The Post.

Middleburg, March, 25, 1875.

J. CROUSE, Editor & Proprietor.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania are hereby requested to assemble by their delegates in State Convention at noon on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1875, in the Fulton Opera House, at the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. Each Representative and Senatorial District will be entitled to the same representation as it has under the present apportionment for Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

[illegible] Russell Errett,
A. Wilson Norris, Chairman.
Secretary.

The Legislature of 1875 adjourned finally at twelve o'clock (noon) on the 18th inst., after a session of a little over ten weeks. An adjourned session will be held in 1876, to begin at the usual time, and continue, it is expected, until the Centennial exhibition is formally inaugurated.

The Secretary of War has addressed a communication to General Sherman saying: "All expeditions into that portion of the Indian territory known as the Black Hills country must be prevented as long as the present treaty exists. Efforts are now being made to arrange for the extinguishment of the Indian title, and all proper means will be used to accomplish that end. If, however, the steps which [illegible] towards the opening of the country to settlement fail, [illegible] present within [illegible] without authority must be expelled."

Europe [illegible] a series of military [illegible] Every State, with the exception of England, has its army, maintained by conscription or compulsory service. In Sweden the [illegible] or German system has just been adopted. Military service is made compulsory on all male members of the community between the ages of eighteen and forty. Young men must enter the army not later than their twenty first year, to undergo a training of ten and a half months. During the succeeding six years they belong to the reserve. They are next relegated for a like period to the Landwehr (or militia), and are afterwards, until the completion of their fortieth year, incorporated into the Landsturm, a body only called on for service within the frontiers of the country in case of invasion.

The Third Term.—There is no Republican paper, in the country that we are aware of, advocating the renomination of [illegible] Grant for a third term, and if it were not that the opposition papers insist upon keeping the question before the people for partisan purposes, it would not be spoken of, as it has ceased to be seriously thought of, in any quarter. The Republican State Convention of last year took a decided stand against the movement, and will probably declare even more emphatically against it, if they consider the question worthy of any notice, at the approaching convention. The proposition is at variance with all the traditions and practices of the country, and there is a prejudice existing in most minds against the idea of any man filling the Presidential chair for a larger period of time than the Father of his country thought it prudent to remain there. A great change must take place in public sentiment, and some great crisis must be reached in the history of the country demanding a departure from the old landmarks before the example of Washington will be set aside. The third term [illegible] the dignity of a [illegible] and buried, and is not worth further attention.—*Franklin Repository.*

Hon. John B. Packer returned home from Washington on Saturday last. His constituents have good reason to be proud of his services and will greet him every where as "a good and faithful servant." During the session just closed, Mr. Packer has occupied a prominent and responsible position as Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He has not only been equal to the occasion and given entire satisfaction, but he has discharged his duties with distinguished ability, and won for himself a reputation that will make him known outside the limits of his native State.

A Washington correspondent of a city paper, in stating the fact that Speaker Blaine, of Maine, a native of Pennsylvania, is looked upon as a prominent candidate for the Presidency by the Republican party, mentions also the names of Mr. Packer and several others in connection with that high office.—*Sunbury American* 12th inst.

We heartily endorse the above article. The most critical and exacting inquiry into the official conduct of Mr. Packer during the whole period of service as a member of Congress, shows that he possessed not only qualified but that he possessed the will and energy and did well and nobly represent his constituency; that he was an industrious worker, and as Chairman of one of the most laborious Committees was equal to the task His fidelity, integrity, honesty of purpose and efficiency gave him rank among the first men of the nation's capitol. He employs no noisy trumpeters to sound his praises throughout the country, nor does he employ [illegible] to write him into a [illegible] his good [illegible]

One of the pleasantest occurrences of the session of the Legislature just closed was the action of the House yesterday afternoon in rescinding the resolution of censure passed on Mr. Wolfe, at the commencement of the session. This was done without a dissenting voice, and the resolution ordered expunged from the journal of the House. Mr. Wolfe was taken completely by surprise, but notwithstanding he was almost overcome by his feelings, he made a short address, returning thanks for this expression of good feeling on the part of the majority. We consider the resolution to rescind and expunge an act of simple justice, and as such its adoption does credit to the gentleman who proposed it, and the majority which passed it. The next best thing to an avoidance of acts of injustice is to undo them by making the *amende honorable*, and although in the case of Senator Cameron, justice lingered long by the way ere she gave that gentleman his due, Mr. Wolfe was more fortunate. Both these gentlemen have realized in their own experience the truth of the aphorism that "Time at last makes all things even," and will doubtless concur in the opinion that justice is sometimes tardy in her movements, it is better to receive her reward late than never.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, 18th inst.*

Ebbing of the Tide.

[From the Buffalo Express, March 12.]

The returns from New Hampshire do not indicate that the Republican party is on its last legs. On the contrary, they give evidence of a degree of vitality that must be surprising to Democrats at least. Even the most sanguine Republican in the country would hardly have ventured to predict the radical change of political sentiment in the Granite State that was developed on Tuesday. Everything was against it. The Democratic position was strongly entrenched by their having possession of all branches of State government. Added to this was the influence of the sweeping victories of last fall, which greatly enhanced the *esprit du corps* of party. But in spite of all obstacles the Republicans achieved a substantial victory. True this was no election of Governor by the people, but both branches of the Legislature were wrested from Democratic control, thus ensuring the election of the Republican candidate by that party.

It is claimed that the gain of the Republicans over the Democrats was not sufficient to be the occasion of any great exultation and this would be true under other circumstances and in almost any other State. But the fact that in New Hampshire, and at this time, our friends have gained at all is a remarkable indication that a reaction against Democracy is taking place that promises to completely reverse their late victories in November. It is significant that this ebb of the Democratic tide has occurred only four months after the November flood. It was expected that, after the Democracy had been in power a year or two in the States which they carried last fall, and in the House of Representatives, and had then had an opportunity to expose the whole of the cloven foot, the people would be ready for another change. But that they should so soon turn their backs upon the party that won their support by such extraordinary promises of reform is more than was calculated upon.

They have done so, nevertheless, and have thereby demonstrated beyond a question that the Democratic victories of 1874 were not the result of a loss of faith in the Republican party, or of any real confidence in their opponents, but simply of one of those unaccountable freaks to which the people are sometimes subject. They have had time to think the matter over a little, and are returning back to their old allegiance without waiting to be driven to do so by the flagrant wickedness of Democracy, which is sure to be developed whenever it has the opportunity. That they will continue drifting back in sufficient numbers to ensure sweeping Republican victories in 1875 we do not entertain a doubt.

—The Reading *Times* says: On Thursday night, a west. train No 8, conductor John McLenagan, which leaves this city at 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, struck and killed a deer at the Paxton Bridge near that city. There were two animals, a buck and a doe, and it is supposed they had wandered from the vicinity of the Blue Mountain. The engineer, John Feather, gave two or three sharp whistles as a notification that something was wrong, and on the conductor going to the front part of the train, he was told by the engineer that he had "knocked a couple of goats off the bridge." On stopping the train to ascertain what really was the matter, a handsome doe was discovered lying on the ground dead. The engine struck and broke her back. Her partner escaped, but it is thought he was considerably hurt, as blood was tracked for some distance.

—A curious suit will come up in the May session of the County Court at Milford, Pa. It is a twenty-year-old affair, and grew out of an election bet. During the Buchanan Fremont Presidential campaign, Major Colvin L. Seymour bet with Abraham Westfall several hundred acres of land that Fremont would be elected. Title deeds to both pieces of property were placed in the hands of Daniel Van Auken, District Attorney of the county. Of course Seymour lost. The property has now risen in value tremendously. Several famous stone quarries have been in operation there, and Mr. Seymour repents his bet. He brings suit against Westfall, on the ground that the whole transaction was illegal Betting debts being usually classed by civilized nations among "debts of honor," the attempt to evade one nearly twenty years after its payment should characterize Mr. [illegible] as an action of dis[illegible]

THE END OF LOCAL OPTION.

A New and General License Law.

The Committees of Conference on the repeal of the Local Option law agreed on Wednesday the 17th inst., and reported a new and general License law for the whole state in connection with the repeal. The bill as agreed upon by the Conference passed the Senate by 27 to 20. In the House the vote was 122 to 63.

The following is a synopsis of the bill:

The first section of the bill is identical with the House bill repealing the local option law, approved March 27, 1872.

The second section gives authority to the court of quarter sessions at the first or second sessions of each year (where not otherwise provided for special law) to fix by rule a time at which applications for license and the objections thereto may be heard: for the present year license may be granted at the third or any earlier session of the court.

The third section provides for the classification of inns, hotels and taverns according to the valuation of the yearly rental, and establishes license fees as follows: Where the classification is $10,000 and upwards, $700; not more than $10,000 nor less than $8,000, $400; not more than $8,000 nor less than $6,000, $200; not more than $6,000 nor less than $4000, $100; less than $4,000, $50.

The fourth section imposes penalties not less than $200 or more than $500, or in default imprisonment not exceeding ninety days. A second offense is punishable with a $1,000 fine, a year's imprisonment and forfeiture of license. Druggists, confectioners and others are subjected to the same penalties.

Section fifth awards the penalties and the proceeds of all forfeited bonds, to the city or county treasury, as the case may be.

Section six requires returns from constables of all licensed and unlicensed taverns, and in case of "willful failure" to do so renders the constable liable to the penalties of perjury.

The eighth section gives the husband, wife, parent, child, guardian or employer of any person in the habit of drinking, authority to serve written notice not to sell intoxicating liquors to such person; and if any such liquor is sold to any person within twelve months of such notice, the vendor is made liable in damages not less than $50 or more than $500, to be recovered by suit.

Section eight prohibits non-residents of the State from engaging in the sale of liquor, or peddler or traveling agents selling for non-residents, in any manner whatsoever, by contract or otherwise.

Section nine provides for the cancellation of bonds given by tavern keepers and the release of securities: *Provided*, The sureties to be released from such bond shall bear no risk pending the reom.

Section ten requires bonds from tavern keepers in $2,000 with securities, the payment of any damages which may be recovered under the provisions of the act or other laws of the State in regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Section eleven prohibits sales of liquor on election days or Sundays, or to any person "visibly intoxicated."

Section twelve provides that any license heretofore granted shall not be invalidated by the act, and none of its provisions shall authorize the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquors in any city, county, borough or township having local or special prohibitory laws.

☞Five Children in one Cradle—The Montgomery, (Va.) *Messenger* has this paragraph: "Some two years ago, Mrs. Morgan, who lives on Wolf Creek, in Giles county, gave birth to five male children at one time. They are still living, are not the slightest deformed, are of good constitution, and as sprightly as well fed kittens. Mr. Morgan is a laborer and quite poor. The neighbors frequently visit this family and never without taking supplies of some kind. We are sorry we cannot give the names of these two year olds but will hereafter. Dr. Miller, of Mechanicsburg, Bland county, was the attending physician.

☞As Mr. J. P. Black, who owns a saw mill at Sheffield, Georgia, was ten days since sawing a pine log into planks, a hoarse, rasping sound was heard, as though the saw had struck some metallic substance. The saw was examined to ascertain the cause, when to the astonishment of those present it was discovered that there were twenty-six $20 gold pieces imbeded in the wood. There was also a piece of paper found among the coins, upon which was written these words: "One mile from this place you will find something valuable." The astonishment of the parties at this discovery was great, and for a time the business of sawing the wood was discontinued, and the remaining logs were examined to see if there were any more treasures concealed in them. No explanation as to the money has yet been elicited, and the matter is likely to remain a mistery.

☞Connecticut holds an election for State officers and Congressmen April 5. Both parties have put forward their best men, and the result is uncertain. The Democratic candidate for Governor was elected last year by 1,809 majority, and in 1873 by over 3,000 majority. So it is evident the Republicans have a work before them Up to 1867 the State had an unbroken succession of Republican Governors. Since that time the Democrats have elected five and the Republicans four candidates. The present congressional delegation consists of three Republicans and one Democrat. It is not improbable that the Democrats may gain one member in the Second district, Kellogg (Republican) having been elected by only 78 majority in 1873.—*Press.*

We will publish the new License Law in full next week.

The public debt statement for February presents a better showing than did the one preceding it—the reduction amounting to $6,680,183, which will more than compensate for the increase of the former month of the year.

THE ICE FLOOD:

Great Destruction and Damage of Property.

Sunbury, Pa March 17.—The Catawissa bridge is now (3 o'clock, P. M.) coming down the river, with the roof on. It is expected to take the Danville bridge with it.

The railroad bridges are safe, having been heavily loaded with coal cars.

Danville, March 17.—The bridge over the Susquehanna at this place has been carried away The water is higher than in 1865, and is rising.

The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad bridge and two highway bridges at Pittston have been carried away.

Scranton, Pa., March 17.—the loss caused by the flood in the Susquehanna at Pittston this morning, by which three fine bridges were carried away, will not fall short of $800,000. A row of houses on the bank of the canal are topsy-turvy in the lake, and not far from the confluence of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna rivers two small bridges of wrought iron have been destroyed.

Harrisburg, March 19.—The damage to the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the ice has been very much exaggerated. There was no damage which caused delay to trains excepting on the river line between Columbia and Middletown. No damage of any consequence was done to the bridges. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bridge over the west branch of the Susquehanna at Northumberland was struck by several small bridges, but no damage was done except to break a few of the timbers, which were repaired in a few hours.

Port Jervis, N. Y., *March* 19.—One hundred locomotives and over eight hundred men are rendered idle by the destruction of the Erie Railroad bridge.

A Valuable New Book.—The glory of the present age is the diffusion of useful information. The appearance therefore of any new publication that is fair to enlighten the masses will more fully [illegible] practical subject, should be regarded as [illegible] congratulation. [illegible] to call [illegible] of our readers to Dr. R. V. Pierce's forthcoming book entitled The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This work will contain about nine hundred pages, will be well bound, illustrated with about two hundred wood cuts and colored plates and sent by mail to any address for the unprecedentedly low price of $1.50. It will be ready for delivery early in April. The author has become widely and favorably known to the American as well as the people of several foreign nations, through his Family Medicines, and as the founder of the World's Dispensary at Buffalo, N. Y., established for the treatment of chronic Diseases, and now ventures to appear in the new role of authorship. From a perusal of advance pages we believe the book is calculated to be eminently useful. It embraces a wide range of subjects all of them bearing with more or less directness upon the all-important question of health. [illegible] a place in every family.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail prepaid, $1 per 100, $5 per 1,000. All the new, choice Strawberries and Peaches. A priced catalogue of these and all fruits, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Bulbs, Roses, Plants, &c., and FRESH FLOWER & GARDEN SEEDS, the choicest collection in the country, with all novelties, will be sent gratis to any plain address. 25 sorts of either Flower, Garden, Tree, Fruit, Evergreen, or Herb seeds, for $1.00, sent by mail, prepaid. *Wholesale Catalogue to The Trade.* Agents Wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

Charles Lamb, Essayist denounced all spirituous liquors as "Wet Damnation." [illegible] It is Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters. [Mar. 11, 4w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

THE Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238 and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX To Procure and Place Conspicuously in his Establishment or Place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special-Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to CHAS. J. BRUNER, Collector of Internal Revenue at Sunbury, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax stamp or Stamps they need prior to May 1, 1875, and Without Further Notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Com'r of Internal Revenue.
Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875.

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Morning Breaks upon the Tomb—Easter Anthem Thomas. 35
†Swinging on the Garden Gate—Song and Chorus Thomas. 40
Where is My Loved One To-night?—Song and Chorus Hays 35
Sing, Darkies, Sing! (As sung by Carl Wagner) Hays. 35
Angel Gabriel—Comic Song Stewart. 30
†When Silver Locks Replace the Gold—Song and Chorus (Answer to Silver Threads Among the Gold) Lighton. 30
†You Never Miss the Lager till the Keg Runs Dry—Comic Song. 40
Gane Awa'—Scotch Song Wand 30
Alone, and At Home—Song and Chorus Hays. 35
†My Wee Wife Waiting at the Door—Ballad Thomas 40.
Oh! Miss Susie!—Song and Cho Hays. 35
Give Me but a Smile—Song and Cho Stewart. 35
When First I Met Thee Nellie Dear—Song and Chorus Stewart. 35
I'm Captain of the Guards—Comic Song Hays 35
Beyond the Golden Door—Song and Chorus White 35
Gertie's With the Angels Now—Song and Chorus Christie. 30
Please God, Make Room for a Little Boy Cox 30

INSTRUMENTAL.

La Belle Jeunesse—Polacca Wilson. 50
Awakening of the Birds A Morceau Maylath. 40
Sweetheart—Melodie Gracieuse Maylath. 40
Twinkly Stars—Morceau de Salon Wilson 35
The Highland Maiden—Romance Wilson. 50
Aunt Antonia (from Stabat Mater) Wagner 40
[illegible]—Morceau de Salon Maylath. 40
[illegible] from the Palisades—Morceau Wagner 40
Venetian Regatta—Transcribed Wagner 40
Merry Foresters—Forest Scene Wagner. 50
Rocking Waves—Transcribed Maylath. 40
[illegible]—Reverie Focher. 40
Kittie's Polka Mazurka Prevot. 30
Fairy Land—Reverie Norr. 30
Sparkling Jewels—Polka Christie. 30
Think of Me Sometimes—Easy Waltz Wagner. 25
Temperance March (Easy) Wagner 25
[illegible]—Easy Polka [illegible]
[illegible]—Easy March Wagner 25

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Price 50 cts each; Yearly, 12 Numbers for $4.

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50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Numbers for $4.

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Price of each number, 50 cents; Yearly, 12 Numbers for $4.

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Mar 11 '75 3mo.

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Draws every 30 Days.
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51,025 Cash Prizes $350,000
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Judge Haskell, president of the Senate, presided over the last drawing.
Agents Wanted. Liberal pay. For Full particulars. Address the Manager,
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SHOULD [illegible]
A Woman's Book about W[illegible]
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The only work of the kind [illegible] woman is a necessity in every [illegible] entire novelty and eminent practi[illegible] an immense demand. [illegible] the delicate subjects neces[illegible] it is written in such a brave p[illegible] not offend the most fastidious. Lady agents never have had such an opportunity to make money and do good. Terms and samples sheets mailed free on immediate application.
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NONPAREIL Skirt Supporters or Ladies Garment Suspender, attached to one or half dozen skirts in a moment, constructed upon physiological principles having for its aim health and comfort. Pat. May 5, 1874. Samples by mail 50 cts. ELLIS M'F'G Co. Waltham, Mass. Agents Wanted.

H. I Romig, C. M. Aurand

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Low Prices! Low Prices!!
ROMIG & AURAND,
Adamsburg, Snyder County, Penn'a.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Such as Cloths, Cassimers, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades of every style and quality, also

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks,

ALL WOOL DELAINS, Merinos Poplins, &c. at all prices and very cheap.
HATS AND CAPS, Carpets, Floor, Table, and Stair Oil Cloth,

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COAL, COAL, COAL, SHAMOKIN & WILKESBARRE, Superior Bituminous Coal for Blacksmith's use.

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[Beaver's Corner.] MIDDLEBURG, PENN'A.

I Have just returned from the Eastern Cities with A LARGE and WELL Selected Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, Glass & Queensware, Groceries, Fish, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c.

A Large Stock and Cheaper than Ever of

Ready Made Clothing.

Highest Price paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE. Remember the Place. Please step in and examine my Stock. It is no trouble to show my goods.
Apr. 29, 74 tf.

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The subscriber having removed into his NEW STORE ROOM, on the Corner of Market and Pine Streets, is now prepared to offer, to his old customers, and all new ones that may favor him with their patronage, great inducements. He is determined that
THE OLD CORNER
SHALL STILL CONTINUE THE MOTTO FORMERLY ADOPTED,
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By a strict attention to business, and keeping at all times the most complete stock and selling at the lowest prices, he hopes to merit a full share of patronage.
☞All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.☜
Selinsgrove, April 26, 1871.
WM. F. ECKBERT.

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I have just returned from N. Y. and have now ready my Fall Stock of

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[illegible] and the Public General [illegible] to Their [illegible] Advantage to make their selections early, and thereby avoid the THRONG usually to my [illegible]IDAY BUSINESS.
[illegible]chased now packed and reserved until wanted.

Selinsgr[illegible] [illegible]ct. 19, '73. S. WEIS, App's Building

[illegible]URNITURE

[illegible]tending Purchacers should read the following from the Public Papers of Philadelphia.

Public Record of Aug. 17, 1874, says:
"Gould & Co., produce fine work in all branches of their business, and are in every way creditable to the well earned reputation of Philadelphia."—On Oct. 27, 1874, the same authority states that "Rich homes and humble ones may be improved by their taste and labors."

Forney's Weekly Press, Sept. 5, 1874, says:
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