The Post.

Middleburg, Sep. 14, 1876.

J. CROUSE, Editor & Proprietor.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

District.

For Congress
THAD. M. MAHAN, of Chambersburg.

County Ticket.

For Senator
DR. B. F. WAGENSELLER, of Selinsgrove,
(Subject to district conference.)

For Assembly
CHARLES MILLER, of Penn.

For Prothonotary
JEREMIAH CROUSE, of Middleburg.

For Register & Recorder.
JAMES M. VANZANDT, of Middleburg.

For District Attorney
JOHN H. ARNOLD, of Middleburg,

For JuryCommissioner
SAMUEL F. SHEARY, of Centre.

Ex Gov. Seymour was nominated for Governor by acclamation by the New York Democratic convention, but he positively declined and a new convention is to be held.

Maine Election.—In the absence of anything definite, the Republicans claim the State by 9000 or 10,000 majority, and the Democrats concede it by 8000 majority.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes that a responsible New York gentleman makes the statement that at the time Fernando Wood, as Mayor of New York, tried to prevent the stopping of arms about to be shipped to Georgia, in 1861, Mr. Tilden was one of a number of citizens who made themselves very prominent in attempting to secure these arms, and that he went personally and expostulated with those who had detained them.

A Democratic investigating committee investigated the administration of State affairs in Ohio covering the period Governor Hayes was in office. The committee reported: "Your committee take pleasure in reporting that, so far as elective officers and their subordinates are concerned, very commendable honesty and fidelity have been observed, and that in the official conduct of no public officer, whether elective or appointive, has corruption been disclosed."

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in figuring on the results of the Presidential election, counts New York, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Colorado and Florida as doubtful States. Outside of this it estimates Tilden will receive 123 electoral votes and Hayes 163. Necessary to elect, 185. Then New York alone will elect Hayes. Or, if New York goes for Tilden, Indiana and North Carolina will elect Hayes. Or give all these to Tilden, Colorado, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana would elect Hayes. On the closest estimate the Republicans have but twenty-one votes to gain in the States counted as doubtful, while the Democrats must gain seventy-three.

Tilden on the War.

Among the speakers at the great Republican meeting in Burlinton, Vt., on Tuesday, a week, was Governor Underwood, of that city. In his speech he brought out a fact of great moment to the people of this country, who are asked by Governor Tilden to elect him their President. Following is Governor Underwood's language as reported by the Burlington *Free Press*:

"Of this doctrine of a Federal union of sovereign States, Samuel J. Tilden is head and front. It is the doctrine of his party, and his own individual doctrine. I have known him for twenty years. I have debated this question with him personally, and I know that he holds the opinion that the war was unconstitutional. I heard him declare, in conversation with myself, near the close of the war, that every man of the United States army that marched across Southern soil was a trespasser, and liable to a suit for damages, in an action of trespass! I asked him if he undertook to talk such treason as that, and if it was his opinion, as a lawyer, that this Government could enlist men, put arms, in their hands, and send them to the protection of the Government against rebels, and then furnish tribunals to try its own soldiers as trespassers—and he said that it was. I was indignant, and we had it pretty hot for a time. He told me I knew nothing about the common law; and if that is the common law, I do not want to know anything about it."

The *Free Press* adds: "Mr. Underwood is a witness whose truthfulness will not be questioned; and if the accuracy of his testimony is called in question, it can be corroborated by one and one witnesses."

VERMONT.

26,000 REPULICAN MAJORITY.

All Republicans Elected. Solid Delegation to Congress.

Boston Sept. 6.—Additional returns from Vermont are as follows: First Congressional district, fifty-three towns—Joyce, Republican, 10,406; Childs Democratic 4,797. Second Congressional district, forty-three towns—Denison, Republican, 9,043; Dickey, Democrat, 3,504. Third Congressional district, thirty four towns—Hendee, Republican, 6,454; Edwards, Democrat, 2,902.

One hundred and thirty towns give Fairbanks, Republican, for Governor, 31,184; Bingham, Democrat, 14,584.

The same towns gave Peck, Republican, 22,495, and Bingham, Democrat, 8,416, in 1874.

At this rate the Gubernatorial vote for the Republicans will show about 26,000 majority.

Poor Fellow.—Samuel J. Tilden, the bogus reformer, is catching it on all sides. His political friends are calling upon him to come out and explain the charges against him, while he, poor fellow, looks tremblingly on and sees the vision of the White House fading before his sight. The truth is hard to rub out, and this Mr. Tilden knows. He has tried to explain his connection with Tweed, and his connection with the Democratic Convention at Chicago, in 1864, but the more he explains the worse it is for him. But his income returns for 1862, and his answer to the Circuit Court of New York, in 1876, have evidently proven too much for him. In 1863 he swore that his income for 1862 was $7,118; while in 1876 he swares that in 1862 he received fees from one railroad company to the amount of $20,000. Come, Samuel, rise and explain this discrepancy in your oaths of 1863 and 1876. If you cheated Uncle Sam in the revenue line you must take a back seat in the reform movement. The age demands honest men, not men who have filled their own pockets at the expense of the Government.

The Public Debt and its Reductions.—June 30, 1866, our public debt was $2,640,348,000; on the 1st day of August 1876, $2,098,301,311, 06; showing a reduction in ten years of $542,046,688.94, besides paying the running expenses of the Government and the millions of dollars on claims growing out of the war; in addition to this we have annually the taxation, and at all times kept a surplus in the United States Treasury. In 1866, the revenue derived from the internal revenue alone was $360,226,813. This amount was derived from taxes on various articles, but constantly reductions have been made until now in 1876, the revenue from this source is reduced to $116,000,000, a reduction in taxatation of nearly $200,000,000 per annum, this year we had a surplus in the Treasury of $29,000,000, which has been applied on the national debt. Does this look like a desire on the part of Republicans to oppress the people, or does it look like trying to pay the honest debt of the nation, incurred by the Democratic Rebellion?—Senator Logan, Aug. 26.

Why Democracy Should not be Trusted.

For the following reasons Democracy has no claim upon the loyal people of the nation for their support or confidence:

1. It encouraged the dangerous heresy of States' Rights, and educated the people of the South to rebel against the Government.

2. It refused when in power, to take steps against the threatened disruption of the Union, and permitted the rebellion to assume formidable proportions when prompt action would have crushed it in its inception.

3. By its oft-expressed sympathies for the rebel cause during the prosecution of the war it held out false hopes to the Confederates, and thereby prolonged the conflict at the expense of hundreds of thousands of lives and millions of treasure.

4. When victory was about to crown our efforts to preserve the Union it resolved in national convention that the war was a failure and demanded that it should cease.

5. Since the close of the war it has placed every obstacle possible in the way of an honorable and peaceful adjustment of the questions growing out of the abolition of slavery and the changed condition of affairs incidental to the close of an exhaustive war.

6. It opposed in Congress, and in the several State Legislatures, the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, and, failing to defeat them, has continued its opposition by teaching its followers in the South that they are not bound to respect or obey them.

7. It has approved, either by silence or open defense, the outrages committed by the Democrats of the South on those who differed from them in political opinion.

8. It represents the worst elements of society, the ignorance and vice of the North and the disloyal sentiment of the South.

9. Its return to power would tend to destroy our credit by adding to our already heavy debt claims of doubtful character growing out of the rebellion, and pressed for payment by Democratic influence.

10. It is the same old party who was driven from power in 1860 by an indignant people, whom it attempted to betray. It is false in everything that constitutes honorable organization, and is unworthy of trust or confidence. For the reasons given it ought not to be trusted by

Correspondence.

Our Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1876.

View of the Political situation—Democratic fiasco in New York—The Vermont Election—Maine coming next—then Indiana and Ohio—Good news from all settles the question—The splendid stand of the President and Attorney General—a promising outlook.

A general view of the political situation is in order. In the State of Now York, the Democracy are in serious trouble. Seymour declines being the candidate for Governor positively, and the party is under the necessity of again calling together the convention which insisted upon nominating him. Discarding all speculations regarding the manner in which this thing was done—speculating as to who should be blamed and who not—the fact stands out prominent, that the Democracy have experienced a loss of *prestige* from which it will be hard to recover. The people have a way of thinking over such a matter, and of coming to a conclusion hard to unsettle by any sophistical mode of explanation. They believe that any party is in a bad way which permits just such an anomalous movement as occurred in the gathering at Saratoga, and all the arranging that may be done by a reassembling of the convention, can never begin to repair the harm. Thus much for the condition of the Democracy in the Empire State, upon the vote of which a great deal is depending in November.

On the Republican side of the question, here comes Vermont with her election. True, this State is good for Republicanism all the time by a majority of seventeen or eighteen thousand But, an increase on this, shows an aroused state of public sentiment as regards the choice for President. A considerable less majority could be fairly adduced as indicating apathy on the part of the dominant party. A greater can be claimed with equal certainty, as foreshadowing the earnestness of Republicans to maintain their ground in the country at large. A majority of twenty-three, or perhaps twenty-five thousand, therefore, is a signal gun of great import—meaning undoubted gains all along the Northren line in November for the union sentiment and creating a feeling af apprehension and dismay in the ranks of the opposition. Especially, will this be the case, should Main come along in less than a week, and show that in another State also, the feeling is fully aroused to manfully sustain the ascendancy of Republicanism. And further, should Indiana and Ohio in October follow in the footsteps of their Eastern predecessors the Presidential question will be virtually settled, and Hayes and Wheeler will walk over the track, beyond question.

Here, in Washington, a good move has been made lately. In view of the fact that the boast has been thrown out, that the South would be a unit for the Democratic nominees, and of the further fact, that this result is to be accomplished by terrorizing away from the polls the colored vote, the President and the Attorney General, have issued an order instructing U. S. Marshals respecting their duties. This admirable document shows that the law invests the officers with full authority to act, by themselves and deputies, in preserving the purity of the poll and in protecting the voter. Indeed, it goes further and says they must use all diligence to see that the thing is done, so that no complaint shall come up showing that wholesale or individual disfranchisement, has been permitted. That this will prove to be a salutary measure and a just one, no reasonable person can doubt. If the Government cannot protect its citizens in the exercise of the voting privilege, where a ruler for the whole people is to be chosen, then had we better close up at once as a free people, and go into the condition of anarchy and violence, which has been so marked a feature of the South American republics. Had the position of Attorney General, at this time last year, been filled by a man like Judge Taft, we should not have been under the necessity of recording such a wicked and bloody state of affairs as marked the last election in Mississippi. The thugs and "banditti" which invest that State and practice open murder and secret assassination and house-burning, to produce election results, would have been squelched, and, by sustaining Governor Ames, that Commonwealth would have been saved from infamy.

Taken altogether, the outlook is promising, and is growing brighter every day. The American people, as we verily believe, do not intend to invest with power that set of men who have been striving to tear down this fair fabric of Government, under which, for a century we have lived. The House, recently in session, gave us a foretaste of what we may expect, should the rebel element get control of the Executive, and of the immense patronage under his command. It was bad enough to hear the yell of this detestable crew on the battle field—disgraceful and humiliating to have it repeated in the Representative Chamber of the Nation, and now, we should hang our heads in shame and deserve to wear the yoke, did we permit the long-haired and brutal acclaim to pervade our Capitol on the 4th of March next. If, as a people, we are faithful to our Union-loving instincts—if, as in battle, we go upon the principle that those who help themselves will be helped—the day is many years away that will witness the inauguration of a Democratic Bourbon as the Chief Magistrate of this country.

EPSILON.

Notice of Widows Appraisements under the $300 Law.—Notice is hereby given that the following widows appraisements have been filed with the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Snyder Co., for confirmation on Monday, the 25th day of Sept. inst.

Appraisement of Catharine Knepp widow of Henry Knepp dec'd

Appraisement of Mary Hottenstine, widow of Dr. Isaac Hottenstine dec'd.

Appraisement of Rebecca Walter, widow of Andrew Walter dec'd

Appraisement of Agnes Riegel widow of John K. Riegel dec'd.

Appraisement of Delilah Maurer widow of Peter Maurer dec'd.

Appraisement of Amelia Koons widow of Daniel Koons dec'd

J. CROUSE, Clerk, O. C.

Proth'y. office. Middleburg, Sep. 1, 1876.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of Levi Stuck late of Franklin Township, deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment while those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

SAMUEL WAGENSELLER.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Ag'r-20th 6m.

TRIAL LIST—SEPT. TERM—1876.

James M. Longacre, vs. Daniel Lease,
Wm. & Franklin Portzlein, vs. Joseph Meiser,
Augustus Springman, vs. Isaac & Jacob Morr,
Columbia Ins. Co. vs. Joseph Diehl,
same vs. Sarah Diehl,
Samuel Fehrer, vs. Snyder County,
J. J. Badman, vs. Richter & Gengler,
same vs. same
Fred. Fries, Endorsee &c. vs. F. J. R. Zeller,
Columbia Ins. Co. vs. Jno. F. Hottenstein,
David Bohner, vs. A. S. Cummings, notice to Garnishee,
Jacob File, vs. Peter Thomas,
J. J. Badman, vs. Geo. Kohn et al.
Franklin Kreider, vs. J. M. Bowes,
Peter Bailey, vs. John Fertig,
John F. Weiler, vs. Daniel Eisenhart,
John S. Schnure, vs. John S. Wolf, et al,
Abraham & Benj. Kaufman vs. Mary Long.

The above causes are at issue and for trial at Sept. Term, A. D. 1876.

J. CROUSE, Proth'y.

Proth's Office, Middleburg, Pa., Aug. 24, 1876.

JURY LIST—September Term 1876.

Grand Jurors.

Beaver—Thomas J. Keller.
Beaver West—Jesse Knepp, Reuben Felker.
Centre—John S. Long, Valentine Walter, Enos Benfer, Peter Hartman.
Franklin—Franklin M. Bilger, Isaac Beaver.
Jackson—Samuel Snyder.
Monroe—Milton Gross, Jacob Shaffer, Thomas Hettrick, Daniel Lesher.
Middlecreek—Philip Roush, Wm. R. Hummel.
Penn—John P. Richter.
Perry—Henry B. Markley, Daniel Hovis, Wm. Reiges.
Selinsgrove—James Musser, Milos Wetzel.
Washington—Geo. Pontius, Daniel S. Shaffer.

Petit Jurors.

Adams—Isaac Bingaman, J. G. Moyer, Wilson Dreese, Peter Riegel, Samuel M. Troxel.
Beaver—Philip Kinney.
Beaver West—Paul H. Knepp, Chas. A. Smith John C. Oldt, A. K. Middleswarth.
Centre—John Hartman, Jacob Sanders, David S. Reichley.
Chapman—Jonathan Herrold, Absalom Moyer
Franklin—Morris Erdley.
Jackson—Harrison Brouse, G. A. Erlenmeyer, Elias Spangler.
Middlecreek—H. N. Wetzel, Robert J. Keeler.
Middleburg—Newton S. Bachman.
Monroe—Henry Sassaman, Michael Hehn, Geo. W. Hoch, John Wendt, David Moyer.
Penn—Sepharus Gemberling, James Miller, Isaac Erdley, John P. Fisher, Enos Klingler, Reuben Gemberling.
Perry—Jacob R. Martin, Nathan Arbogast.
Perry West—Jonathan Womer.
Selinsgrove—Daniel Stauffer, Wesley Dorn, John M. Kreider.
Union—Daniel R. Heintzelman, Isaac Shaffer, Solomon Schell, Henry Hendricks.
Washington—Philip B. Moyer, Edward Bassler, Peter F. Mertz, Edward Miller, James Inch.

MARK THESE FACTS!

The Testimony of the Whole World.

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All descriptions of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflamation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat. This will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the hard, swollen, and discolored parts round about the wound, sore, or ulcer, and when these humrrs are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal; warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will sooth and soften the same and greatly assist the cure. There is a description of ulcer, sore and swelling, which need not be named here, attendant upon the follies of youth and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such poisonous sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from these complaints should envelope the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in: it will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and lessen the inflammation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fever, sore throats, or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from asthma or other causes.

Piles Fistulas Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should not lose a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time, two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as affectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general hearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swelling, can, with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to insure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis, and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Gout,
Bad Breasts,	Glandular Swelling,
Burns,	Lumbago,
Bunions,	Piles,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand flies,	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Scalds,
Chicgo-foot,	Sore nipples,
Chilblains,	Sore Throats,
Chaped Hands,	Skin Diseases,
Corns (Soft,)	Sourvy,
Cancers,	Sore Heads,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Tumors,
Elephantiasis,	Ulcers,
Fistulas,	Wounds,
	Yaws.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in pots of 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

Y. H. WAGNER, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Jackson Township, Snyder Co. Pa.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care and on the most reasonable terms. March 12, '68tf

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J. B. SELHEIMER
DEALER IN

HARDWARE,
Iron, Nails,
Steel, Leather,
Paints, Oils,
Coach & Saddlery Ware
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Stoves & Tinware.
MARKET STREET,
Lewisiown, Penn'a.

November 2, 1871-tf

FAUST
&
WENTZEL,
Selinsgrove, Penna.
—(North of First National Bank)—

MERCHANT
TAILORS.

READY MADE
CLOTHING.

A WELL selected stock of Ready-made Mens' and Boys' Clothing of Every Quality and style.

SEWING
MACHINES,

THEY are also Agents for the Latest Improved, cheapest and best Sewing Machines of every kind now in use.

Aug. 10, 1876.

SELINSGROVE
MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned having purchased the Selinsgrove Marble Works, he is now fully prepared to manufacture.

Monuments And Headstones.

this summer at prices much lower than heretofore, and lower than has ever been done in the county.

Having just received a large lot of Designs, of all the latest styles of Monuments & headstones, I am able to give satisfaction in styles and prices, to all that wish to decorate the graves of a departed friend with a neat, cheap Monument, Tomb or Headstone.

I have also made arraingements, so as to be able to furnish on short notice, Narble, Sandstone, or any other kind of door and Window Sills, at prices to suit the purchaser.

Persons in need of any of the above articles will save money by calling at the Selinsgrove Marble Works before purchasing elsewhere.

I also keep Rank's Patent Galvanized Grave Guards for sale. Five different styles. Come and see.

☞ Mr. J. H. Long, of Adamsburg, is agent for the undersigned where all orders, will receive prompt attention.

May 4, 76-tf. V. L. KANTNER.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE.

Nos 812 & 815 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Has been enlarged and refitted for the accommodation of 300 Guests; is centrally located in the Business portion of the City and Places of amusement, &c. Street Cars pass the house to and from the Centennial Buildings, and in connection has fitted up a large

DINING HALL AND RESTAURANT,

For the accommodation of the traveling public. A. BECK. Prop'r

April 5th. 1876

White Horse Hotel,

N. W. Corner Third & Wood Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

J. K. TRAUCK,
Good Stabling. Proprietor.

Wines, Liquors and Segars of the Choicest Brands. mar30-76.

SANDALWOOD

Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superceding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other Medicine can do this.

Owing to its great success, many substitutes have been advertised, such as Pastes, Mixtures, Pills, Balsams, etc., all of which have been abandoned.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for Circular, or send to 35 & 37 Wooster Street, New York, for one. Aug. 17,'76.

UNION HOUSE,

Middleburg Pa.

GEORGE O. SMITH, Proprietor.

Accommodations good and charges moderate. Special accommodations for drovers. A share of the public patronage is solicited. GEO. O. SMITH,

April 12, 1876.

$10 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Stinson & Co. Portland, Me. 1y

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William. F. Wagenseller late of Selinsgrove Bor'h, Snyder Co., Pa., decd. have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment while those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement to

M. L. WAGENSELLER,
J. G. L. SHINDEL,
J. W. SHEETS,
Aug. 24, '76. Executors

A. G. HORNBERGER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Perry Township, Snyder County, Pa.

Collections, Conveyancing, and all other business pertaining to the office will be promptly attended to. Office near Troutmansville.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL.

J. B. FOCKLER, Pro'r.

Selinsgrove, Pa.

This Hotel is pleasantly located in the "square," and is a very desirable place for travelers to stop; the best of accommodations at LOW rates. Persons stopping here will be sure to call again. The best of liquors in the bar.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides 25 machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 50 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away just as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than *twenty*, each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made. The Furnishing Department, with its magnificent stock of all underwear. The Hosiery Department, with its busy machines, making our own first-class shirts. The Trimming Department, itself as big as many a regular store. The Garment Stock Room. The Receiving Room. The Order Department, named before. The Special Uniforms Department. The Delivery Department, with its score of messengers. The Cash Department."

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its bill and sign distributors, editing and publishing a business and popular journal, circulating free, 50,000 copies monthly (tell all your friends to send for it). The Men's Department, with its many rooms. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies. The Telegraph Department. The Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. The Manager's Department; Finance Department; other offices of the firm [illegible] thinking, planning, executing, [illegible] ing, registering, receiving, selling, selling, and in a thousand ways joining their forces to carry on a business with the people's amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually."

V. "S-t-u-p-e-n-d-o-u-s!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles its $25,000 of retail sales on some single days!"

V. "$25,000! Immense! That's what enables the house to buy cheap and sell cheap!"

A. "Exactly! You have just hit it. The people throng here, knowing that we depend on low prices and immense sales."

V. "What are the 'FOUR RULES' I hear so much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of the place—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, South-East corner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Low Prices! Low Prices!!

HOWARD I. ROMIG

Adamsburg, Snyder County, Penn'a.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Store in Adamsburg, owned by B. L. Bandenbush, intends to carry on a general mecantile business at the Old Stand, and takes this method of informing his many friends and citizens in Adamsburg and the surrounding country, that he has just returned with AND WILL ALWAYS keep on hand a well assorted and large stock of all kinds of Goods usually kept in a first-class country Store. His stock consists partly of

SPRING AND SUMMER 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,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hardware, Queensware, Tin and Glassware Wood and Willowware, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Teas of all kinds, and at Low Prices, Cigars & Tobacco, Fish & Salt. Wholesale and Retail.

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

The Highest Market Price Paid for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Dried Fruit, Potatoes, &c. &c.

ALSO:—Dealers in ALL KINDS of **Grain and Seeds,** or which the highest Price in **Cash** will be Paid. [Mar. 7, '76.

GRAND

Spring Opening!

AT THE

New York Fancy Store,

(In Holmes' new builiding, opposite the Keytsone Hotel.)

MARKET ST., SELINSGROVE, AP.

CAN be seen one of the Finest and most Elegant Stocks ever seen in this country of

FANCY GOODS, Summer Shawls, Counterpanes, Hamburg Edgings, and Insertings.

FINE assortment of Ladies and Childrens Hoisery, Gloves, latest Styles Ties Laces, &c.

CARPETS, ALPACAS, WHITE GOODS, TABLE LINEN, TOWLES, &c., &c.

I BEG leave to announce to the public that I have taken great pain in selecting the goods for this Spring trade both as to qualities and prices, and feel confident that everybody who favors me with a call will be convinced that this is the cheapest place in the county to buy my line of goods.

MY rules for doing Business are: One Price; Courteous and Honorable dealing; No Misrepresentation; No compulsion to Buy; The poorest treated with the same Respect as the most wealthy. A visit and a comparison of prices earnestly solicited. ☞ P. S.—Also Agent for E. Butterick's Patterns. S. WEIS.

The new Clothing Store above the Keystone Hotel is connected with the N. Y. Fancy Store. Any gentleman can equip himself there from head to foot for very little money. Polite attention always given. Selinsgrove, Oct. 16, '73.

NEW
HARDWARE
STORE.

Middleburg, Penn'a.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of Middleburg, and surrounding district that he has opened a Hardware Store at the above mentioned place and that he will keep a full line of all kinds of Hardware, including

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY,

Shoe Findings, Leather.

☞ Special Inducements in ☜

BUILDI'G HARDWARE

LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, &c.

A Large Assortment of Cast Steel Shovels & Spades, Hoes, Garden Tools, Scythes, Grain Rakes, Hay Ropes, Pulleys, &c.,

IRON,

OF ALL KINDS constantly on hand,

All at Greatly Reduced Prices. All who are in need of any kind of Hardware will do well by calling at this place.

MALANTHON MOATZ,
Middleburg, Snyder Co., Pa.

May 25, 1876.

DR. J. W. ROCKEFELLOW,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

J. H. HARTMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
& Conveyancer,
CENTREVILLE, Snyder County, Pa.

Collections and all business pertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace will be attended to at short notice Ap'r 27'76

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 1y

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NER B. MIDDLESWARTH,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
AND
CONVEYANCER,
McClure City, Snyder Co., Pa.

Collections and all business pertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace will be attended to at short notice. July 22,'74tf.

J. K. TRAUCH,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
Furniture Manufactory
—AND—
WAREROOMS,
341 North Second Street
Callowhill St. PHILADELPHIA
March 30, '76.tf.

CHARLES B. MILLER,
ARCHITECT CONTRACTOR & BUILDER
Walnut, Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

is at all times prepared to furnish Draft, Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings, at the lowest possible rates and on short notice.

He is also prepared to contract for putting up buildings either by themselves or in the usual way of charging.