

The Forest Republican.
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
 W. R. DUNN.
 OFFICE IN ROBINSON & BONNER'S BUILDING,
 ELM STREET, TIONESTA, PA.
 TERMS, \$2.00 A YEAR.
 No Subscriptions received for a shorter
 period than three months.
 Correspondence solicited from all parts
 of the country. No notice will be taken of
 anonymous communications.

The Forest Republican.

VOL. VII. NO. 21. TIONESTA, PA., AUGUST 26, 1874. \$2 PER ANNUM.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square (1 inch) one insertion	\$1.50
One Square " one month	3.00
One Square " three months	6.00
One Square " one year	10.00
Two Squares, one year	15.00
Quarter Col.	30.00
Half "	50.00
One "	100.00

Legal notices at established rates.
 Marriage and death notices, gratis.
 All bills for yearly advertisements col-
 lected quarterly. Temporary advertise-
 ments must be paid for in advance.
 Job work, Cash on Delivery.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE
 No. 369,
L. O. of O. F.
 MEETS every Friday evening, at 8
 o'clock, in the Hall formerly occupied
 by the Good Templars.
 W. R. DUNN, N. G.
 G. W. SAWYER, Sec'y. 27-4f.

Dr. J. K. Blaine,
 OFFICE and residence opposite the
 Lawrence House. Office days Wednes-
 days and Saturdays. 35-4f.

W. P. Mercillott,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, cor. Elm and
 Walnut Sts., Tionesta, Pa. I have
 associated myself with Hon. A. B. Rich-
 mond, of Meadville, Pa., in the practice of
 law in Forest County. 10-1y

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RESTAURANT.

JACOB SMEARBAUGH has fitted up
 the store building north of Tate's law
 office, for a restaurant, and will be pleased
 to see his friends there. Fresh beer on
 draught. Also ale, domestic wines &c.
 Cold lunches at all times, and oysters in
 all styles, in their season. 13-1y

WM. F. BLUM,
BLACKSMITH
 AND
WAGON-MAKER.
 Corner of Church and Elm Streets,
TIONESTA PA.
 This firm is prepared to do all work in
 its line, and will warrant everything done
 at their shops to give satisfaction. Par-
 ticular attention given to

HORSE-SHOEING.
 Give them a trial, and you will not re-
 gret it. 13-1y.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
 ELM STREET,
 SOUTH OF ROBINSON & BONNER'S
 STORE.
Tionesta, Pa.,
M. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

PAPA BALDWIN
 Has opened a
SEWING MACHINE DEPOT
 In his
BOOT and SHOE STORE,
 And in connection with his other business
 he has consistently in store the

GROVER & BAKER,
DOMESTIC,
VICTOR,
WILSON SHUTTLE,
WHITNEY,
HOWE,
BLEES,
WHEELER & WILSON,
HOME SHUTTLE,
 and will

FURNISH TO ORDER
 any Sewing Machine in the market, at list
 prices, with all the

GUARANTEES
 which the Companies give, and will

DELIVER THE MACHINES
 In any part of Forest County, and give all
 necessary instructions to learners.
 Needles for all Machines, Silk and Thread
 always in Store.
TIDIOUTE, PA., June, 1874. 11-1f

NEW JEWELRY STORE
 In Tionesta.
M. SMITH,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
 At SUPERIOR STORE.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
 A Large and Superior Stock of
Watches,
Clocks,
 and Jewelry,
 CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MR. SMITH has fine machinery for
 making all parts of a watch or clock
 that may be missing or broken. He war-
 rants all his work. The patronage of the
 citizens of Forest County is most respect-
 fully solicited. All he asks is a fair trial.
 4f

NOTICE.
DR. J. N. BOLARD, of Tidioute, has
 returned to his practice after an ab-
 sence of four months, spent in the Hospi-
 tal of New York, where he will attend
 calls in his profession.
 Office in Eureka Drug Store, 3d door
 above the bank, Tidioute, Pa. 49f

POLITICAL COMMON SENSE.

When human nature attains perfec-
 tion we may look for a political party
 without faults. The best organization
 ever devised by man has had its weak
 points. Even the church, an organiza-
 tion where purity and excellence
 should be found, if anywhere on earth,
 has its shadows which at times darken
 the light of its holy teachings. Yet
 no one abandons the church because a
 few of its followers prove unworthy of
 its name and become stumbling blocks
 in the path of religious truth; a few
 fall but many press on, holding aloft
 the standard of truth. The ignorant
 and vicious may sneer at the church
 because its robes cover at times a hypoc-
 crite and rascal, but the intelligent
 and virtuous look, not to the one who
 disgraces himself by falling short of
 his profession, but to the ninety and
 nine who add to its glory by living up-
 right and Christian lives. What we
 are apt to call the faults of the church
 are simply the shortcomings of a few
 of its members. The church is no
 more responsible for them than the
 sun is responsible for the clouds that
 occasionally darken the earth. Its
 teachings tend to elevate, purify, and
 if practiced by all would transform a
 world of wickedness into a perfect
 garden of love, peace, and benevolence.
 But in the face of human depravity
 we must accept things as we find them.
 We must bear with the faults of our
 neighbors, remembering our own. We
 must do the best we can. Perfection is
 beyond our reach—improvement with-
 in it. To so live that by our exam-
 ple we shall do good, elevate mankind,
 make the earth better for our having
 lived and acted, is the sum and sub-
 stance of man's duty to himself, his
 country, and his God.

As it is with the church and all
 moral organizations so it is with politi-
 cal parties. We must judge them, in
 the aggregate, by the results they pro-
 duce on the community, State, and
 nation. It is possible for bad men to
 creep into power in a good party, and
 equally possible for good men to be
 found within the compass of a bad
 party. There is no rule known by
 which the one can be kept out or the
 other prevented from staying in. A
 thief may break into a sanctuary and
 despoil its altar; a saint may labor
 in a prison in hopes of converting its
 inmates. We may punish the one
 when caught, and urge the other to
 extend his labors of love, but the facts
 remain the same, and can not well be
 changed. To judge the Republican
 party by the character of a few rascals
 that have been caught plundering its
 altar would be as just and sensible as
 sit in judgment over the Creator be-
 cause a few of his children have gone
 astray. Never since the birth of the
 nation has a party been as quick and
 willing to investigate whatever had
 the appearance of wrong, and to pun-
 ish with even-handed justice the wrong-
 doer, as the Republican party. It has
 carried this spirit of justice far be-
 yond the demands of political neces-
 sity, and has been censured by its
 own friends for prosecuting its investi-
 gations beyond the requirements of its
 inveterate enemies. But it stands jus-
 tified before all men for purity of its
 intentions. It came into power to
 watch over and preserve the Govern-
 ment, and it has never lost sight of its
 original mission. We challenge the
 political history of the world for a
 party equal of merit; for a party that
 has done so much to elevate mankind
 and secure personal liberty; for a
 party that has left so broad an impres-
 sion for justice and humanity on the civi-
 lization of the age in which it had ex-
 istence. To permit ambitious politi-
 cians, sordid statesmen, or the open
 and avowed enemies of the Republic
 to break up this grand organization
 would be to welcome a calamity whose
 approach would be ruin, whose pres-
 ence would be death to our peace and
 prosperity, whose end no man is wise
 enough to forecast. It matters little
 whether it falls before the sword of
 democracy or goes down by the treach-
 erous blows of those it thought its
 friends; its fall will be the same—the
 breaking down of the only loyal bar-
 rier that guards the liberties of the
 people from the encroachment of that
 despotic power that once held in the
 chains of slavery four million human
 beings.

We would sound the alarm through-
 out the length and breadth of the
 land. We would summon every Rep-
 ublican and every true friend of lib-
 erty to their post of duty. Our ene-
 mies are active, unscrupulous, deter-
 mined by threats or promises to break
 up the party that saved the nation
 and that now defends its honor and its
 integrity. Every shade of opposition
 is being united; little faults are being
 distorted into glaring wrongs; the
 speculations of a single official are
 being held up as the rule of conduct on
 the part of all; and if our friends are
 not earnest and watchful the noblest
 party of modern times will be over-
 whelmed by this foul tide of misrep-

resentation and falsehood. As we
 judge the tree by its fruits, so we judge
 the party by the fruits which it has
 borne, and is still bearing, for advan-
 cing civilization. Do we seek reform,
 it has the power to bring it about. Do
 we seek continued development of na-
 tional wealth, its past career is the
 best assurance that we shall have it.
 Do we desire peace, freedom, and all
 the blessings conferred by self-govern-
 ment, it is the only party that can be-
 stow them and protect us in their en-
 joyment.—*Republic.*

CORRESPONDENCE.
PORTAGE FALLS, N. Y.,
AUG. 15, 1874.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—
 The scenery at
 this place both in beauty and grandeur,
 is unsurpassed in the United States.
 Nowhere else do Nature and Art vie
 with each other upon a scale so mag-
 nificent. By the contrast between the
 two, the astonished visitor is lost in
 admiration with the beauty that en-
 chants him.

The bridge at Portage, the largest
 structure of the kind in the world,
 and over which a principal line of the
 Erie Railroad passes, spans the river
 at the enormous height of 234 feet,
 and is 800 feet in length. A view of
 the bridge can only give a just concep-
 tion of its magnitude. Here, also,
 the Genesee River, impatient with its
 sluggish progress, enters a grand rocky
 defile, presenting, for some distance,
 a succession of wild and varied scenery.
 The Upper Falls, just below the bridge,
 are 68 feet, 302 feet from the top of
 the bridge to the bottom of the falls.

At the Middle Falls, one-fourth of
 a mile below, the water pours in an
 unbroken sheet into a chasm 110 feet
 deep, bounded on either side by per-
 pendicular ledges.

The Lower Falls, one and one-half
 miles further down the river, forms a
 beautiful cascade from which a hotel
 at this place derives its name. The
 scenery is much more sublime than at
 either of the other falls. Here the
 river has worn a stone flume, deep, and
 so narrow that a person can nearly
 leap it. Its rapidity is fearful to be-
 hold. After a precipitous course for
 nearly one-fourth of a mile, it de-
 scends twenty feet, striking against the
 base of a conical rock, and turn-
 ing at a right angle, falls into a deep
 pool. This conical rock rises 100 feet
 from the bed of the river, and receives
 the whole force of the rushing river.

Following the course of the river,
 one is impressed with the height and
 vastness of the rocky bluffs, which are,
 at some points 380 feet high.

The Cascade House is a fine struc-
 ture, large and commodious, and fur-
 nished throughout in modern style. It
 is owned by G. W. Williams, and
 managed by James C. Taylor. C.

LOCOMOTIVE WHISTLING.

The performances of the locomotive
 whistle, we are told, have been system-
 atized on Western railway. Seven
 whistles are to indicate "down breaks,"
 thirty-two whistles, "up breaks," forty
 whistles and two snorts, "a back up."
 The instructions add: "In case of a
 doubt, whistle like the d—!" at the
 street crossings whistle "considerably."
 Again: "Always whistle before din-
 ner. Require the fireman to keep the
 whistle valve open during dinner. After
 dinner, whistle and squirt water;
 then back up. Then go ahead with a
 whistle, squirt and a ring." This
 sibilant method being achieved, may
 we not hope that the screams of the
 engine may in time be modified into
 something melodious? Then, indeed,
 we might have such instructions to the
 driver as these: "For 'down breaks,'
 play the chromatic scale; for 'up
 breaks,' the scale in C; for 'back up,'
 the first six bars of the overture to
 Zampa; in case of a doubt, a double
 thrill; and at street crossings a series
 of significant rums." This with some
 wild adagio to be performed after ac-
 cidents, should the locomotive be well
 enough to appear, would render the
 signal system very complete.

Mosquitoes are described in a cer-
 tain part of Minnesota as "thicker
 than the surrounding foliage, with
 wings like Apollon's, a beak like an
 Artesian augur, and a voice like the
 sound of many waters."

There is one consolation in being
 bald. When a policeman strikes you
 on the head with his club the doctor
 doesn't have to waste any time cutting
 hair away from the wound.

A YOUNG MAN'S WANDERINGS.

Col. George W. Sherman, a man of
 twenty-six, is a native of Santa Cruz.
 In 1868, after the election of President
 Grant, he was a resident of Lower
 California, and, with two other men,
 conceived the freak, from love of ad-
 venture, of journeying on horseback
 to Santiago, the capital of Chili. The
 two friends who set out with him were
 James Pierce and H. Thompson; but
 on the fifth day from the start these
 faint-hearted companions abandoned
 the enterprise, and returned, leaving
 Col. Sherman to pursue his journey
 alone. For five hundred miles he had
 an Indian attendant with him, but this
 aborigine deserted, and carried off one
 of the two horses which the Colonel
 had with him. Fortunately, our trav-
 eler had resolution enough for his un-
 dertaking. His provisions soon gave
 out—were exhausted, indeed, before
 he had crossed Central America—but
 he had a rifle and a couple of revolv-
 ers, and he fared sumptuously on
 game, including broiled parrot and
 roast monkey. For several days in
 Peru he feasted on snakes. The route
 selected lay about forty miles off the
 coast line of the Pacific. After pass-
 ing through Mexico, no danger men-
 aced the Colonel except from alligators
 in the Guavaquil swamps. The rep-
 tiles were so thickly imbedded in the
 mud of that region that the Colonel's
 horse had frequently step on their
 backs. A call of two days' duration
 was made at the port of Chamba, in
 Bolivia. This was the only civilized
 place at which the Colonel stopped.
 In nine months and three days after
 leaving Lower California, Santiago, in
 Chili, was reached. Here a halt of a
 few weeks was made, and Col. Sher-
 man disposed of the mule which had
 carried him so far. He then took
 passage by a Southern Pacific steamer
 for the Straits of Magellan, and was
 landed at Sandy Point. His object
 was mineral prospecting. He crossed
 the Straits, and spent some months
 among the Terra del Fuegians. Here
 he discovered gold, silver, coal, iron,
 copper, lead and tin in the working
 quantities. Specimens of the gold
 ledges afterwards yielded an assay
 \$450 to the ton, and one of these ledges
 he traced to a distance of five hun-
 dred and seventy feet, with a width
 of thirty feet. From Terra del Fuega
 Colonel Sherman crossed to the main
 land, and spent many weeks among
 the Patagonians, learning the language
 of the tribes and observing their hab-
 its. The natives of bleak Terra del
 Fuega are extremely barbarous. Save
 a clout around their loins they are
 stark naked, male and female, but in
 very cold weather they use skins for
 shoulder covering. Apparently, both
 on the island and main land, the in-
 habitants tweeze all the hair off their
 bodies, except the shock which adorns
 their head, and which falls down to
 their necks, and is pressed back from
 the forehead by a leather strap. The
 men average from seven to eight feet
 in height. One very tall fellow mea-
 sured nine feet four and a half inches.
 Across the shoulders he was four feet,
 and he weighed 500 pounds. Some of
 the women whose altitude was taken
 by the Colonel, were seven feet nine
 inches in height. Most of the inhab-
 itants, though massive in body and
 "limb have small hands and feet. Off
 Terra del Fuega there are immense
 numbers of seals and great quantities
 of fish to feed upon; on the main land,
 wild horses and cattle roam the val-
 leys in millions, and afford abundance
 of animal food all the year round.
 From Patagonia Col. Sherman return-
 ed to Chili, bearing with him numer-
 ous mineral specimens. Thence he
 journeyed overland alone to the Ar-
 gentine Republic, his ride occupying
 twelve days. He reached Buenos
 Ayres by way of Mendoza. Then he
 went to Bolivia and explored the
 whole country thoroughly in quest of
 minerals, finding many rich deposits.
 Paraguay was the next country visited,
 and then Brazil. In Brazil the Colonel
 worked for a couple of months in the
 diamond mines, but realized only a
 trifling sum. From Brazil he went to
 Montevideo, and thence he set sail for
 Spain, where he spent some time in
 Madrid. Afterward he went to Bel-
 gium. Leaving Europe, he proceeded
 to Cuba, and a short time thereafter
 he was in Mexico. From Mexico he
 proceeded to New Granada, and then
 to Bolivia and Peru. China was the
 next country to which he paid a visit;
 then Japan; then the Cape of Good
 Hope; then the eastern States, then
 Mexico, visiting Vera Cruz, Guerrero,
 Huadero and Sonora; then back to
 the United States; then down to Mex-
 ico, whence he transported 500 Indians
 to Cuba, in aid of the insurgents. This
 occurred forty days before the Vir-
 ginian affair, of which atrocity Colonel
 Sherman was an eye witness. He was
 himself imprisoned three days by the
 haughty Don. Afterwards the Colonel
 went to Peru, to prosecute a demand
 for \$50,000 in respect of serious

wounds he received during the insur-
 rection at Lima in 1872. From Peru
 he went to Bolivia; then to Chili;
 to Terra del Fuega; then to the main
 land, and across the Cordilleras to
 Buenos Ayres; then back to Sandy
 Point, in the Straits of Magellan; then
 to Chili; then to Bolivia; then to Pe-
 ru; thence to Panama, and so on to
 San Francisco. Col. Sherman has
 familiarized himself with five South
 American native languages, and he
 has also a good linguist in French,
 Italian and Spanish, which latter
 tongue he speaks more fluently than
 English. In addition to the wander-
 ings above described Colonel Sherman
 has made two other tours almost as
 extensive. Although twenty-six years
 of age, he has been away from home
 thirteen years, and he seems as unsat-
 isfied with his travels as if he had
 made a one-horse trip to New York.
 His wanderings have been undertaken,
 not from any desire to extend our
 knowledge of the country; he visits
 but purely from love of adventure and
 in the interest of the precious metals.
 Colonel Sherman has, however, made
 copious notes and not a few sketches
 by the way, and some day, when he
 reduces these to substance and sys-
 tem, a volume of his travels will
 prove most readable.

HERD OF CAMELS IN NEVADA.

On a ranch on the Carson river,
 eight miles below the mouth of Six-
 mile Canon, is to be seen a herd of
 twenty-six camels, all but two of
 which were born and raised in Nevada.
 But two of the old herd of nine or
 ten brought here some years ago are
 now living. It would seem that the
 original fell into the hands of Mexi-
 cans, who treated them very badly,
 overloading and abusing them. The
 men who now have them are French-
 men, who had formerly some experi-
 ence with camels in Europe. They
 find no difficulty in rearing them, and
 can now show twenty-four fine healthy
 animals, all of Washoe growth. The
 camel may now be said to be thorough-
 ly acclimated in the State. The own-
 ers of the herd find it no more diffi-
 cult to breed and rear them than
 would be experienced with the same
 number of goats or donkeys. The
 ranch upon which they are kept is
 sandy and sterile in the extreme; yet
 the animals feast and grow fat on such
 prickly shrubs and bitter weeds as no
 other animals would touch. When
 left to themselves their great delight,
 after filling themselves with the coarse
 herbage of the desert, is to lie and
 roll in the hot sand. They are used
 in packing salt to the mill on the
 river, from the marshes lying in the
 deserts some sixty miles to the east-
 ward. They have animals that easily
 pack eleven hundred pounds.

Some sharp postmaster has set an
 example which has been followed to
 some extent and which will necessi-
 tate another change in the postal laws.
 By the new law salaries are paid in
 accordance with the number of post-
 age stamps sold. So those sagacious
 officers who deem their services worth
 all they can get, buy their bread,
 meat and tobacco with postage stamps.
 They pay off merchants and mortgages
 with postage stamps. When they ren-
 der up their accounts all these stamps
 are reported sold, and when the prop-
 er time comes, up goes their salaries.
 This is cunning but cannot last.

An old man and his wife who came
 in by the Pittsburgh & Connellsville
 road yesterday morning, saw about a
 dozen hacks at the door of the depot,
 and about a dozen hackmen shouted
 "hack" at them. The man took it all
 as a high compliment, and turning to
 the old lady said: "I tell you, moth-
 er, they think we are something great,
 or they'd never had all these carriages
 down here to meet us. I wonder how
 they knew we was coming."

That was shrewd advice of a learned
 lawyer to his pupil: "When the facts
 are in your favor, but the law opposed
 to you, come out strong on the facts;
 and when the law is in your favor and
 the facts opposed to you, come out
 strong on the law." "But," inquired
 the student, "when the law and the
 facts are both against me, what shall
 I do?" "Why, then," said the law-
 yer, "talk around it."

A very fat man, for the purpose of
 quizzing his doctor, asked him to pre-
 scribe for a complaint, which he de-
 clared was sleeping with his mouth
 open. "Sir," said the doctor, "your
 disease is incurable. Your skin is too
 short, so that when you shut your eyes
 your mouth opens."

A darkey, left in charge of a tele-
 graph office while the operator went to
 dinner, heard some one "call" over
 the wires, and began shouting at the
 instrument: "De operator isn't yer!"
 The noise ceased.

London dry goods clerks are on the
 verge of striking for their heaven-born
 right to wear mustaches.

BONNER & AGNEW BLOCK. A new
 house, Proprietor. This is a new
 house, and has just been fitted up for
 the accommodation of the public. A portion
 of the patronage of the public is solicited,
 46-1y

FOREST HOUSE,
D. BLACK PROPRIETOR. Opposite
 Court House, Tionesta, Pa. Just
 opened. Everything new and clean and
 fresh. The best of liquors kept constantly
 on hand. A portion of the public patron-
 age is respectfully solicited. 4-17-1y

G. T. LATIMER Lessee, Elm St. Tie-
 nesta, Pa., at the mouth of the creek,
 Mr. L. has thoroughly renovated the
 Tionesta House, and re-furnished it com-
 pletely. All who patronize him will be
 well entertained at reasonable rates. 37-1y

TYLERSBURGH, PA. C. B. WEBER,
 Proprietor. Mr. Weber has again
 taken possession of this well-known house
 and will be happy to entertain all his old
 customers, and any number of new ones.
 Good accommodations for guests, and ex-
 cellent stabling. 10-3m.

DR. J. L. ACOMB,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, who has
 had fifteen years' experience in a large
 and successful practice, will attend all
 Professional Calls. Office in his Drug and
 Grocery Store, located in Tidioute, near
 Tidioute House.

IN HIS STORE WILL BE FOUND
 A full assortment of Medicines, Liquors
 Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Glass, Paints,
 Oils, Cutlery, all of the best quality, and
 will be sold at reasonable rates.
DR. CHAS. O. DAY, an experienced
 Physician and Druggist from New York,
 has charge of the Store. All prescriptions
 put up accurately.

MAY, PARK & CO.,
BANKERS
 Corner of Elm & Walnut Sts. Tionesta.
 Bank of Discount and Deposit.
 Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
 Collections made on all the Principal points
 of the U. S.
 Collections solicited. 18-1y.

D. W. CLARK,
 (COMMISSIONER'S CLERK, FOREST CO., PA.)
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
HOUSES and Lots for Sale and RENT.
 Wild Lands for Sale.

I have superior facilities for ascertaining
 the condition of taxes and tax deeds, &c.,
 and am therefore qualified to act intelli-
 gently as agent of those living at a dis-
 tance, owing lands in the County.
 Office in Commissioners Room, Court
 House, Tionesta, Pa.
 4-41-1y. D. W. CLARK.

NEW BILLIARD ROOMS!
ADJOINING the Tionesta House, at the
 mouth of Tionesta Creek. The tables
 and rooms are new, and everything kept
 in order. To lovers of the game a cordial
 invitation is extended to come and play
 in the new room.
 6-37-1y G. T. LATIMER, Lessee.

THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE
 KEEPS constantly on hand a large as-
 sortment of Blank Deeds, Mortgages,
 Subpoenas, Warrants, Summons, &c. to
 be sold cheap for cash.