar, flour and other household commodities. Its manu-facture has become a business now. Only a few days ago I sold to a man who had just received three carloads of flour and a carload of our mineral pulp. His flour was of a low grade, and when he had adulterated it the appearance was improved, not to say anything of the

"Are you not afraid of the law?"
asked Mr. Hoffer. "Is there not some act that prevents you from the manufacture of an article for a fraudulent purpose?"

Oh, we suppose there are plenty of "them," said the pulp man in an uncon-cerned manner; "but they never en-force them. It's a business. There's no secret about this matter. There's nothing injurious in the pulp—made purely out of rock—weighs heavy. D'ye see? Big profit in sugar or flour when it's used."

"I see its merits, and know that it is used extensively; but I want none of it, and I think if you are wise you'll get out of here in quick order," sharply re-

out of here in quick order," sharply replied Mr. Hoffer.
"In what proportion is this pulp used foradulteration?" subsequently inquired the Patriot reporter of Mr. Hoffer.
"Fifteen or twenty pounds to the barrel. It is principally placed in low grades of flour. They are of a dark color, and detection is not so easy."
"But can it not be detected in the taste?"

"Yes; if there is too much adulters tion. A better test is to wet the flour and roll a lump around in your fingers. If adulterated the paste will have a soapy appearance—the stone from which it is made being of that character."

"What profit is derived from its use?"
"That depends on how much is used. The average profit in addition to that on the flour alone is about \$1.50 per barrel. I am now speaking from information received, and as well as my own obser-

In one of the recent newspaper dis-cussions of the operation of the new ap-portionment of Representatives among different States the alleged dispreportionately great power of the small States in the Electoral College is sharply criticised. It is noted that in the new College Rhode Island will have a vote for every 69,000 and Florida one for every 67,000 inhabitants, while it will take 141,000 in New York and nearly 143,000 in Pennsylvania to represent an electoral vote, thus making every ballot in Rhode Island and Florida count as much as two in New York and Penn-sylvania. The writer goes on to say that, taking Delaware and Nevada, the disparity between the large and the small States become still greater. With a population of 146,000, Delaware will have three electoral votes, or one for every 48,000 inhabitants, and Nevada, with only 62,000 people, will cast thre electoral votes, or one for every 20,000 Its convention needs some enthusiasm to lunch a ticket that in New York or Pennsylvania to offset one in Delaware, and about seven to count as much as one in Nevada. There is a great deal of truth in all

this, and it goes to show that, valuable as is the constitutional recognition of the peership of the States of the Union the peership of the States of the Union as such in the irrepealable provision for their "equal suffrage in the Senate," the existing machinery for choosing Presidents, in addition to its other defects, is by no means free from the "paradoxes of injustice" of which we have lately heard so much. The ideal Democratic plan would be to make the vote of one citizen count just as much-neither more nor less-as the vote of any other citizen, without reference to the place of his residence. So far, however, as regards the relative power of the voters in small and large States there is an other way of looking at the question, other way of looking at the question, which affords ground for just complaint on the part of the suffragist in a little State. For example, under the old apportionment the individual elector in New York voted for 35 members of the Electoral College, and under the new apportionment he will vote for 36. The adult male Pennsylvanian, not legally disqualified, cast his vote in 1880 for 29 Electors, and in 1884 he will vote for 30. The Floridian and the Rhode Islander vote for but 4 Electors and the Pelagoing way in which appointments in the civil service of the country are frequently made. Gallagher who is the brother in law, so to speak, of a very vigorous and influential independent newspaper in Philadelphi, appears to have had no difficulty in securing the support of Senator Cameron. He wanted the important post of consulto Rio which is now held by Mr. Adamson of Pennsylvania. The absent are always six votes for President and the citizen

The first result of the attempt upon the life of the Queen of England will be an outburst of loyal love to that wellan outburst of loyal love to that well-beloved sovereign, and a fierce wrath at the would-be assassin, that people on this side of the ocean, in view of recent events, can perfectly understand. This wrath, blind at first, may become more concentrated when the motive of the wretch becomes better known. It may be in doubt for reveral days, or longer, whether it was the spontaneous act of a single man like Guiteau, or the result of a conspiracy like that which caused of a conspiracy like that which caused the death of the late Czar. Monarchs are getting shot at at a frequent rate in these days. The Kings of Spain and Italy have both been targets for bad marksmen. Emperor Wilhelm has still a considerable part of a load of buckshot in his body. The Emperor of Russia would not be safe for one hour on the streets of his capital. The orator who defended the Nihilists who were who defended the Nihilists who were condemned the other day justified all of the creed of the prisoners except regicide. But regicide in England would be a disastrous folly. It would throw back the liberal movement indefinitely if it should appear that a radical con-spiracy is at the bottom of this attempt on Queen Victoria; for it will cause a conversative reaction that, though gen-crops in fedling, will be utterly irrow. erous in feeling, will be utterly irra-tional. Radicalism could not make a greater blunder than to slay the good and much loved Queen; for her successor would come to the throne with a stronger conservative and reactionary support than under any other circum stances. These are, however, mere political considerations; but there is in this country as well as in Great Britain a veneration for the woman, apart from the respect for the sovereign, that will make the attempted crime unspeakably odious. It will not be forgotten that this illustrious lady sent a wreath of flowers to lay on the bier of our dead President, and that she wrote with her own hand to Mrs. Garfield a kind letter of hope and encouragement. She was honored as a noble lady before she showed this tenderness to the wife of

now felt for her a warmer sentiment, and if any hurt had befallen her it would have been most sincerely lamented by America.

Popularity does not exempt an illus trious person from dangers of assassina-tion. The young Kings of Italy and of Spain are both popular; old Wilhelm of Germany is popular; Lincoln and Garfield were both extremely popular. Queen Victoria has been loved most ovally from her accession to the throne until now. Yet, she has several times been in danger of assassination. In June, 1840, a lad named Oxford tried to kill her; again, in 1842. John Francis made a similar attempt, and was sen-tenced to death for it, but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. It is much to be hoped that Roderick Maclean may turn out to be insane—a purely irresponsible lunatic. The worst that could happen would be proof that the attempt was the result of a deliberate when represents in a political consistency. ate plan conceived in a political con-spiracy. Should it turn out to be a socialistic plot, or a Fenian plot, or a radical plot, or a perverted religious plot of any kind, England would be stirred to its depths, and passion might for a while take the place of calm rea-son. The temper shown toward Brad-laugh, the temper shown toward Ireland, are already unwise. How much more unwise they might become if it should turn out that Socialism or religious fanaticism, or radicalism, or Fenianism were responsible for this dastard assault on the venerable lady whom all Britons delight to call their gracious sovereign

our murdered President; but there is

No Complimentaries.

The Lancaster Intelligencer says, with a great deal of truth, that the next Democratic State Convention will be charged with a very grave and respon-Whether the Independent Republicans put up a third ticket or not and they are more likely to do so than not, the Democratic nominees can be elected if their names, their record and the action of the Convention give the people of the Commonwealth every reason to hope and no reason to fear from such a result. If the party is to com-mand success it must deserve success.

"Happily the voice of discord is hushed and factional quarrels are not disturb ing its integrity. If anything is lacklence in the election of its candidates will have hearty popular support. We take it for granted that nobody and no-body's friends want any nomination made that will not be ratified in November by an election. It is not the season in politics for passing compli-

ments.

"Pennsylvania now occupies a very important position in the politics of the country. The dangers which threaten the Democracy in the South, in Indiana and in New York, may all be retrieved. here in our own State, and a victory in Pennsylvania in 1882 will be the runner of great advantages in 1884. The way to best assure these results is for the Pennsylvania Democracy to assemble the best possible sort of a State convention. If its members come together, uninstructed and disinterested, to make uninstructed and disinterested, to make common cause for the party welfare, they can largely promote it. If they simply gather as the personal or politi-cal friends of this or that interest to get one man or another on the ticket, they might as well stay at home.

might as well stay at home.

'Local instructions for local candidates may be well enough; they at least cannot do much harm; we have always regarded them as useless and uncomplimentary to the men who are fettered with them; but beyond these we trust the Democracy of the State will not centure. Let the party in the several counties pay heed rather to the selection of intiligent and independent representatives, in whose united council there will be wisdom. An uninstructed convention, bound to no man's ined convention, bound to no man's in-terest, is what the party need at this time.

My son had a terrible skin disease of head and face. Peruna cured him. Mrs. E. Yerren, Pittaburg.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

O. 1. All that certain tract of

Fifty-Six Acres, more or less. erected a large HOTEL, Hotel Stable, Ban stillery and other outbuildings. All in go

No. 2. Also all that certain mes 2. A180 nm tenement and tract of land situate in the land of the Bald Eagle Furnace com-ing by lands of the Bald Eagle Furnace com-pared by lands of the Bald Eagle Furnace which The

147 ACRES, more or less.

All that certain messuage, I tract of land situate in Taylor townshi joining lands of Lyon, Shorb & Co. of I west, and other lands now of George I porth and cast—containing

130 ACRES, more or less.

refered a good DWELLING HOUSE, Barner outbuildings.
above properties were purchased at Above property of John Copenhaver ale as the property of John Copenhaver L Reed, of Clearfield, Pa. The same will a whole or separately, to suit purchase perty is in good condition, and it is very is a lifetel property, or a Distellery, or a F-r will be made to suit purchasers: partly or dy on time. Inquire of

nd partly on time. Inquire of GEORGE L. REED, or the CLEARFIELD CO. NAT. BANK, Clearfield, Pa., or A. O. FURST, Bellefonte, Pa. 9-6w

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PHILLIPSBURG, PA.

Office in Albert Owen's building, in the room form
by occupied by the Philipsburg Banking Company.

Orphans' Court Sale.

N accordance with an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be ex-

Saturday, the 18th of March next. 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate the property of Samu-1 Yearick, late of Walker within, deceased, to wit:

All that certain messuage, tenement ract of Land situate in Walker township d described as follows: On the North by seirs of R. B. Valentine, deceased, other did Samuel Yearick and Isaac Bickel; 8 of Isaac Bickel, George Lutz, and Carol of Issac Bickel, George Lutz, and Caroline Ga ind West by lands of George Fridley—contain GHTY AURES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FERCHES, neat measure, thereon creeted Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other on

Also, all that messuage, tenement, all that messuage, tenement of Land situate as above, bounded and de-oldows; on the North and East by lands; of R. B. Valentine deceid, and heirs of R. deceased; South by lands of Isaac Bicklonds of Samuel Vearick (above described)— TWENTY ACRES AND FIFTY-FOUL peat measure, thereon erected a Tenan

TERMS OF SALE—"ne-third in hand on confirmation
f sale and the residue in two equal annual payment
hereafter with interest to be secured by bond an
hortgage on the premises.

-4w JNO. S. YEARICK, Administrator.

Bridge Letting,

Sealed proposals for the mason work of an iron bridge at Oscreda, will be received at the Commissioner's office, Bellefonte, (where specifications can be seen) until TUESDAY, March 14, at 10 o'clock. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

JNO. WOLF.

At J GRIEST.

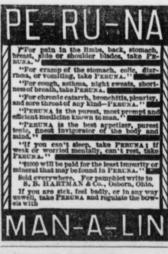
H. C. CAMPBELL,

Attest: W. MILES WALKER, Clerk.

\$66 a week in your ewn town. Terms and \$6 ou. Port fit free. Address H. HAELETT & CO., Port 19-y



CTO A WEEK. \$12 a day at bot



SWEDISH BITTERS.

Swedish Dyspepsia Remedy!

Swedish Dyspepsia Remedy!

The chief ingredient and life giving element of this great remedy is an herb commonly known as bitternel of the state of

New Advertisements.

Bellefonte Enterprises.

With the New Year Bellefonte promises to develop into the most prosperous of our inland towns-enterprise after enterprise is being started by the capital of our public spirited citizens. The Car Works are running to their full capacity, our Glass Works are opening with every show of success, the Steel Works will give employment to 100 men, the Nail Works, for whose success General Beaver vouches, will shortly offer employment to hundreds of people-all these public enterprises will put Bellefonte in the van of prosperous and wide-awake towns. Here, then, is room and place for lively, spirited and active young men. Among the best and most successful business enterprises organized recently is the LARGE AND WELL FILLED FURNITURE ROOMS of JOHN PROUDFOOT & CO., opposit the Bush House-nothing like it in the County. If visitors to Bellefonte will only take the trouble to call at our Store, they well be surprised at the quality, style and prices of first-class Furniture. We are aiming to buy all goods directly from the manufacturers without the intervention of agents, so as to offer goods at bottom figures. ONE profit is sufficient. We propose to fill your homes with Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Sofas, Odd Chair. Tables, anything and everything in Furniture at prices lower than you can get in this County. We mean just what we say.

We also offer the public the services of Mr. John Proudfoot who has a thorough knowledge of the UNDERTAK-ING business, and who will keep on hand, COFFINS, TRIMMINGS,&c., together with a first-class HEARSE. Fair prices only will be charged. Give us a trial.

JOHN PROUDFOOT & CO.

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY-ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
C. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.

Good Sample Room on First Floor. Ar-Free Buss to and from all Trains. Special rates

Auditor's Notice.

N the matter of the estate of David

The undersigned, an auditor, apointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, to scertain and make report of advancements to heirs of David Erick, deceased, and make distribution of the unds in the hands of Samuel Gramley, trustee of said-lecedent's real estate, to and among them legally enditioned the end of the decease of the decease

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST NO ONE NEED SUFFER!

ONE NEED NUFFER!

sure Cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcel Files has been discovered by Dr. William, (an
in remedy,) called Dr. William's Indian Ontment
agie box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25
agreements of the sure of the sure of the sure minutes
applying the wonderful of the sure of the sure
applying the wonderful of more harm
good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors,
are the intense itselful; invariously is a tright after
the intense itselful; invariously is a tright after
the intense itselful; invariously is a tright of the Read what the Hon J. M. Coffinberry of Cieve-kand says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment: For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$100.

HENRY & Co., Propt.

DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly modicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the flungs, build'ap the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For Dizzluesa, Rush of Blood to the Head, tending to Apoplexy, Dyseppsia, Fever and ague, Dropsy, Pimples and Blotches. Scrofulous Biumors and Sores. Tetter, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

the control of the co

HENRY & Co., Sole Prop's.
62 Vesey St., New York,

SKIN DISEASES CURED!

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic. Pimples, Black Reads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures Lich, Bariers Itch, Sait Sheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Chapped Hands, Sore Nipples, sore Lips, old, obstinate Ulcers and Sores, &c.

SKIN DISEASE.

F. Drake, Esq., Cieveland, O., suffered beyond all de-ecription from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The meut careful doctering failed to kelp him. and af-ter all had failed he used Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment and was corred by a few applications. Apr The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered.

ver discovered.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, First CENER.

HENRY & CO., Sole Propris

EV Vessy St., New York.

For Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles Dr

From Henry Insuration as were cure.

Price

1.00, by mail. Rev sale by Druggists.

me-ly