Henry A. Parsons, Jr., '-

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882,

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT RIDGWAY, PA., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

The New Apportionment.

(Philadelphia Press.) The passage of the House Apportion. ment bill by the Senate fixed the size of the next House at \$25. The Repubhistory by a Congress both of whose present number of Representatives thirty-two, over a tenth, are added and as three New England States-Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont-whose population has been for twenty years stationary, each lose a member, the number of members actually distributed is thirty-five. Of these fifteen go to Southern States and twenty to Northern, the loss of three making the net gain of the latter seventeen; while as between Republican and Democratic districts the chance that the new member in New York will be elected by a district south of Harlem River and the new district in Virginia will be Republican, leaves the balance between parties nearly equal, with a gain of from three to five members for the Republican party, so that an election as close in Congressional districts as the last would leave the Republican

The new Electoral College in 1884 and 1888 will have 401 members, and the States which voted for Garfield will cast 228 of these members, a majority of 45 over the 173 votes cast by States voting for Hancock, California being placed in the Democratic column. New York, Indiana and the South, 213 votes, are still a majority of the Electoral College; but New York, a small Northern State and the South can no longer outvote the rest of the Electoral College, as they have been able to for a generation. At the last election, New York, New Jersey and the South would have given Hancock a majority. Nothing but the double in the politics and society of that event of New York and Indiana going together, with a Solid South, can elect a Democratic President in future, and the Republican party can lose New York and still carry the Presidency. But all such calculations are likely to be upset in the unstable political equilibrium of the day by a break in the South.

party with a majority of five to six

instead of one.

Of immediate political changes, however, the most important is the large number of elections at-large which this apportionment will make necester and the company. When the war broke out he still held that posisary next autumn. Texas, which California, Michigan, Nebraska each of which gains two members; Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, gain- field added respectively on a ticket at lurge by magic the ranks of a new company added respectively on a ticket-at-large. unless a special session of the Legisla- First Lieutenant. ture is called. South Carolina, two members, and Georgia and Kentucky, one of each, have Legislatures meeting in the fall: but not in season to rediscalled. Of the number to be chosen by general vote, in the first list nine are certain to be Democrats and twelve Republican. The three Southern States last mentioned will, of course, elect Democrats. Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Minnesota, New York, Ohio Virginia and Wisconsin base X and Virginia and Wisconsin base X and X Virginia and Wisconsin have Legislatures in session to add a district apiece to their existing number; but as there is not much likelihood that Governor Cornell and a Democratic Leg. tures in session to add a district apiece ably be elected there next November.

As a State Legislature cannot be forced to lay out new districts, there is nothing to prevent these States

In State Command was ordered into South Carolina, and did service at Beaufort and Hilton Head for nearly a year. During this time Pennsylvania was pouring its troops into the field as no other State in the Union was. During August of 1862 from going on electing a member

5:30 last evening. A party of young and took command of his new regiment (the One Hundred and Fortystill suffering from his injuries. He result of election yesterday, Hon. John F. MacGonigle, Democrat Mayor, bemarched along the line of the Northmarched the Northmarched the Northmarched the Northmarched the Northmarched casion by firing salutes from an old eannon. At last too heavy a charge was put in and the cannon exploded. A large fragment struck Frank Herzog in the head killing him instantly. He was twenty-three year old, and leaves a wife and one child. Another fragment struck Peter. Roehrich, shattering one leg. His injuries are fatal. Charles Greene and others were injured less severely. Strange to say, Charles Dickel, who touched the cannon off, and those standing nearest, were not injured. The injured men were some distance off. Coroner Shiffer impannelled a jury and held an inquest on ericksburg. Not being able to procure mond and the South. There I bor-Herzog's body.

Profitable Patients.

The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick ion of the Second Army Corps. When he reported to that great soldier, who

GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER Statesman, Lawyer and Soldier.

(Philadephia Press.) "That was one of the finest exhibi ions of skirmish line manœuver and fighting I ever saw.'

Thus spoke General Warren, the old commander of the Fifth Corps, of a Colonel of a Pennsylvania Regiment, young in years, who was giving evidance of his military ability and courage while commanding the skirmish line at Auburn Hill, the real opening to the battle of Bristow Station. This young man had even then a remark able record as a soldier, but it grew stronger and brighter as the war clouds thickened and the clash of arms filled

the land with their terrible realities.

The soldier thus complimented is a descendant of a distinctively Pennsyl lican party on the whole wins the odd william Pean made his friendly treaty trick in the division; but it wins little with the Indians, and laid the founds more, and no fairer distribution of tion of this great commonwealth, his Representatives has been made in our ancestors emigrated from Alsace to seek their fortunes on the new Continent. They settled in what is now branches, as well as the Executive, Chester County, and for more than five were in the hands of one party. To the and women to the sturdy population

of the Keystone State.

He seems to have inherited military liking from his ancestory, some of whom were soldiers in the early Indian war. His great grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, and was a member of Captain Church's company of famous Mad Anthony Wayne's reg iment. After the struggles of the Revolution resulted in liberty for the Colionics, he settled in Franklin County and married a Miss Keefer, a com rade's sister. One of his sons settled in Lebanon County and raised a family, one son of which took up his residence in Millerstown, Perry County, on the banks of the Juniata, and following the family bent went to merchandising.

GENERAL BEAVER'S EARLY LIFE.

James A. Beaver, his son was born at Millerstown, October 21, 1837, and is consequently in his forty-fifth year. His father died when he was only three years of age, and he was brought up by his grandfather, who lived in Mifflin County. He laid the foundation of his education in the common schools of his native place and of Mifflin, and under the tuition of his grandfather, who was a minister. He was sent to Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Washington County, to complete his education, when about sixteen years of age. He graduated with honors from that institution on the 6th of August, 1856, when nineteen years old, and almost immediately removed to Bellefonte, where he now resides, to fit himself for the legal profession. He began the study of law with Hon. H. N. McAllister, one of most distinguished lawyers of Central Pennsylvania, who died while a member of the convention which formed the present Constitution of this State. Almost from the moment when young Beaver came to Centre section. a lawyer that Mr. McAllister

He was admitted to the bar when barely twenty-one years of age, and so rapidly had he developed into took him into partnership, a business connection which continued until the death of the latter. While studying law, young Beaver showed great taste for military life and study, and joined the Bellefonte Fencibles, a crack military company, commanded by Andrew G Curtin, the famous war Governor. He soon showed great proficiency in drill, a ready knowledge of The first gun of the Rebellion gained five members, Kansas four, had hardly been fired when a meetmissions and that the company should be recruited for active service in the without regard to the relative filled and Beaver chosen its

IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION. Mr. Curtin had then been elected chosen, unless a special session is called. Of the number to be chosen by tain of the new organization. It was powder.

ernor Cornell and a Democratic Leg-islature will agree on a new set of districts, a member-at-large will prob- tenant-Colonel. This command was Union was. During August of 1862 making a terrible wound. This was nearly a full regiment was raised in the severest mishap he ever received, or members-at-large until 1890; as Illinois did from 1860 to 1870 under precisely similar legislation.

—Lancaster, Pa., February 23.—A terrible accident occurred in this city about Democrats became jubilant over the eighth) on the same day without even went north again and after thirty ern Central Railroad to do guard duty This was during the Antietam cam- 1864. paign and the Confederates were making desperate efforts to get a foot hold on northern soil, and to destroy the Northern Central Railroad leading into Baltimore, one of the important into Baltimore, one of the important command of the troops. Reporting links in the line of communication at headquarters, and finding that his between the North and its base of military operations at Washington.

From the time Colonel Beaver began showing interest in military affairs he was a known as a strict disciplinarian, and he impressed upon this last battle; the troops he commanded, whether in "Finding my with his regiment to the Army of the transportation he made a forced march | rowed a horse and rode to Genera from Washington, but did not reach the scene of action until the day after the battle. Upon his arrival he was

press upon my men the value of strict tween the advance of the two forces discipline, and while I do not presume was then going on vigorously, and I to suggest to what brigade you shall assign me, I should like to go to one where my men, who are new in mili-tary life, will find my advice illus-trated."

He then ordered Colonel Beaver to report to the first brigade of his division, and the two parted. During the intervening weeks disastrous Fredcricksburg and the doubtful field of Chancellorsville the 148th Regiment simply took its part in the camp-life of the Army of the Potomac.

SHOT THROUGH THE BODY. Sunday morning, May 8, was an eventful day for Colonel Beaver and his new regiment. The long roll was beaten early, and the 148th Regiment was first in line and out in the road, ready for duty. Jeb Stewart had succeeded to Stonewall Jackson's place after the latter's death, and was following Jackson's plan to turn the right flank of the Union army. Col-onel Beaver's regiment stood in the road, waiting for the rest of the bri-gade to form. General Hooker rode up hurriedly, and interrogating him,

"Is this the first brigade, first division, Second Corps?"
"It is," replied Colonel Beaver.

"Then follow me, and I'll show you where to go into line." Hooker and Colonel Beaver rode on together toward the enemy's line with the 148th Pennsylvania Regiment, leaving the, rest of the Brigade to follow. When they reached the wood which the enemy had already occupied. Fighting Joe. Hooker pointed to the place where he should put the

regiment in line.
"Hadn't I better throw out a line of skirmishers?" inquired Beaver.
"There is no time to form a skirmish line, everything depends upon hold-ing the road," replied the command-ing General as he rode away.

Beaver marched his regiment into the undergrowth, and had not proceeded far in the direction Hooker had named before he was met by a withering fire which struck his regiment on the right flank. He had dismounted in order to more readily command his troops, and he at once turned and ordered the command to change front so as to better receive and return the enemy's fire. Just as he gave the order he fell forward on his face shot through the body. Two comrades picked him up, when he remarked: "I am of no more use; leave me and

after the battle is over it will be time to look for the dead. He was, however, carried to the rear and kindly cared for by the division surgeon, who probed his wound and found that, although very severe, it was not necessarily mortal. He was sent North as soon as able to be moved, and arrived in Harrisburg as Lee was marching toward Gettysburg. General Couch had been assigned to the command of that military district, and all the North was aroused at the threat-ened invasion of the Keystone State. The emergency men were just then pouring into Camp Curtin. It needs a trained military mind and great courage and tact to form this crude material into effective regiments. There had been trouble in camp just before Colonel Beaver's arrival, and although weak and still suffering from what every one supposed at first to be a fatal wound, he took a place upon General Couch's staff, at his request, and assumed command of Camp Curtin. He readily brought order out of chaos, and organized and sent to the field the emergency regiment that participated in the Gettysburg campaign. This duty preformed, he again rejoined his regiment in the latter part

of July, 1863. A SECOND AND THIRD WOUND. At Auburn Hill, where the compli-ment at the head of this article was drawn from General Warren, he distinguished himself, and again at the battle of Bristow Station. From this time to the battle of Cold Harbor he commanding officers of the brigade to which it belonged were killed within the week preceding Colonel Beaver's elevation to this command he had ever

At Cold Harbor he was wounded in the right hip. It laid him up but a short time, however, when he resumed his command as a Brigadon Railroad, the 24th of August,

GENERAL BEAVER'S LAST BATTLE. This was an important engagement, and General Hancock was in personal division had gone into action, he took

an ambulance and followed it. A year ago or more I overheard this distinguished and mangled soldier relate the following interesting story of

"Finding my division gone, I camp or on the march, the value of its military importance. From picket duty along the railroad he was ordered where our forces were engaged in destroying the railroad so as to break the Potomac just before the battle of Fred- line of communication between Rich-Hancock's headquarters, who was in person commanding for this special service the First and Second Divisions ordered to report to General Hancock, of the Second Corps, of which he was who then commanded the first divisof the Second Corps, of which he was command of my brigade, which was the Fourth Brigade of the Second miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (Profitable patients for doctors) is obtained by the use of Hop doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop through all the circles of years and eral Hancock's force while it was litters. They begin to cure from the tides of politics from that day to this.

was then going on vigorously, and I had dismounted and was walking along near the rifle-pits, watching the skirmish line and the preparations for

trated."

Hancock looked at the young soldier fixedly for a moment and then said:

"Colonel, I regret to say we have no such brigades, I only wish we had."

He then ordered Colonel Beaver to like work—range couring back straight."

"Suddenly I dropped and found one of my legs at right angles with me. It was my right leg, and I at once knew it was gone. Hardly had I fallen when the attack was made, and in an instant, as I looked, the cavalry—having finished its work—range couring back straight." its work—came pouring back straight down to where I lay. Seizing my hat I waived it above my head to attract their attention and prevent myself from being trampled under the horses' feet. They caught the signal, pulled up, and some of them dismounted and carried me back to where a stretcher could be procured, and I was removed to the rear. The whole line was at this time engaged, and while I was being carried back I met General Hartranft coming up with his division to reinforce General Hancock, whose lines had been broken in the centre after a desperate contest, in which these two divisions of the old Second Corps had withstood the stubborn attack of two of the best corps of

the attack

the confederate army.
"Dr. McDonald, our divison sur geon, when I reached a secure place, examined my leg and said cheerily: 'Oh! we'll save that for you.' 'If you'll make a good stump of it I shall be thankful,' I replied. 'Oh! we'll do that; never fear,' he answered. He did his best, but the shot was too high up, and the leg had to be amputed at the hip, and it was done the next

day.
"It was a bitter fight, indeed, this battle of 'Ream's Station.' I have often wondered how our force got off as well as they did. I doubt if there had not been some raw troops in the centre of the line, where the break was made, whether our lines could have been broken at all by the superior attacking force.

After this battle and with three severe wounds beside the one which tore away his leg General Beaver was forced to retire from active military service and after four years of army life, characterized by a quiet bravery and an intelligent performance of duty that had gained the admiration and respect of all men, he was mus tered out of the army in 1865.

GENERAL BEAVER IN PRIVATE LIFE. As soon as he again became a private citizen he resumed his place in the legal firm of McCallister & Beaver, at Bellefonte, and turned his attention as actively and earnestly to civil pursuits as he had to military life during the war. On the 28th of December, 1865, he married Miss Mary McCallister, the daughter of his partner and preceptor. Three boys are the living issue of the marriage, the eldest thirteen and the youngest seven. His talents, integrity and his brilliant military record gave him a high position in his own community, and indeed, throughout the State. Since the war he has taken an active part in polities, being an outspoken and progressive Republican. Living in a strong Democratic county he has had no chance for political pre-ferment at the hands of his immediate constituents. He has, however, taker a prominent part in the affairs of the

State and Nation. He is a fine speaker and his services have been in command upon the stump in nearly all the Northern States in every National campaign since the war. In 1865 he was candidate for Legislature in Centre County, which usually give 800 or 900 Democratic majority. Without making an affect to be closed so great was Democratic majority. Without making an effort to be elected, so great was his personal popularity that he was defeated by only 141 votes. He was one of the commission which supervised the building of the Insane Hospital at Warren, Pa. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Penu-County, formearly the State Agricultural College. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College at Washington Pa., the institution from which he was a graduate. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, at Oxford, Pa., where colored young men are educated. He has ever taken a great interest in the State militia, and was commissioned by Governor Geary as a Major-General in the National Guard. He now commands the Second Brigade, which comprises all the troops in the western section of the State. He was a dele-gate to the last National Convention at Chicago, and was unanimously chosen chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, and in the exciting con-troversy which arose in that delegation over the unit rule conducted himself with an impartiality which won the respect of all

He was the unanimous choice of the delegation from his native State as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, as he was of the Ohio. Tennessee and several other State delegations. He could have been nominated upon the ticket with General Garfield had he not peremptorily de-clined to be a candidate. In the ex-citing Senatorial contest of last of last winter he was made a candidate for the United States Senate after Mr. Oliver withdrew. The temper which the independents displayed prevented his election, although but for the feel-ings engendered by the acrimonlous contest he would have been the unan imous choice of the Republican

party.

To this brilliant military and civil record he adds powers of mind and think proper. expression second to few men in the GEORGE KRELLNER, Appraiser. State. His social life and personal character is without a flaw. No friend or foe has ever questioned his valor, integrity, purity of character or broad intelligence. What more need be said of a man?

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—Cincinnati Star.

—Cincinnati Star.

Index of polities from that day to this. Colonel Beaver was young and very youthful looking, but he was every inch a soldier. When he went to Hancoek's quarter's to report he said:

"General, I have endeavored to im
"General, I have endeavored to im-

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

The venders of Foreign and Domestic Mer handise, Diszillers and Brewers, Brokers, &c., in Elk County will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile and other Licence tax, for the year 1882, as follows, to-wit: Person or firm, kind of license, class,

BENEZETTE TOWNSHIP. FOX TOWNSHIP. Koch & Koch, J. A. Mohan, F. X. Entz, Geo, McCloskey, J. H. Steell & Co., Straessley, Taylor retallers retailers
meat market
retailer
retailer
retailer
retailer
retailers
retailer
ilquor store
retailer
retailer . J. Taylor & Co. HORTON TOWNSHIP, Brockport & Key

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30.00

Co., retailers stone lumber Co., retailers
Brockport & Keystone lumber Co., pat. med.
John Cuneo, retailer
W. W. Hyde & Co., retailers JAY TOWNSHIP. retailer JONES TOWNSHIP. A. T. Aldrich, Richard Brennen,

RIDGWAY BOROUGH, retailer Charles Holes, Powell & Kime, J. W. Morgester, G. G. Messenger, G. G. Messenger, Mercer Bros., Frank Settelle, L.C. Singleton. pat, med ment market

RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP. Cooley & Mattison, retailers Grant & Hortou, retailer E. W. Rolfe & Co., retailers SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP. lth Rogers & Co., retailers

ST. MARYS BOROUGH. meat market meat market retailer retailer

Billiard Licenses. BENEZETTE TOWNSHIP. G. L. Winslow, I table FOX TOWNSHIP. RIDGWAY BOROUGH. Maginnis, 3 tables S. Rhines, 3 tables ST. MARYS BOROUGH,

Windfelder, 2 tables Bowling Alleys. RIDGWAY BOROUGH. Milton Slight, Breweries. BENZINGER TOWNSHIP. Peter Straub,

FOX TOWNSHIP. ST. MARYS BOROUGH. Chas. Luhr & Co., brewers Wm, Gles, brewer Tavern and Eating House Licenses. BENZINGER TOWNSHIP.

F. X. Sorg, tavern BENEZETTE TOWNSHIP, Henry Blesh, George I., Winslow, tavern John Daly, tavern eating house FOX TOWNSHIP. tavern eating house eating house JAY TOWNSHIP.

E. H. Dixon Armel Turley, tavern tavern JONES TOWNSHIP. Martin Sowers M. M. Schultz, tavern RIDGWAY BOROUGH. James N. Rhines, eating house tavern tavern tavern eating house tavern tavern eating house Peter Bogert, S. Jackson, James McCarlin, Milton Slight, W. H. Schram, John Vaughan,

S. Maginnis RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP. Cooley & Mattison, tavern J. N. Brown, eating h Torrence Forsythe, eating h

ST. MARYS BOROUGH eating house tavern tavern tavern

ST. MAR
John Groll,
Wm. Gles,
Jacob Kraus,
Henry Luhr,
James McAvoy,
James Rogan,
A. Schauer,
Lorenze Vogel,
Jos. F. Windfelder,
Wm. Zelt,
Take notice of the avern Take notice, all who are concerned in thi

appraisement, that an appeal will be held on the 5th day of April. A. D. 1882, at Luhr's hall, St. Marys Borough, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 6 P. M., where you can attend if you

March 2, 1882.

 A. Swartz Ross, Merchant Tailor. sign of the red front, Main street, Ridgway, Pa., has on hand a large stock of gents' furnishing goods in connection with his tailoring establishment. He has a large stock of samples for winter suitings. Orders promptly filled and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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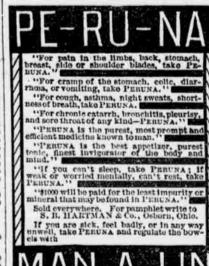
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-Mrs. M. Watchter, Springdale, Pa. My Chroic Catarrh is much better, from the use of Peruna.



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\$500 REWARD

been sold in this country and in France of which has satisfaction and has per-permed cures every time when used ac-cording to directions,

We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward fo a single

LAME BACK

That the Pad fails to cure. This great remedy will Positively and Permanently cure Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of the ontinence and Retention of the Urine, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Side of Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, whother continuous transfer of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, whother continuous transfer of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, who have been seen to the Bladder and Urinary Organs, who have the Bladder and Urinary Organs.

ary Organs whether contracted by private disease or otherwise. LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs

Without swallowing nauscous medi-cines, by simply wearing

PROF GUILMETTE'S French Kidney Pad, Which Cures by Absorption. Ask your druggist for PROF. GUIL-METTE'S French Kidney Pad, and

take no other. If he has not got it, send \$2.00 and you will receive the Pad by return mail." TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PEOPLE.

JUDGE BUCHANAN, Lawyer,

Toledo, O., says: "One of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads cured me of Lumbago in three weeks' time. My case had been given up by the best Doctors as incurable. During all this time I suffered untold agony and paid out large sums of money.

GEORGE VETTER, J. P. Toledo, O. "I suffered for three years with Sciatica and Kidney Disease, and often had to go about on crutches, I was entirely and permantly cured after wearing Pof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad four weeks."

SQUIRE N. C. SCOTT, Sylvania, O. "I have been a great sufferer for years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. For weeks at a time I was unable to get out of bed; took barrels of medicine, but they gave me only temperary relief. I were two of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and I now know I am entirely cured. MRS HELLEN JEROME,
Toledo, O.

"For years I have been confined, a great part of the time to my bed, with Lucorrhoea and female weakness. I wore one of Guilmette's Kidney Pads and was cured in one month H. B. GREEN, Wholesale Grocer,

Findland, O. "I suffered for 25 years with lame back and in three weeks permanently cured by wearing one of Prof Guil-mette's Liver Pads."

B. F. KEESLING, M. D. Druggist, Logansport, Ind. When sending in an order for Kidney Pads, writes: "I wore one of the first ones we had and I received more benefit from it than anything I ever used. In fact the Pads give better general satisfaction than any Kidney remedy

we ever sold " RAY & SHOEMAKER, Druggists. "We are working up a lively trade in your Pads, and are hearing of good results from them every day."

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-For 18 years I had Chronic Catarrh , The Catarrh is well. Peruna. Mrs. J. Manks, Pittsburg, Pa

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