



B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: DAVID STANTON, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT: ROBERT B. BEATH, OF SCHUYLKER COUNTY.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Are our sole agents in this city, and are authorized to contract for advertising in our newspapers.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Republican Standing Committee of Juniata county, held in Mifflintown, on Saturday, July 22d, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That our primary elections be held at the usual places on Saturday, September 2, 1871, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M., and that the Return Judges meet at Mifflintown on Monday, September 4, 1871.

Resolved, That the primary elections this year be conducted the same as they were last year.

J. W. WHARTON, Chairman.

E. W. H. ESTES, Secretary.

The following states the offices to be filled this fall, and presents to the reader the manner and system under which the primary elections were held last August, with the date changed to suit this year:

The qualified members of the Republican party of Juniata county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the respective districts, on

Saturday, September 2, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and after electing a Judge and clerk, which shall remain open for thirty minutes, after which the ballots shall be counted, and the parties having the highest number of votes shall be declared respectively the Judge and clerk, and the Judge and clerk thus elected shall proceed to hold the election and receive the votes by ballot for the nomination of

One person, in conjunction with Cumberland and Perry counties, for President Judge, Two persons for Associate Judges, One person for member of the General Assembly,

One person for County Treasurer, One person for County Commissioner, One person for County Surveyor, One person for County Auditor.

The polls to remain open until 7 o'clock, after which the votes shall be publicly counted, and all the papers taken possession of by the Return Judge who shall meet in Joint Convention at the Court House, in the borough of Mifflintown, on

Monday, September 4, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., to return and add up all the votes so polled in the county, and the person having received the highest number of votes for a particular office to be declared the nominee for that office.

The following is the system under which the Primary Election will be conducted:

First. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers at least four weeks previous to the primary meetings stating the office, and subject to the action of the said primary meeting.

Second. The voters responding to the Republican principles in each town, ward, or borough shall meet on Saturday, September 2, 1871, at the usual place of holding the spring election, at 2 o'clock P. M., and proceed to elect one person for Judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a board to receive votes, and determine who are proper persons to vote, and shall hold the polls open until 7 P. M. After the polls are opened the candidates announced as aforesaid shall be balloted for; the name of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

Third. After the polls are closed the board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate received, and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the Judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. The Judge (or one of the clerks appointed by the Judge) of the respective election district, shall meet at the Court house, in Mifflintown, Monday following the primary meetings, at 1 o'clock P. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Republican party.

Fifth. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the judges shall proceed to ballot for his choice, the persons having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The return judges shall be compelled to report, by a majority, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns, or otherwise, to the extent of the facts so committed.

Seventh. No person shall be permitted to vote proxies.

The following was suggested by the County Committee on the 15th of June, 1870, and re-suggested on last Saturday, the 22nd inst.:

"Resolved, That on the day of holding the primary election, after the choice of a Judge and clerk, pro tem, by the Republicans present, an election shall be held for Judge and clerk, which shall remain open for thirty minutes, after which the ballots shall be counted, and the parties having the highest number of votes shall be declared respectively the Judge and clerk, and after the election is held, the same to receive the votes for candidates, certify the same to the County Convention, and the Judge so elected shall exercise the same powers as prescribed by the Crawford County System."

The Democratic Party as a Retrenchment Party.

The Republican Legislature of 1868 passed an act, still on the statute books, fixing the number and compensation of the officers of each branch of the Legislature.

The number of officers of the Senate was fixed at 1 chief clerk, 2 assistants, 4 transcribing clerks, 1 librarian, 1 sergeant-at arms and two assistants, 1 doorkeeper and 2 assistants, 1 messenger and 2 assistants, 1 superintendent of the folding room and six pasters and folders, 1 doorkeeper of the rotunda, 1 postmaster, 1 fireman and 5 pages—32 in all.

The Republican Senate of 1869 was organized in strict compliance with this law, the Republican members presenting a resolution for the election of candidates for the places above named, no more and no less. But, before their election took place, the Democratic members, to show their conviction that this was providing more offices than the Senate really needed, put forward Mr. Burnett and Mr. McCandless to offer an amendment to the resolution, for the election of a smaller number of officers, to wit: by leaving out one of the assistant messengers, the postmaster, and all the pasters and folders. For this amendment all the Democratic Senators voted, the vote standing 15 to 18.

The Democratic Senators, when in the minority, thus placed themselves on the record as believing that this was all the Senate needed, in the way of officers—that the act of 1868 was, in fact, too liberal.

In 1871 the Democrats had accidentally, a majority in the Senate. Did they carry out, then, their programme of 1869? Let us see.

They put themselves on record, then, as thinking that the Senate needed no pasters and folders, and that body could get along with less officers than the law allowed. But the moment they came in to power, they proceeded to elect not only all the officers authorized by the law of 1868, but more than the legal number, although that act positively prohibits the election of any greater number of officers by either branch. As for instance:

The law in 1868 allows two assistant clerks; the Democratic Senate had three; the law allows only four transcribing clerks; they had five; the law authorizes two assistant doorkeepers; they had three; the law provides for six pasters and folders; they had eight; they had also three firemen, where the law allows but one. And one watchman, one jailer, one laborer and one assistant librarian, for none of which was there any provision of law, to say nothing of nine pages, where they could legally employ but five.

We thus find 16 Democratic Senators voting in 1869 that the Senate needed no pasters and folders, and 17 Democratic Senators in 1871 voting to employ and pay nine (including the superintendent) of these useless officers. The same 15 Senators declared in 1869 that the law of 1868 was too liberal, and allowed more officers than the Senate needed; whilst the 17 Senators voted the number altogether too small, and proceeded to multiply new officers without stint. The difference is, the 15 were in the minority; the 17 were in the majority. It is a very retrenching and economical party when it is out of power, but a very expensive one when it gets in.

The law of 1868 authorizes the Senate to elect or employ 32 officers, including every subordinate; the Democratic Senate of 1871 elected or employed 49 officers—17 more than the law allowed, and 36 more than the Senate really needed, themselves being judges, as is evidenced by their vote for Burnett's resolution in 1869.

But this is not all. The act of 1868 fixed the compensation of all the officers, and enacted that under no circumstances should they be permitted to draw more pay or receive any extra allowance.—This wholesome provision of law was totally disregarded by these Democratic retrenchers. The pay of nearly all the officers is fixed by that law at \$600 each; but the 49 officers employed by the Democratic Senate have already been paid \$47,904.50—or an average of nearly a thousand dollars each.

Look people of Pennsylvania, at these figures. The pay of the officers of the Republican Senate of 1870 was \$26,496.65, and the total cost of the session was \$92,260.35. The pay of the officers of the Democratic Senate of 1871 was \$47,904.50, nearly double that of the previous session, and the total expenses of the session thus far paid are \$140,757.68. As there are probably over \$10,000 of claims under this head yet unpaid, it is perfectly safe to put down the total cost of the late Democratic Senate at \$150,757.68—an increase over the expenses of the previous Republican Senate of \$68,497.33.

This is a fair illustration of Democratic precedent and practice. That party is profuse in economical profession, when out of power; but invariable, when in power, plunges into extravagance. Witness New York and the Democratic Senate of 1869.

HON. BENJ. F. JENKIN, of Bloomfield, is the nominee of the Republican party in Perry county for the office of President Judge.

JUDGE GRAHAM is the Democratic candidate for President Judge in this district, having received the district nomination last week.

WILLIAMSPORT will ask the Legislature, when it meets, for a fire relief appropriation.

DEATH OF A HERO.

A Young Man Saves His Life by Trying to Save the Life of a Dead Cow.

In New York city, a short time since, Mr. Thomas B. Bell, of No. 30 Fourth street, and Mr. James Scullen, a young Scotchman from Dumfries, Scotland, were walking along Oliver street, they observed a child hanging upon the gutter of a house at the corner of Oak and Oliver streets. While the legs of the child were dangling high in the air, its body lay partly on the roof and partly on the gutter, where it was sustained by its little fingers being worked into a crevice in the roof. Young Scullen, comprehending the danger, thought it was in his power to save the life of the child by climbing the perpendicular gutter at the corner of the house. Being noted for his agility, having spent several years at sea, he flew up the gutter with the alacrity of a cat, and was just reaching out his hand to lay hold upon the horizontal gutter, when the fastenings that unite the two gutters gave way, and he was dashed—not to the ground—but upon an iron railing, where he was transfixed, one of the pickets having passed entirely through his thigh.

He was taken, terribly lacerated, to the house of Mr. Bell, where he remained under medical treatment for a week. At first everything seemed favorable for his recovery, but about the end of this time, his wounds assuming a more serious aspect, it was deemed advisable to take him to Bellevue Hospital. Mortification set in, and he died on the 14th inst. Although he was nearly penniless, his few friends in the city, Thomas D. Bell, Daniel Cameron, James McGregor, John McCanley and Joseph Redmond, determined that he should not occupy a pauper's grave. To-day they bury him in a respectable manner in New York Bay Cemetery.

Young Scullen was for a time quartermaster of the steamer "City of Baltimore." He left her for a position on the dock of the same line of steamers, at Pier No. 45 North river, which position he had just left to return to his young wife in Scotland, who did not wish to come to America. He had taken passage and expected to sail for home in a few days. He was a noble-hearted young man, and lost his life performing an act of mercy. In reference to the child, it was saved by getting a noose around its body and drawing it in through the dormer window in the roof, out of which it had crawled.

The staple dependence of the Democracy for political capital now-a-days consists in charges of extravagance against the Republicans everywhere based on the indisputable fact that the expense of the Government and of most of the Republican State governments are much greater now than they were ten or fifteen years ago, when the Democratic party held the reins. It never seems to have entered the heads of the editors and platform-makers—or, if it has, they hope it will not enter the heads of their dupes—that there has been considerable progress in the last decade—an extraordinary growth of wealth and population—and that many of the Western States, where this silly argument is often used, have more than doubled in these important particulars since they last endured the misfortune of Democratic rule. Moreover, they quite overlook the equally important fact that a Democratic rebellion, with its financial consequences in the way of debt and increased taxation, has greatly enhanced the cost of living, inasmuch that increased salaries of officers and augmented expenses generally in many departments of Government have become a simple necessity.—Press.

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writes of a death by malpractice in than city as follows: To-day Coroner Herrman made a post mortem examination on the body of an unknown woman, discovered yesterday, in a trunk left at the Hudson River railroad depot for Chicago.

The verdict was death from inflammation, superinduced by malpractice. The corpse is that of a woman aged 18 or 19 years, of pleasing features, light hair, height 5 feet 2 inches. Mentart Trapp, a truck driver has been arrested on suspicion of taking the trunk to the depot.

No clue has been obtained to the identity of the woman who left the trunk containing the remains of the victim of an abortion at the Hudson River depot.—The truckman and driver of a coupe which brought the woman to the depot, have been discharged, there being no evidence against them. The latter says he does not know who the woman was, and he drove her to the depot in an ordinary way.

The boy, Alexander Parks, who assisted in carrying the trunk into the depot, failed to identify the truckman. The police are making strenuous exertions to unravel the mystery, and houses of noted malpractitioners are under strict surveillance.

TWO late census classifiers the population in Pennsylvania as follows: Whites, 3,456,449; colored, 65,294; Indians 34; Chinese, 14.

Dr. MITCHELL, of Mifflin county, received the nomination of the Democratic Legislative Conference yesterday, at Lewisburg.

The Mexicans are desirous of continuing citizenship on Morse, the great telegraph man.

The yellow fever has broken out in Charleston, South Carolina.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

FEARFUL COLLISION.

Twenty-one Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—A frightful accident occurred on the Eastern railroad to-night, at Revere, seven miles from Boston. It appears that the quarter past seven passenger accommodation train for Beverly, under charge of conductor Nathan, was delayed half an hour beyond the time of its departure by the non-arrival of trains. Not deeming it expedient to remain longer, Mr. Nathan started his train with one baggage and four passenger cars, at half-past seven o'clock, and made the usual stoppages until he came to Revere. There his train was brought to a halt, started on, and then, for some reason not yet understood, it was halted again.

Suddenly he heard a cry of danger, and looking back he beheld a bright light coming round the curve scarce half a mile from the station. He saw the danger at once and gave the signal to start. But it was too late. That light was the avant-courier of death. One moment later and the ponderous engine "Newburyport," drawing the Pullman express train of eight heavily laden cars, came crashing into the rear of the ill-fated accommodation. A shriek of horror arose on all sides as the machine plowed two-thirds of the way through the "swaying mass of humanity before it, and was only stopped in its career after nearly the whole car had been crushed into fragments.

To add to the terrors of the scene the scalding water from the locomotive was thrown upon the crowd, and the entire train burst into flames.

The scene of the disaster presents a fearful sight. On the main track lay the charred and still burning fragments of the accommodation train, which is totally destroyed, and the machinery of the engine and the large pieces of the baggage car behind it were strewn all about the ground.

One after another the bodies of the dead were taken from the ruins—twenty-one in number—and laid side by side in the waiting-room of the station. They presented a sickening sight. Not one was there whose face or body was not scalded almost beyond the possibility of recognition, and their blood-stained garments and the bubbling froth which lay stagnant upon their lips betokened too well the agony which they had suffered.

There were but three women in the number, and their dress seemed to indicate that they belonged to the middle walks of life. Their faces were distorted beyond power of description.

The wounded, fifteen in number, were removed to the houses near by, and those who could bear the journey were taken to the Chelsea Marine Hospital, three miles distant. Their injuries were for the most part a severe, but not dangerous character.

Accident on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Six Persons Killed and 14 Wounded.

ERIE, Aug. 27.—The Erie mail train, bound west, collided with the Empire freight train going east, between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning, about a mile and a half west of Westport Station, middle division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Six persons were killed, and fourteen wounded. Among the killed were the conductor and fireman of the mail train, and the conductor and engineer of the freight train.

The passenger train was about an hour late in leaving Williamsport, and was running thirty-five miles per hour. The freight train was running eighteen miles an hour. The trains meeting on a sharp curve, were not visible to each other till they were only a few yards apart, and their speed was not checked. The baggage and smoking cars of the mail train were telescoped all but a few feet.

The passengers in the rear cars were uninjured. An official investigation shows that the accident was caused by the neglect of the conductor and engineer of the mail train to obey orders given them not to pass Westport until the freight train had arrived there.

A copy of this order was found in the pocket of the engineer, who was believed to be fatally injured, but later intelligence reports him improving, though still unable to speak.

CARS UPSIDE. Another accident occurred on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad, near Forge Station. A train ran over three cows, upsetting the cars. Mrs. Jackson, of Duocannon, Pa., was injured.

ANOTHER HORROR.

A Steamboat Explosion in Boiler.

Between Fifty and Seventy Killed and Injured.

MOBILE, Aug. 28.—The Mobile Register furnishes the following account of a terrible steamboat disaster which occurred yesterday:

"The steamer 'Ocean Wave,' a low pressure boat, left this city on Sunday morning, with about two hundred persons on board, for an excursion to Fish River, about twenty miles from the city. On her return she stopped at Point Clear, reaching there about five o'clock P. M. The boat was made fast to the bank and a part of the passengers went ashore.

"After remaining there half an hour the whistle was blown, and the passengers who had landed were just going aboard, when the boiler exploded with great force, preceded by a rumbling hissing sound. Fragments of lumber and metal flew in every direction, the forward part of the boat and cabin being carried completely away. The chimney fell backward toward the rear of the boat, crushing the upper cabin, and the boat immediately sunk, with her bow submerged. From fifty to seventy persons were killed or injured by the explosion.

The scene was appalling, terrific, and heartrending. Wilder scenes of grief were seldom witnessed. The frantic cries of the survivors, the lamentation for lost wives, children, parents, sisters and brothers, was agonizing to all who had human sympathies. Many of the passengers were little children, and little hats and bonnets came ashore to tell the fate of the little victims beneath the waves.

"The captain, William Eaton, swam some time with both legs broken, and those attempting to save him had almost reached him when he went down. The two pilots were killed. The engineer and his wife were severely injured, and all the firemen were killed. It is impossible to correctly estimate the loss."

Just as We Found Them.

Cholera is reported in Berlin the capital of Prussia.

Indian hostilities are expected by the inhabitants of Montana.

Brass tipped heels are pronounced vulgar, common and rowdy.

The army worm is preying on the cotton fields of Alabama.

The Spiritualists held a camp meeting at Oakland, Md., last week.

There was a loss by fire in St. Louis, Mo., of \$40,000, on the 23rd inst.

A Pure character is like polished steel—if dimmed by breath, it almost instantly recovers its brightness.

A son of the Czar of Russia, titled the Grand Duke Alex., is on his way to this country.

A one hundred thousand dollar fire visited Ithaca, New York, on the night of the 22nd inst.

On the morning of the 23rd inst. a fire destroyed property to the amount of \$100,000, in Lexington, Ky.

A fire in Amboy, Illinois, on the 25th inst., destroyed property to the amount of \$200,000.

A new style of car ring is in the shape of large tamborines, from which hang small coral balls.

A church in Bologna, Italy, was recently struck by lightning, and thirty-two persons were injured and killed.

Lots of young ladies don't know the name of their best friends; some do not even know what their own names may be a year hence.

A Russian Count and Countess at Saratoga have astonished and mortified fashionable by opening a thread and needle store there.

A North Carolinian who took to a swamp nine years ago to avoid the draft, has reappeared, and learned of the termination of the war with great surprise.

At Wheatland a few days ago a shoemaker took a dose of oxalic acid in mistake for epsom salts. His life was saved by a timely and vigorous application of the stomach pump.

A number of French citizens in New York are making preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic, September 4th, a year ago.

It is proposed to award a silk flag to the Regiment of volunteers from each State, showing the most proficiency in drill, at the coming Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, in 1876.

A considerable and superstitious burglar in New Orleans returned a wedding ring he had stolen, with an anonymous note explaining that "it would bring calamity if he took it away."

A number of colored men have formed a co partnership for the manufacture of brooms in Columbia, S. C., under the name of the Carolina Broom Company, and are said to be prospering finely.

An enterprising chap up in Van Buren county, Iowa, has discovered something for young people to do while courting, besides holding each other's hands.—During his little term of courtship, he helped the young lady to sew together enough rags to make sixty yards of rag carpet.

It is said that a cure has been discovered for leprosy. A surgeon in Khandwa, India, reports the case of a wretched old man who came to him from Bombay, having been abandoned by his friends because of this terrible disease. He was treated with soap and water, and then with carbolic acid and oil, and was completely cured.

New Advertisements.



Birdsell Combined Clover Thresher and Separator.

THIS MACHINE THRESHES, SEPARATES, HULLS and Cleans Clover Seed at one operation; capacity ranging from 20 to 50 bushels per day, according to yield of seed. After the Clover is threshed into the Thrashing Cylinder, the seed contained therein is deposited into a bag or measure at the side of the Machine.

No Bothering of Chaff or Tailings. An elevator conveys the unthreshed chaff to the HULLER HOPPER, and an extra Elevator conveys the light seed, &c., back to the Fanning Mill.

2000 now in use throughout the United States and Canada. Awarded First Premium at 75 State Fairs since 1869.

Send for "CLOVER LEAF" and Colored Engraving, which give complete description.

BIRDSELL MANUFACTURING CO. Manufacturers, Harrisburg, Pa. Home Office, South Bend, Ind.

** An Agent wanted in Juniata county. Aug. 30, 1871-3m

Extra York State Calves!

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871, At the residence of JOHN A. GALLAGHER in Walker township, Juniata county, on the pile leading from Mexico to Mifflintown, one mile from the former and two from the latter place.

50 HEAD OF SUPERIOR YORK STATE CALVES.

Two thirds of them Heifers and the remainder Bulls. The above calves are of Alderly, Devon and Durham stock, and out of the best butter and cheese cows in Western New York. Color of calves, red and white.

I will also offer my celebrated roose "BOB,"

Ten years old, of Arabian blood, he has no superior. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.; no postponement on account of weather. Conditions will be made known on day of sale by LEWIS R. RHODES.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, is a thoroughly renovated, broken down and low spirited horse, by strengthening and cleaning the WATER HEAVY, cold and watery, and the TEMPER, FEVERS, FODDER, LOSS OF APETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c.

It is a safe preventive of all diseases incident to the animal, such as LUNG TROUBLE, BRONCHITIS, &c.

To keep a horse in good condition, it is a safe preventive against Indigestion, Colic, Hoarseness, &c. It has been proven by the quantity of milk and cream twenty percent increased, and the butter fat and cream increased, in the milk.

In all diseases of the throat, such as Croup, Hoarseness, &c., it is a safe preventive. It is a safe preventive against the disease known as the "Croup," and is a safe preventive against the disease known as the "Croup."

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by Druggists and Stockmen throughout the United States, Canada and South America. B. F. KEPNER & SON, Agent, Mifflintown, Pa. [Aug 29-31]

Notice to Trespassers. THE undersigned, residents of Delaware and Greenwood townships, hereby caution all persons against trespassing on their respective properties for the purpose of gaming, fishing, or cutting timber. All persons violating this notice will be dealt with according to law.

WANTED—BY THE NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—organized in 1868—with assets of over Ten Millions (\$10,000,000). District Agents for the following counties: Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Berks, Lehigh, Northampton, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Monroe, Adams, Juniata, Bradford, and any other unoccupied territory that we hold.

PERCIVAL & STOW, State Agents East Pennsylvania, 429 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Call in person if possible. Aug 9, 1871-4w

Oil, Paint & Varnish.

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, COLORED PAINTS IN OIL.

BURNT UMBER, RAW UMBER, CHROME GREEN, PARIS GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, DROP BLACK, Prussian Blue, Lamp Black.

Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, WHITEWASH BRUSHES, SASH BRUSHES.

Whiting and Rosin by the Barrel, Soaps, Japan Dryer, White Varnish, Concentrated Lye, Babbitt's Potash, Putty and Glass.

The above goods, with a large variety of DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES, always on hand at the

PATTERSON DRUG STORE. 167 Glass cut to any size desired. Dr. P. C. RUNDIO. July 12, 1871-4f

For Sale.

NEAR MILLERSTOWN, a fine Farm of 7 1/2 Acres, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. All the necessary outbuildings, tools, &c.—Good water and fruit. Apply to

HERBERT J. LLOYD, 112 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. June 7, 1871-t

New Advertisements.

THE AMERICAN WASHER. PRICE \$5.50.

The American Washer Saves Money, Time and Drudgery.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no longer dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the valuable qualities (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented), are here enumerated.

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child, ten years old, with a few hours practice, can thoroughly comprehend and successfully use it. There is no snagging, no screwing to answer no delay in adapting. It is always ready for use. It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One-half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washed thoroughly! In a word, the abolition of any fabric, from a QUIN to a Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubts of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the Doubter and detractor at once become the fast friends of the machine.

We have testimonials without end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and from hundreds who have thrown aside the unwieldy, useless machines, which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price, another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low, that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

\$5.50 All that is asked for this GREAT LABOR SAVER, is a fair trial. We guarantee each machine to do its work perfectly.

Sole Agents for the United States, A. H. FRANCIS & CO., 518 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.