



MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday Morning, March 10, 1873.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE B. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

GEORGE BENSON is charged with postmaster at Harrisburg.

The United States conscience fund was increased on the 11th inst., by \$25.

A Newark, N. J., jeweler was robbed in a Chicago hotel on the 10th inst., of \$500.

Numerous citizens of Philadelphia wish the iron fences moved from around the squares.

President Grant has postponed his Southern trip on account of the press of business.

The New Hampshire election is so close that it will require the official vote to determine who is elected.

Senator Rogy is charged with having bought his way through the Missouri Legislature to the United States Senate.

Under Col. Thomas Scott's management nearly four hundred miles of the Texas and Pacific Railroad have been graded.

The ice gorge in the Susquehanna near Port Deposit has about passed away. At one time the gorge was twenty miles long.

The Medoes have not agreed to an amicable adjustment of their troubles, as was reported last week. Captain Jack will fight, is the report now. The latest report says that Jack wants another talk.

On the morning of the 11th inst., the three lower floors of the old House of Refuge in New York fell into the cellar, burying three boys in the ruins.

General Auger has been instructed to inaugurate a vigorous war on the Mexicans who come into Texas to steal stock. This should have been done months ago.

The aggregate amount of the robbery of the Fall City Bank of Louisville, Ky., amounts to \$300,000 in Government, Canal and Railroad bonds. Reward, \$7000.

George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was elected to the United States Senate on the 12th inst., by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

A newspaper man who has been down in Tennessee reports that Andy Johnson desires to become a candidate for President. Will Brother Allison make a note of the statement?

The Legislature of Massachusetts is opposed to women voting. On the 12th inst. that body rejected a resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution, allowing women to vote.

On the 10th inst., at Charlotte, Iowa, a man with four friends in a wagon, attempted to cross a swollen stream. They were swept away by the current, and all drowned but one. The team was also drowned.

The Legislature of Illinois does not believe in the increase of salary for Congressmen. On the 12th inst., that body passed a resolution censuring the Congressman from that state for voting for an increase of salary. The vote of the Legislature was largely against increase, being 103 to 4.

On the evening of the 13th inst., there was a meeting held in Philadelphia in their favor of establishing a "Soldiers' Colony" to be composed of the honorably discharged soldiers of the late war, their families and friends. Bishop Simpson presided. Col. Forney and Hon. James Pollock addressed the meeting.

On Thursday the 13th inst., a company of 350 ladies and gentlemen gave Oakes Ames a complimentary reception at his home. It was the occasion of his return from Congress, where he proved himself to be one of the most audacious of men. But more of Oakes Ames by-and-by.

The aristocratic press of Europe, and particularly those of Germany, are very much displeased at President Grant for expressing the following language in his late inaugural address: "It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them."

Some sixty head of cattle, belonging to Smith & Fowler, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, were poisoned on the 13 by some person unknown. Forty-nine head are dead.

For the Juniata Sentinel. READ THIS AND SHOW IT TO YOUR NEIGHBOR.

BY REV. D. M. BLACKWELDER.

The great preacher has truly said, Eccl. 9: 7, "Go thy way, eat thy bread with joy and drink thy wine with a merry heart." The same great preacher has also said, Prov. 20: 1, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Solomon has further said, Prov. 23: 29-32, "Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contention? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright; at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

In the first verse above quoted Solomon speaks of wine as a blessing; in the latter verses he speaks of wine as a curse. Does he contradict himself? Why does he speak so differently of wine? It is not because wine is used temperately in the one case, and intemperately in the other; but the reason lies in the kind of wine spoken of. In Eccl. 9: 7, and in all other parts of the Bible where wine is spoken of as a blessing, sweet, unfermented and unpoisoning wine, so common at that early day, is intended. On the other hand, in Prov. 20: 1, and in all other passages where wine is spoken of as a curse, "a mocker," "raging," "biting like a serpent," and "stinging like an adder," fermented and intoxicating wine is always meant. For this interpretation and complete reconciling of one part of God's word with another, the very best authorities can be given, prominent among them the name of that great biblical scholar, Prof. Moses Stuart, formerly of Andover, may be mentioned. The Bible also says, Hab. 2: 15, "Woe unto him that giveth (or hangeth) his neighbor drink, that putteth his bottle unto him, and maketh him drunken also."

The whole liquor traffic is embraced in this one verse, and shows clearly in what light God views it. Liquor sellers, as well as those who treat others with strong drink at the bar, or at home, or elsewhere, and also those who countenance and uphold the liquor traffic, are in this verse strongly addressed and severely denounced. This verse, and many others, do as truly reveal God's will on this subject as if the sale and use of intoxicating drinks were especially prohibited in the Ten Commandments, or were expressly included among the six things hated by the Lord, mentioned in the sixth chapter of Proverbs.

As an advocate for "No License," we would kindly, yet earnestly argue—

Let that Local Option would not "put Christ in prison," but give him the perfect freedom his nature requires. That Christ made wine at a marriage is certain. That he did not, on that occasion, make intoxicating wine is just as certain. The wine Christ made was by way of pre-eminence called "The good wine"—That kind of wine which intoxicates the Bible calls "a mocker," "raging," "biting like a serpent and stinging like an adder," hence cannot be the "good wine" which Christ made. To be candid, would Christ be the Savior of the world, if he had made and sanctioned that which is everywhere in the Bible denominated as a curse and a symbol of God's wrath? Would he not rather be the world's destroyer? It is beyond all question that Christ made sweet unpoisoning, innocent, and most delicious wine—"The good wine"—which Horace, Plutarch and Pliny and others of that early period, say was common at that time among the Jews and Romans, and which is fully admitted by learned students of history and the Bible. Why then slander the Lord Jesus Christ? Why then brand him and blacken his character with such infamy? Why pronounce the "woe" against him for giving drink to his neighbor, and for putting his bottle unto him, and to make him drunken also. Mortals, who shall yet stand before Christ's judgment bar, would do well to tremble at such profanity and blasphemy.

2nd. Local Option does not take away our liberties, but confirms to us their full enjoyment. Statistics show that there are at least 100,000 drunkards in our State. Not less than one-half this number are bound hand and foot, and are to-day the meanest slaves to drink, while the other 50,000 are now having their clanking chains strengthened and tightened every day. License is riveting these chains on those already bound and on those now being bound. License is doing its utmost to bring forward fresh victims. The young, the unsuspecting, and the most noble of our citizens are entrapped and enslaved. Once enslaved, the license system seldom gives up its victim until "Mania a pota," or drunken fits, lays him down in the grave. Do we deserve to be called a free people, with one hundred thousand slaves in our midst? Are we not one of the very worst of slave States? Does our boasted American freedom mean no more than the liberty to make slaves of our fellow-citizens and of ourselves too, by a license law? Will the men in any county or city be so supremely selfish as to be unwilling to deny themselves the trifling pleasure of dram drinking in order to perpetrate their own liberty, or to restore liberty to enslaved drunkards within our borders? The great Paul said, "If I must make my brother to offend, I will eat no more meat while the world standeth." In this noble motto is true liberty and not licentiousness. Local option proposes to set at liberty the enslaved drunkard and his wretched family, to re-

move his temptations, to make him a man again, and his miserable family happy once more. The writer knows of a dozen or more such tyrant-ridden men, who wish to reform, and who will vote "against license" to break, if possible, the spell that binds them to a living death. Shall we then have true liberty, full and pure as God designed? Just as well cry out against our fornication, adultery, theft and murder laws, as against Local Option, as far as liberty is concerned. True liberty is a practical surrender of personal liberty for the general good. All else is licentiousness and unworthy of a good citizen.

3rd. Local Option is not demoralizing in its tendencies, but is promotive of good order and morality. That the license system has been demoralizing scarcely needs proof. Abraham Lincoln, Gov. Hartranft and many others may have been in bar-rooms and remained sober and became great and good, but this was so in spite of the bad influence of bar-rooms. That some have remained sober when tempted does not prove that thousands and tens of thousands have not become drunkards and utterly worthless when similarly tempted. Who does not know that often the dram seller becomes his own best customer? Who does not know that often the dram seller makes drunkards of his own sons, sons-in-law and even his grandsons? Who ever knew a bar-room tend to make a man a Christian, or even moral? The fabled Uvas tree could not send forth a deadlier poison. On the other hand, there have been twenty years Local Option towns and counties in Great Britain and America, and also prohibition States. Gov. Pelham and Speaker Blain, and many other eyewitnesses testify that great moral good and order have resulted from strict temperance laws. Local Option will utterly disgrace the liquor business. Then truly respectable people will just as little think of violating the prohibitory liquor laws as to be guilty of violating the laws against dishonesty, or uncleanness. No doubt there are hypocrites enough among tipplers and toppers, who will get drunk by evading the law, but they have been made what they are by the license system, and not by Local Option. Perhaps a little rigid enforcement of law would straighten out their crooked consciences and amend their drunken ways. What we wish is a chance under Local Option to try to reform them by law and kindness.

4th. Local Option will not injure the country's prosperity, but promote it. It has been said that Local Option will injure the farmer. Even granting that his corn might bring a few cents less per bushel, he would still make money by having less tax to pay. Law suits thrust upon the farmer by liquor, penitentiaries, insane asylums, poor houses, which are filled in great part by liquor, eat up the earnings of the farmer, as well as the earnings of all classes. Breweries, distilleries, liquor sellers, and owners of rented hotels and taverns would be benefited even if Local Option would make their money less, it would make their real happiness more. Even if such would be compelled to go into other business, they would be delivered from the ever present, ever gazing fact, that they are sipping of the vices of their fellow-men. If Local Option injures any of our citizens in their business it will be the physician and lawyer. Even here, while it may lessen the amount of business, yet it will render their professions more pleasant, surer payment of fees, and less temptations, to some at least, to extravagant expenditures. Local prohibition will eventually improve the actual entertainments in our hotels. Under the license system often very little attention has been paid to anything in our hotels apart from the bar-room. Often an every traveler knows to his sorrow, the beds, tables and stables are in a state of utter neglect. Why is this? Because liquor selling is the great business, and not the keeping of a house of public entertainment. The bar is run so as to make it pay, and the rest of the establishment is a mere sham, a very unimportant appendix, a nuisance tolerated by the dram seller only to keep up the appearance of giving entertainment. Local Option will in all such cases change more liquor shops into real hotels. In our towns and cities there will of course be fewer hotels, but these will be better equipped, better attended and at no greater price, as Potter county and the State of Maine clearly prove. Thus every occupation will be advanced and every real interest promoted by liquor prohibition. Families, schools, churches, courts of justice and our Legislature will be purer and more efficient. The \$93,000,000 we yearly waste on wine and spirits will be put to use to enrich, to beautify and make truly grand our great Old Keystone.

We say then, down with the unmitigated curse, the liquor traffic. Thrust it to the well on next Friday.

"Licensed—to do thy neighbor harm, Licensed—to kindle hate and strife, Licensed—to nerve the robbers arm, Licensed—to whet the murderer's knife, Licensed—where peace and quiet dwell, To bring disease and wants and woe, Licensed—to make the world a hell, And fit me for a hell below."

A fire broke out in Ashland, Pa., at eight o'clock Wednesday evening, which totally destroyed two dwelling houses. The fire originated from a defective chimney. The loss is variously estimated at from \$20,000 to \$50,000, which is partially insured. Four persons were slightly injured by a falling chimney. The activity of the firemen and citizens alone saved the town from a terrible conflagration.

Mrs. Kinney, of somewhere near San Antonio, Texas, is dead. She went to a corn crib and put her hand through a crack to take out some corn, when a snake bit her on the hand. She died before any assistance could be rendered.

A little daughter of Samuel Boothby, of Lewistown, Me., was instantly killed last week by an icicle falling from the roof and striking her on the head.

For the Juniata Sentinel. LOCAL OPTION.

A Candid View by a More Careful Observer. It was not an explosion of the Democrat and Register that made so much noise last week; it was just the cork that flew out, which all knew it must sooner or later do, with its pressure of license. The safety valve had let that down, but it blew out with all that, with such a considerable force that it struck the Republican office such a blow that it left its black, poisonous indelible marks on its fair columns. Shame! oh, shame!

They say Local Option is a delusion and a snare. Ah, we fear that intemperance is a far greater delusion, and many, very many, are caught in its fatal snares when they monster strong drink has cooled its poisonous folds around the doomed soul and dragged it down to endless ruin. Duty calls, stop that soul! Make Local Option one of the means to stop it.

They say in the first division of their article, it will not reduce crime. Now, reader, their article is so weak and frail, that we must handle it carefully, or it will fall to pieces. It does not require a very careful observer to see that the writer of the article was in very shallow water, with the appearance that he dived deep—in whisky. Now, does not intemperance open the floodgates to all crimes, from petty theft to murder. Liquor is the great destroyer. Its victims are of all ages and classes; it poisons the child in the nursery, while it strikes down the man of herculean strength and sends him to rot in a drunkard's grave. Crime, murder, fraud, adultery, and a thousand other shameless practices are the terrible fruits of intemperance.

In the second division of their article they say—it will reform no drunkards. It is certain that it will make no new ones. Are young men in danger from this great evil? Who can doubt it! Intemperance collects its spoils especially from this class. The drinking saloons are gotten up for them. The decorations there are for their amusement; music and gaming utensils are for their amusement; but the bar is the great feature of the concern; its whole arrangement is to get their money for drink—strong drink. We will not have so many of the rising generation with red eyes, bloated bodies, and demented souls if Local Option is adopted.

In the third division of their article they say—it will make hypocrites of the people. Our object is to remove the very thing that makes hypocrites of men. We have enough backdoorway drinkers or sneak tipplers now. This being such a disgraceful, hypocritical way of getting rid of those who have not already fallen to the low disgrace will be saved, when the temptation and tempter are removed.

They say—Liquor is not demoralizing. They quote part of the 6th chapter of Proverbs. Intemperance destroys all that is good and noble and intellectual in man, and sends him, often rapidly, but it not rapidly, surely down to beggary and eternal infamy. Go to the rum seller, ask him for good whisky. With a proud look—pleased to get you money—and a lying tongue, he will tell you his liquor is pure, not adulterated. He will take money from the poor drunkard, which in many cases deprives poor innocent children of the money they need for their comfort, while the children must be cared for by the township, the borough, or the poorhouse, and sometimes before the keepers of these get them they starve or die by disease brought on them for want of proper care or food, and the abuse of the drunken father. The heart of the drunkard is filled with wicked imaginations, and their feet not being under control of the drunkenhead, will run into all manner of mischief.

Many a landlord or rum seller have been screened from the just penalty of the law by false witnesses, that speak lies. Again, the keeper of rum shops have sown more discord in family relations than their poisonous drug than all other causes combined. Solomon says: "He that justifieth the wicked and he that condemneth the just are an abomination to the Lord." Who so eat with the righteous and drink with the sober men, he shall himself be brought down and cast into their mire, and shall drown in their deep. Readers, don't let tipplers or drunkards move you from your purpose by their clamor or ridicule or by appealing to your shame. The shame is upon them, for tempting you to be as they are.

But enough, I cannot dwell longer upon this painful subject. I will close with the language of a wise man—not an Editor—an inspired man: "Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." "Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contention? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine,"—and go in by the back way. "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright; at last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

Reader, use your vote, your influence and your prayers as weapons against King Alcohol, and victory is ours. ANTI-LICENSE. Baxter the New York steam-boat canal man, closes the report of his three round trips there—in view of these facts, I think the problem of steam navigation on the canal is not only demonstrated to be a success, but that boats can be propelled at one half the cost per ton per mile that it can be done by horses, and in one-half the time, thus doubling the capacity of the canal.

For the Juniata Sentinel. COMMUNICATION.

NARROVA, March 15, 1873. EDITOR SENTINEL.—I hear it stated in Mifflin and Patterson that all the miners will vote for the continuance of license. Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, this is a lie, and only gotten up by a bought party, in order to strengthen their doubtful cause in the breast of some poor, deluded, weak, narrow minded men, who are afraid, like the Democrat and Register, that there will be no sale for rye and wheat—that it will go down in price—that the farmer will starve trying to raise it unless allowed to convert it into still and swill for feed, I suppose. Shame on such a paper or any man that would support it, or the men who run it, men who have been bought by the whiskey men of the country. I question, can a man be a Christian and a blasphemer? Could he insist or allow any man to say through his medium that in order to make things lively and more festive, Christ turned water into wine. No sir, D. and R. I am not a professing Christian, and if this is the standard to be expected from men in your position, why I am as good as you are.

But Democrat and Register you are a dead letter henceforth in this corner.—Miners know too well the curse, of the liquor system for no class of people have suffered more from it than we have, and where are the men more ready to accuse us of ignorance and idleness than the very men who have been the cause of our misfortune.

The majority of us can neither read or write for the simple reason that as soon as the children are able to go to school they are compelled to go to work in order to help support themselves. When these boys grow up to manhood they can neither read nor write and so can derive no pleasure from books or home, and as the mind craves something to feed upon, no place gives so much excitement as the saloon, or the jolly bar of Tom or Dick, and here their evenings and money are spent, away from their families, their wives and children many times lacking the very necessities of life. On pay day there is very little left after paying out the score, so the butcher and the store keeper are kept out of their money until the next pay day, and little Tommy and Johnny are sent to work and kept there—to help pay for the drinking carousels of the father and make ends meet, which with all that in most cases it does not do—instead of going to school.

And now, miners, let me entreat you, one and all, do not be changed from the right by the soft words they call freedom, for, let me tell you, that the men who are slaves to this habit are the worse of slaves. They are now giving free drinks and free bottles. Don't take them; it is only a bait. Be men in this as you are in all things else, stout and strong. Let your vote ring loud and clear. Let us show temptation out of the path of our children, and spend part of the money we now spend in supporting a lot of fellows too lazy to work, for books and literature and for the adornment of our houses, and we can be the happiest of men. When away from the dangers of the mines, we can spend our leisure hours with our families. Our children will grow up to be intelligent and respectable.

A word to the farmers and business men of Juniata county. Your County is rich in iron and the openings now made are a drop in the bucket to what they will be in a few years. There is not a man among you, that will regret the day or the vote you cast against the selling of liquor. Your county will be covered with miners. Two thirds of the population will be miners. Keep liquor from them. From one who knows. MINER.

In New Albany, Indiana, on Wednesday last, Lou James, an engineer on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, while his brother Matthew was under arrest in a magistrate's office for shooting at a man, started out, telling Matthew to follow him. The city marshal, John Southernland, laid his hand on Matthew's arm and told him not to go, as he was under arrest, when Lou struck Southernland in the face, and followed up the blow with ten or fifteen others, Southernland warding them off the best he could telling James to stop, or he would shoot. Southernland at length drew a revolver and shot James in the left breast, but the wounded man continued to strike him, knocking him into a large wood box in the corner. Southernland then placed his revolver to James' head, and warned him again to quit, but the warning was unheeded, and Southernland fired, killing him instantly. Southernland gave himself up, but no county would make an affidavit against him, and he was released.

The fourth wife of a man in the eastern part of Milton, Mass., was (as is usual for ladies after marriage) regulating the fixtures in her new abode, when she was accompanied by a boy of some six or seven summers, who saw a pair of neatly-made saw-horses, such as carpenters use in cutting lumber. She said: "Sammy, my son, what are these horses for?" "Well, father keeps them horses to put his wives' coffins on." Imagine that span of horses taking a Sam Patch leap from the attic window of a two story house, with "I guess my coffin won't ride you this week."

At Franklin, Venango county, Pa. on Friday morning the 14th, Thomas Anderson—formerly of this county—cashier of Lumbermen's Bank, attempted to burn up all the money, bonds, &c., and the building in which the bank was located. After starting the fire he went home shot himself in the head, inflicting a wound that resulted in his death. The fire was soon extinguished, but the value of the money, bonds, and papers destroyed is estimated at \$100,000. It is said that Anderson was a defaulter, and fired the building, and took his life to cover his crime.

Masquerade weddings are the latest feature of connubial fun in Indiana. The minister is masked, the bride is masked, ditto the groom, attendants and guests. The groom trusts to luck; and sometimes finds he has married the wrong woman, but such trivial occurrences do not make sadness in that State.

For the Juniata Sentinel. SHORT ITEMS.

The free libraries of Mass., contain more books than the free libraries of all the rest of America. A woman has written a letter to Gov. Dix asking the privilege of being executed in place of Foster.

Governor Dix refuses to commute the sentence of Foster, the car hook murderer, and he will be executed at New York next Friday. For the past five years, an Indiana woman has had three husbands residing within five miles of each other, and no body found her out till last week.

A prophet has been travelling in Kentucky, announcing the destruction of the world in 1878. He pays his own expenses and asks for no contributions. Four prisoners in the county jail at Auburn, New York, made an attack on the evening of the 14th inst., on the keeper, as he was about locking them up for the night, and then escaped. The keeper was seriously injured.

Mrs. Kinney, of somewhere near San Antonio, Texas, is dead. She went to a corn-crib and put her hand through the cracks to take out some corn, when a snake bit her on the hand. She died before any assistance could be rendered.

THE undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Thomas, late of Fernhugh township, have been duly granted according to law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it, to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOSEPH D. THOMAS, Adm'r. SAMUEL A. THOMAS, Adm'r. March 19, 1873-6.

THERE is hereby given notice that the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration on the estate of Lemuel R. Beale, late of Beale township dec'd., have been duly granted according to law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it, to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JONATHAN B. OKESON, Adm'r. JAMES B. OKESON, Adm'r. Feb. 24, 1873-6.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county an Auditor to make and report distribution of the money in the hands of William Givens, Assignee of Cheyney J. Chamberlin, among the creditors of the said Cheyney J. Chamberlin, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Mifflintown, on Tuesday, Mar 18th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having a legal claim against the said Cheyney J. Chamberlin will please present it. J. A. CHRISTY, Auditor. Feb. 25, 1873.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Jerome Bryner, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them without delay, to ALFRED J. PATTERSON, JACOB BRYNER, Administrators. Feb. 12, 1873-6.

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HORRIBLE! I suffered with catarrh thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all addressed. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

REWARD \$1,000 For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles, or Hemorrhoids, which the Piles, or Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, \$1.00. GRANDDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE. \$500,000 CASH GIFTS. \$100,000 for Only \$10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the Third Great Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, to come off in Liberty Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, April 8th, 1873. At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a total of Half a Million Dollars currency will be distributed by lot to ticket-holders, as follows: One Grand Cash Gift, \$100,000 One Grand Cash Gift, 50,000 One Grand Cash Gift, 25,000 One Grand Cash Gift, 20,000 One Grand Cash Gift, 10,000 24 Cash Gifts of \$1,000 each, 24,000 50 Cash Gifts of 500 " 25,000 80 Cash Gifts of 400 " 32,000 100 Cash Gifts of 300 " 30,000 150 Cash Gifts of 200 " 30,000 500 Cash Gifts of 100 " 50,000 9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 " 90,000 Total, 19,000 Gifts, all Cash, \$500,000.

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, one Hundred Thousand Whole Tickets will be issued. Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; and Quarters, \$2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for \$100. No discount on less than \$100 orders. The object of this Third Gift Concert, like the two heretofore given with such universal approval, is the enlargement and enjoyment of the Public Library of Kentucky, which by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already reached the sum of \$100,000. Complete assurance is assured, and buyers are therefore notified that they must order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing. The management of this undertaking has been confided by the trustees to Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed. R. T. BURRETT, Pres't. W. S. HALDEMAN, Vice Pres't. JOHN S. GAIN, Sec'y of Public Library of KY. FARMERS' AND BROTHERS' BANK, Treasurer Public Library of Ky., Louisville, Ky.

As the time for the Concert is close at hand (and only a few days remaining) tickets should send in their orders immediately if they would avoid the rush and delay absolutely unavoidable in the few days preceding the drawing. All orders and applications for tickets, and all communications, should meet with prompt attention. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.