# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

TERMS—Cash in advance,..... $1 50
If not paid in advance..... 2 00

A 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.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.

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.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

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POLITICAL NOTICES, 5 cents per line each insertion Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.


## The Treasury Ring.

THE INDEPENDENTS DECLARE AGAINST THE JOBBERS.

It is evident that the Independents will not fall into line in behalf of the old Treasury Ring. The following from a recent issue of the Delaware county *Record* a Republican newspaper, of ability and wide circulation, published in Chairman Cooper's own county tells the story:

The Humes act was passed at the regular session of the legislature, and approved by Governor Pattison on June 6th, 1883. This act requires the State Treasurer to file a statement with the Sinking Fund Commissioners on the first business days of January, April, July and October of each year, showing the balance remaining in the Sinking Fund in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on the public debt; the commissioners then being authorized to purchase state or federal bonds, at their discretion, *said interest to accrue to the benefit of the State Treasury.* The tenth section of the act of May 9, 1874, provides that whenever it shall appear on the first business day of January, April, July and October, the balauce in the hands of the Treasurer from sources of general revenue apart from amounts payable to the Sinking Fund shall exceed $500,000, such sum shall be carried to the account of the Sinking Fund.

"The report of State Treasury Baily shows that on August 31, 1883, exclusive of moneys appropriated to the Sinking Fund, $2,018,868.12 was distributed among twenty banks throughout the state; and further that no part of the surplus over the contingent fund of $500,000 was carried to the account of the Sinking Fund, but this surplus, amounting to $1,518,868.12, was loaned to certain bankers throughout the state, on such terms as the State Treasurer could advantageously make; *not a dollar* of interest money accruing to the state, *whilst on the other hand, the taxpayers of the state are paying interest on the outstanding state loans, which this surplus ought to contribute to wipe out.*

"Nor is this all. The last quarterly report also shows that the sum of $2,769,990.51, belonging to the Sinking Fund, was distributed among 57 banks in the state, thus aggregating the enormous sum of $4,788,858.63, in the hands of private banks and bankers, without security and yielding no interest to the state, and this, too, despite the plain provisions of the above-mentioned Humes act. At the last meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, comprising Secretary of the State Stenger, Auditor General Lemon and Treasurer Baily, Mr. Stenger made a proposition that this large surplus should be invested in pursuance of the provisions of the Humes act. Both Messrs. Lemon and Baily opposed the offer, Mr. Baily assigning as a reason for his opposition that to withdraw these state deposits from some of the county banks would cause semi-stagnation, if not a financial panic, *thus virtually confessing that these deposits were interest bearing, and as such, could not be withdrawn without due notice.* Where and to whom this interest goes no man knows save those of the Treasury ring; one thing is certain, *the state does not reap a dollar of it.* At the low rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon $4,788,858, the interest alone would amount to $191,552; a sum certainly large enough to constitute an inference for the reasons of opposition to the application of the provisions of the Humes act. This is a plain statement of the present status of the Treasury department, and certainly furnishes to the average Pennsylvania taxpayer sufficient of issue upon which to base his judgment and cast his ballot. The jobbers who opposed the enactment of the Humes act are well-known; their opposition is spread upon the official records of the state, and these same jobbers, failing in their efforts to defeat the Humes bill, are now shamelessly and unscrupulously endeavoring to thwart and circumvent the provisions of this most wise and beneficent measure. This, then, we repeat is the issue; the only rallying cry of sturdy, honest citizens must be: Defeat the candidate of the jobbers."

## A Protest of Senators.

THE ULTIMATUMITES AND THE PERTINENT MANNER IN WHICH THEIR OBSTRUCTION POLICY IS TREATED.

Most of the ultimatum senators were behind their desks yesterday morning when the gavel descended and the semi-weekly session began. The magnates of the caucus looked refreshed and after the indulgence of a clean shave at the state's expense, quite chipper and rosy for anything that might be communicated from the house calling for the customary display of obstruction tactics. Bertie Adams occupied his familiar place and had on a new cutaway. There was a noticeable absence of the buttonhole bouquet. Freed from the pressing demands of the Towanda bar and with a ready fund of story relative to partridge shooting expeditions in the last three weeks over the wilds and on the mountain sides of Sullivan, Senator Davies found time to give the senate of Pennsylvania the weight of his presence once more. It is but justice to say that the calm expression of the eye and peaceful, sleepy curves of the mouth were not injured by the hunting trip over Sullivan. And the McCracken with the trained smile of an African missionary beamed placidly upon the galleries from his perch, but his crookedly arranged necktie spoiled the effect of an otherwise well proportioned chromo. Mr. McKnight was not present. His silvery voice, heard only on occasions of an aye and nay call, has been missed for weeks. Immediately after the reading of the journal Senator Wallace rose to a question of privilege and offered the annexed protest which was placed upon record.

A PROTEST OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

A quorum of the senate being present, Tuesday, October 2, 1883, the minority thereof were in their seats and desirous of proceeding with the public business for which this extra session was called, when the majority in obedience to orders of a party caucus adjourned the senate, refused to allow us to be heard and forbate any action to be taken.

Against this proceeding and against similar adjournments from Tuesday until Friday and from Friday until Tuesday without the transaction of any business, we do solemnly protest as a violation as well of the rights of senators as of their constituents, and in disregard of the comity of intercourse that should exist between the senate and the house of representatives.

We do most solemnly protest such action is revolutionary, for it defeats the orderly processes of government.

It is a flagrant neglect of our duty to transact the public business for which we were convened.

It closes the mouth of those chosen to seats in the senate and denies representation to those who selected them.

It refuses to permit discussion of the grave question at issue, and substitutes caucus dictation for the forum of free speech.

It forbids comparison of views between senators upon measures looking to apportionments, prevents compromise and insists upon the iron rule of party discipline.

It shuts the door of the senate chamber against committees of conference and other parliamentary modes of communication between the senate and its co-equal body, the house of representatives.

It reverses the precedents of more than one hundred and fifty years.

It jeopardizes the entire delegation from the state in the next congress.

It tends to multiply the relations of the state to the federal government, and if carried to its logical sequence by a majority of the states would paralyze if not destroy the government.

It ignores the sworn duty made mandatory by the state constitution and refuses even to try to perform that duty.

It retains in full force partisan apportionments based upon the population of 1870, and denies just representation to the changed condition of many populous localities.

It violates the letter of at least one provision of the state constitution and the meaning and spirit of many others.

It is subversive of that distribution of the powers of government which the constitution has ordained and established, for it tends to accumulate in the senate an undue share of power, and

Its adoption places the other departments of the government under senatorial dictation and removes all questions out of the domain of argument and reason.

For these reasons we do most earnestly protest against the action of the senate and ask that this, our protest, may be placed upon its journal.

The foregoing was signed by W. Henry Sutton, W. M. Nelson, Alexander Patton, Jeremiah S. Hess, Eckley B. Coxe, H. J. Humes, Wm. A. Wallace, S. C. Wagner, John D. Biddis, J. H. Ross' Edward H. Shearer, C. A. Vandegrift, jr., Wm. W. Hart, John G. Hall, James Gay Gordon, S. P. Wolverton, Charles F. King.—*Patriot.*

## Candidate Niles' Speech.

Mr. Niles in the course of his remarks says: "Why not accept the enevitable and adjourn, and let the people pass upon the differences existing between the two houses?" Mr. Niles does himself no credit by uttering such silly stuff as this. He ought to know that the people cannot pass upon the matter until the fall of next year; and he ought to know further, that he condemns himself and his fellow obstructionists when he undertakes to say: "Has the House any right to insist upon the Senate accepting its views of the situation?" The obvious reply to this is the counter query: Has the Senate any right to insist upon the House accepting its views of the situation, especially when the Senate has absolutely refused to make the slightest effort in the direction of an accommodation, when, by so doing, it could easily have either enacted satisfactory apportionment or have put the House so clearly in the wrong that all of the advantages of the squabble would have accrued to the Republicans?

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Niles, in the way of making a demand for adjournment, declares that the Democrats say in substance and effect: "No, we will not accept any proposition submitted by you; neither will we adjourn, but propose to continue in session until our constitutional term of office shall have ended, unless you recede from your position." But in saying this Mr. Niles ignores the facts of the case. The Democrats have again and again submitted compromise propositions to the Repubcans, but only to have them refused with contumely, and no one is better aware of this fact than Representative Niles, who has done himself no credit and his party no service by his deliverance on Monday.—Philadelphia *Telegraph*, Ind. Republican.

## Mr. Pendleton's Strength.

A Republican politician, who has taken considerable interest in the fight made by the McLean-Bookwalter combination against Senator Pendleton, and who has been over the greater portion of the State, has made a careful calculation of the strength of each. He states that in the event of a Democratic Legislature, Pendleton would have over forty members of the legislature, and would, therefore, secure a majority of the caucus, which would, therefore, renominate him to the Senate, and his election would follow as a matter of course.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

SUPPOSE Congress, remarks the Phila. *Record*, had increased the ratio of population for a Representative as was first proposed, and thus had reduced the number of members from Pennsylvania from twenty seven to twenty-six, instead of increasing it to twenty-eight. How, then, could there have been Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania without a new apportionment. Could twenty-six members have taken their seats, and in that case what one would have retired? Could this have been determined by drawing lots, pulling straws, or any like method of elimination? It is plain that the whole delegation would have been made illegal and invalid for want of an apportionment in accordance with the Constitution of Pennsylvania and the law of Congress. If, then, this lesser delegation could not have been admitted to seats for want of an apportionment, the question arises whether a larger delegation can be admitted to seats without the apportionment which the Constitution and laws make necessary. Pennsylvania has representation in Congress on the condition that the State complies with the laws which are designed to give the people equal representation. There cannot be equal and lawful representation when a State deliberately refuses to make an apportionment every ten years, and therefore the delegation from Pennsylvania that presents itself in Congress upon the election in 1884 through an apportionment that has expired by limitation of the Constitution and laws is liable to rejection as fraudulent and invalid. If Pennsylvania, through party spirit or any other equally bad reason, fails to send a delegation to Congress in accordance with the legal and constitutional requirements, that is the fault of the State. This is a government founded on the principle of the equal representation of the people, and when representation is not made equal by the apportionments which the law enjoins the principle falls to the ground. A delegation sent to Congress from Pennsylvania upon a fraudulent apportionment that has expired, and upon a deliberate violation of the Constitution of the State and the laws of the United States, must itself be fraudulent. The Legislature of Pennsylvania is imperilling the title of the State to representation in Congress by its foolish and revolutionary course. Yet Governor Pattison is denounced by angry and narrow-minded partisans for calling an extra session of the Legislature to secure to the people and the State of Pennsylvania the equal representation to which both are entitled.

## The Truth of the Debt Reduction.

A musty campaign document has been dragged out from a mass of similar partisan rubbish and put once more into requisition, in order to show the great merit of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, in reducing the State debt from thirty-seven million dollars in 1867 to less than twenty million dollars in 1881. In this familiar document the usual care is taken to make no mention of the fact that the sinking fund to provide for the redemption of the debt and other methods to prevent its increase were chiefly due to Mr. Buckalew and his Democratic associates in the Legislature. Nor is mention made of the other fact that the work of debt liquidation in the State was actually begun before the Republicans obtained control of its administration. As to the amount of the State debt liquidation since 1861 it would not be hard to show that with wiser and more economical administration the reduction would have been far greater. If there is anything in the government of Pennsylvania over which either party can boast it is certainly not in the management of the State finances.—Philadelphia *Record.*

## About Proroguein the Legislature.

Whenever the two Houses formally declare that they cannot agree on a time for adjournment, or fix different days for adjournment, it will be the province of the Governor to prorogue the Legislature for a period not exceeding four months. The question of adjournment, then has been before the Governor, and he could, of course, do nothing to close or portact the session. But some unscrupulous partisans have endeavored to create the impression that the Governor is responsible for the useless length of this extra session. When the Governor called the extra session he paid the Legislature the compliment of assuming that it was as anxious as himself that the rights of representation should be maintained and that the mandates of the Constitution should be enforced. He had also reason to believe that the solemn duty enjoined upon the Legislature would be promptly performed, with as small an expense as possible to the public treasury. But if the Governor erred in his favorable estimate of the character of the Legislature he made no mistake in regard to the performance of his own duty. When he convoked the Legislature in extra session he could not anticipate that it would deliberately disobey the injunction of the Constitution and not know when to adjourn.—*Phila. Record.*

## Cooper Repudiated.

The independent Republican executive committee of Delaware county reorganized at Media on Wednesday. Chairman William Rhoads presided. The following resolution, offered by Thomas M. Speakman, was unanimously adopted:

"That, knowing thoroughly as we do from his long residence among us Thomas V. Cooper and the means accustomed to be resorted to by him in support of his own candidacy for office, as well as his course in the legislature in persistent misrepresentation of his constituents on all reformatory questions, we feel bound to declare to our fellow-republicans throughout the commonwealth that his selection as chairman of the state central committee after the professions of reform that have been made and notwithstanding the defeat of last year under his leadership, was an inexcusable blunder, a shame to the party and a direct insult to the independents who are seeking to restore it to public confidence, and discourage the hope of harmony which we had begun to cherish."

THE New York *Times*, accepted as the leading organ of the Republican party in the North, is a little heavy on Harry White of this State. It says:

"Much protection has made some of our Pennsylvania brethren mad. Gen. Harry White has been at Washington collecting a 'mass of statistics', which he will digest into a speech favoring taxation for protection and the Wharton Baker plan of public robbery for private gain. He will urge that this plan be sanctioned in the Republican platform next year. If General White wants to make Republican defeat certain this is a good way to go to work."

## One of the Rotten Borough Senatorial Districts.

Take another case of the gross inequality of the present apportionment, made under the census of 1870. Delaware (this) county, as shown by the last census, had a population of 57,102; Luzerne county by the same authority, had 133,066 of a population within its borders. Now Delaware county possesses one senator, and Luzerne, with a constituency of 76,964 more than Delaware, has but one senator; so that our senator, Mr. Cooper, *with a constituency of over 20,000 persons less than one half of Mr. Coxe's, yet possesses the same rights, privileges and prerogatives with Mr. Coxe.* That is a gross inequality, and it is but one of the many gross inequalities of the apportionment of 1874.

We have purposely cited our own country because it has been claimed that if our so-called Representative are *smart* enough to secure such great advantages, Delaware countains have no reason to complain. But the thing is a cheat nevertheless, and when it was consummated it was known to be such, and was done designedly for a specific purpose. Delaware county does not possess a full quota entitling her to a separate senator, but she was given one by the powers that then existed, and it remains a significant fact worth pondering over that the same powers who made this county a separate senatorial district, *have ever since taken good care that we should, as far as they could prevent, have no other representative than Mr. Cooper.* And in return for these and similar favors our senator has served his masters well and truly, and verily he hath his reward.—*Delaware Co. Record, Ind. Rep.*

## Seven Dollars a Minute.

The Republican ultimatum Senators met again on Tuesday.

A prayer was made, the journal read and a correction made in it and adjournment until Friday followed.

According to the watch of a *Patriot* representative it took but five minutes to go through this performance.

The Republican Senators expect thirty-five dollars a day for this alleged labor. At this rate they would each be paid seven dollars a minute for yesterday's five minute's session.

The Republican ultimatum Senators deny the people their right of equal Representation.

For defrauding the people in this way they expect to be paid seven dollars a minute.

Their pay is to come out of the State Treasury.

Every taxpayer should paste this in his hat and look in his hat before he votes on election day.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

## House.

Mr. Amerman offered the following:

WHEREAS, Sundry resolutions during the past three weeks requesting the appointment of conference committees, by the senate to act with similar conference committees on the part of the house in congressional and legislative apportionment have been passed by the house and have been messaged to the senate, and the house is not informed of any action that has been taken by the senate upon the same; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this house most earnestly and respectfully requests the senate to take action upon these several requests, to the end that a conference of the two houses may be had upon the subject of congressional and legislative apportionments, in order that the people may be secured in their constitutional rights.

After discussion, in which Mr. McNamara appealed in vain to the Republicans to make it unanimous, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 80 to 35.

Mr. Hasson read in place a bill for the partial payment of the employes of the legislature for services during the extra session.

There were seventy-four absentees The house adjourned until Monday.

IF the 315,589 Republicans who voted for James A. Beaver, and the 43,743 Republicans who voted for John Stewart making 359,332 in all, are entitled to seventeen representatives, surely the 355,791 Democrats who voted for Robert E. Pattison ought to be entitled to eleven representatives. So John Stewart thought when he offered a bill to give the Democrats 11 districts, and in support of it on May 29th, he said, "I believe it is not only the true policy of the Republican party, but I believe it is our duty as senators to fashion an apportionment which will be acceptable to both branches of the legislature and will become a law * * * Mr. President, whatever the vote, the responsibility will not rest with me. I believe it to be fair, I am willing to accept it and do what I can to secure its ultimate passage, and *if my political associates reject it, let the responsibility rest upon them, to meet the public in explanation of it.*" The Democrats offered to take the Stewart bill. Stewart's "political associates" rejected it. In his own language let them take the responsibility and "meet the public in explanation of it."

## List of Jurors.

The following traverse jurors have been drawn, summoned and returned for the special adjourned court to be held in Bellefonte on the 3d Monday of November next A. D., 1883:

| | |
|---|---|
| Geo Darley, Ferguson, | H Ewing, Ferguson, |
| J A Woodward, Howard, | A J Swartz, Spring, |
| J Grove, Jr., Gregg, | Isaac Smith, Gregg, |
| Wm M Leathers, Curtin, | Calvin Harter, Marion, |
| S A McQuistian, B'f'e, | W Wilson, Half Moon, |
| Adolph Loeb, Bellefonte, | Reuben Stump, Potter, |
| J Ferguson, Philipsburg, | Robert Ray, Bellefonte, |
| Wm Hutton, Rush, | D H Canan, Worth, |
| Cyrus Lose, Gregg, | Fred Webber, Harris, |
| Isaac Reish, Spring, | H H Osman, Worth, |
| Andrew Gregg, Potter, | G Frankenberger, Penn, |
| Jos Cedar, Bellefonte, | A Kerrmirer, Potter, |
| Wm B Rankin, Bellefonte, | Wm Biddle Philipsburg, |
| W H Philips, Haines, | John O'Neil, Rush, |
| Thos Gray, Half Moon, | Conrad Steger, Curtin, |
| W H Crieman, Snow Shoe, | A Y Carpenter, Philipsb'g, |
| J A Stover, Liberty, | J B Mattern, Patton, |
| David Burrell, Gregg, | M Glenn, Snow Shoe, |

Jurors for regular term of Quarter Sessions Court, beginning on the fourth Monday of November next, 1883, as follows:

GRAND JURORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Constans Curtin, Boggs, | G W Fleck, Boggs, |
| W Heckman, Gregg, | E Hackman, Howard |
| J A Crider, Boggs, | John Rossman, Gregg, |
| J P Turner, Huston, | J C Peters, Union, |
| P A Sellers, Patton, | J Wells Evans, Gregg, |
| E Hosterman, Potter, | J H Rankel, Potter, |
| Ellis S Shaffer, Miles, | F Hosterman, Gregg, |
| J Henderson, Huston, | S F Idler, Harris, |
| G W F Gray, Patton, | G F Jones, Worth, |
| James Morrison, Worth, | W F Cullen, Rush, |
| W S Musser, Milheim, | Peter Breon, Rush, |
| W Harper, Bellefonte, | S Homan, Walker, |

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| J R Blowers, Rush, | Daniel Harter, Miles, |
| D K Gentzel, Penn, | W D Keller, Harris, |
| W Weiner, Walker, | F Harvey, Boggs, |
| H O Bower, Haines, | J Woodring, Worth, |
| J Garbrick, Walker, | W Davis Philipsburg, |
| Henry Swab, Harris, | G S Keller, College, |
| J S Homan, Haines, | Michael Stitzer, Potter, |
| S Dunlap, Ferguson, | Wm Edger Spring, |
| John Delaney, Walker, | J Leathers, Howard, |
| David Confer, Liberty, | C. T. Gerberich, Bellefonte, |
| Henry Kling, Penn, | Albert Hoy, Ferguson, |
| J R Leathers, Howard, | J Z Long, Marion, |
| Fillmore Craig, Huston, | W J Thompson, Potter, |
| J Dumbleton, Rush, | W Wilson, Philipsburg, |
| J W Runkle, Haines, | H Brown, Milheim, |
| W Vanvalin, Unionville, | J B Heckman, Gregg, |
| E T Foster, Bellefonte, | W Heaney, Potter, |
| Shuman Lyon, Spring, | J E McCartney, Bellefonte, |
| Jacob McCool, Gregg, | W Patterson, College, |
| G B Crawford, Gregg, | J Hunsicker, Burnside, |
| Geo Sheasley, Marion, | P B Waddle, Patton, |
| J Feightel, Philipsburg, | H H Montgomery, B'f'e, |
| W Lowman, Snow Shoe, | T Way, Half Moon, |
| D Haines, Bellefonte, | John Bailey, Ferguson, |

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| G W Leyman, Boggs, | S Neatlord, Taylor, |
| W G Heimach, Philipsb'g, | T Watson, Boggs, |
| H Bartholomew, Walker, | C R Custard, Philipsburg, |
| J Schofield, Bellefonte, | C H Heisler, Bellefonte, |
| S G Guttelius, Milheim, | J M Gilliland, Potter, |
| Henry Heaton, Boggs, | M Bechtel, Liberty, |
| Wm Grove, College, | S Marion, Walker, |
| M L Emerick, Potter, | J H Cliffe, Philipsburg, |
| Joseph Fox, Bellefonte, | J C Stover, Union, |
| H J Crouse, Haines, | J Hazel, Jr., Miles, |
| W H Close, Benner, | R Foster, College, |
| J B Alexander, Union, | J A Whitehill, Boggs, |
| W Zimmerman, Burnside, | J Fortney, Ferguson, |
| J R Wolf, Miles, | Robert Long, Walker, |
| G Coppenhaver, Taylor, | R J Craig, Ferguson, |
| David Kline, Liberty, | Cyrus Strickland, Bellef'e, |
| J C P Jones, Milesburg, | J Snavelley, Miles, |
| Wesley Tressler, College, | H McCann, Rush, |

HON. CHARLES S. WOLF, the independent leader says: "I am out of politics, but it is perfectly apparent to me that the last Republican Convention was absolutely under the control of Quay, Magee & Co., and, in my judgement, *Livsey is simply the creature of Magee, and if elected, Magee will virtually be Treasurer of the Commonwealth.*


(*Continued.*)

CHAPTER II.

wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or tenderest child to use.

"Patients
Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and give up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion and in fact almost all disease frail

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

39-4t.

*New Advertisement.*

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

☞ If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. | USE | Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the Same Time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.