

NOTICE.—All communications recommending persons for office must be paid for at our advertising rates.
We wish here to state again, that all communications must come to us with the name of the writer, otherwise they are cast into the flames. For these reasons a communication upon the Judgeship, signed "Centre," and one upon District-Attorney signed "Citizens," will not appear. We in all cases require the names of writers, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the authors.

Is it Just?
Who acted the part of the patriot, the man who left home and friends dear, to fight for his country, or the rich one who remained at home to become a bondholder?

You answer, the soldier was the real patriot.
Then why was it the soldier was paid in greenbacks, and the bondholder in gold?
Why is it that the soldier who did the fighting must pay State, county, poor road and school taxes upon the property bought with his greenbacks, while the wealthy bondholder pays no taxes to keep up the county, has the benefit of the roads and pays no taxes to keep them up, sends his children to school and pays no taxes to keep them up, and pays no taxes to maintain the poor?

Taxpayer of Centre county, Is it Just?
Radical reader, you who are not a bondholder, do you like a policy that makes you sweat to pay the bondholders portion of the taxes?
This policy, soldier, working man, is the policy of the party which nominated Grant.

Is it Just, and do you like it, then vote Grant and Colfax.
If you think the wealthy should bear taxation equally with the poor, then come and support the Democratic ticket, and its principle of equal taxation.
Can you help calling that Just?

The Union Pacific Railroad is being built more rapidly this year than ever. The word is, "To Salt Lake by Christmas." Six hundred and forty miles are now in running order, and a hundred miles more are nearly ready for the track. Brigham Young has five thousand men at work in Utah, and says he is not afraid of the Gentiles. It is probable that the locomotive will go through to the Pacific in 1869 instead of 1870, and will carry along with it an immense train of passengers and freight, now awaiting that happy event. Contrary to the usual experience of railroad companies, the Union Pacific has an abundance of ready money, and pays cash for everything. Its First Mortgage Six per cent. Gold Bonds are eagerly taken throughout the country by parties of sound financial judgment. The sales have already amounted to seventeen million dollars.

It is now understood that Judge Linn will resign his office, so that the people of this judicial district will have an opportunity, to elect his successor at the next October election. Among the Democratic legal gentlemen spoken of for the Judgeship are J. H. Orvis, Esq., and Jas. McMannus of Centre; Hon. Geo. R. Barrett of Clearfield, and Charles Mayer, Esq., of Clinton. This will be an important election to the people of the district, and should be carefully considered in the selection of a candidate who should be a lawyer of experience, probity and morals, and one that can secure the confidence of the whole people of the district.

Won't Fight Square.
The radicals, in nominating Grant, show that they are afraid to make a fair and square fight on principles. If they have an idea that the people of this country are in favor of the revolutionary doings of the rump Congress, why did they not nominate a representative man of their party, like Thad. Stevens, Charles Sumner, Ben Butler, or Wendell Phillips? In nominating one of these there would be no deception, and every vote cast for such men would go for endorsing the principles advocated by them. Grant is an old woman and has no principles, and they nominated him simply on account of his military reputation, thinking that that will bring them the votes needed, and which they would fail to get, if

they placed in nomination a representative man of their party, and thus made a straight forward fight upon principles. Should Grant be elected, it will be a triumph of the radical party it is true, but we deny that such a result would be an evidence that the principles of the radicals are thereby really endorsed by a majority. The radicals baited their hook with Grant to catch votes which can not be had had they nominated one of the congressional leaders, because the people are opposed to the infernal doings of these men. Hence the nomination of Grant is a cheat and a fraud to catch votes, and give the Jacobins another lease of power. This practice is in keeping with that party. They never did dare meet the Democracy in a fair fight upon principles. If the people of this country are in favor of bondholders, negro-suffrage and freedmen's bureaus, then they would just as soon vote for Stevens, or a Sumner, or for Grant. But as the principles of the radicals do not take with the people, the leaders of course stand no chance to be elected.

Judge Linn's Resignation.
Judge Linn's intention to resign, has thrown some of the rads in this judicial district into a very uneasy state of mind—as, in that event, the election of a Democrat, as Judge, is sure to follow. In this opposition on the part of the radicals to Judge Linn's resignation, we have an evidence that the radicals are opposed to the people of this district choosing a Judge to suit themselves. If Mr. Linn is tired of being Judge, in God's name let him resign at once, and give the people a chance to choose his successor, instead of having that sapehead at Harrisburg, Geo. Geary, imposing one upon our people whom they do not like. The present Judge was elected by the people, and if he chooses, we are perfectly content he should serve out his full term, but if he intends resigning, let him do so at once, and refer the question of his successor back to the people who honored him with a majority of their votes. If Judge Linn has any respect for the people who elected him, he will do this; if not, it proves that they repose confidence in one who had no confidence in them.

Outside pressure is brought to bear upon the Judge, in order to make him "stick" long enough to prevent an election. The radical State Guard, in the absence of a competent organ to take care of the party in this county, volunteers the following advice:
Judge Samuel Linn, of the Centre Judicial District, has intimated to some of his personal friends a desire to resign. The intimation having become public, we notice that there is much objection raised to the resignation on the part of Judge Linn, and it is urged he owes it to his fellow citizens to remain on the Bench until the end of his term. Without pretending to discuss the private reasons which may impel Judge Linn in his purpose to resign, we cannot resist the force of the public as well as political judgment which commands him to remain where he is. Among the first jurists in the State, a man of eminent and varied ability, of spotless character and unwavering courage in the performance of his duty, we cannot afford to lose the judiciary such men as Samuel Linn. It is hard enough when we are deprived by death of their services. For these reasons we join our friends in Centre county in appeals to Judge Linn to remain on the Bench.

This district does not lack in competent men to fill the position, if vacated—Clearfield has Barrett, Centre has Orvis, and Clinton will bring up Mayer, besides which there are other lawyers who will make good Judges, and it is no more than right and proper that the people have an opportunity of choosing the man.

Another Democrat to be Ousted.
The radicals in Congress are about to oust another Democrat from his seat—the member from the 9th district, Kentucky. A loil thief, M'Kee, will get the seat. When are these outrages to be stopped? We do not see that the people are in duty bound to submit to them. When, in the history of this Jacobin Congress, has a radical lost his seat, or had a case decided against him and in favor of a Democrat? Through these flagrant outrages the negro-equality party built up their two-thirds majorities in the House and Senate. If this thing is to continue in this manner, there had better be a "blowing up" of the radical concern at Washington at once.

Another Atlantic Cable.
Negotiations are on foot to have direct telegraphic communication between France and the United States. The new line is to be ready for service September 1, 1869.

The Indians.
A new policy towards the Indian tribes was developed in the Senate by Mr. Pomeroy, who introduced a bill placing the Indians in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill does not put the red men on an equal footing with negroes, but the next step in Radical progress may reach the point

District-Attorney.
Mr. Kurrz.—It being a Democratic principle that there should be "rotation in office"—and not once in office, always in office, that the offices belong to the people, and not to the officer, is true. Besides if an office is burdensome to the officer, it should not be imposed on him a second term. If it is profitable, then let favors go round. The District-Attorney is elected for three years, in this county; it should be sufficient for any one man, and not make a life-office out of it; besides there are other Democratic lawyers in every way competent to discharge the duties of that office as any other—and as deserving of Democratic favors. Then why not give them a chance by a nomination. There is Wm. J. Keash, Wm. Harvy Laurimore, Jas. McMannus, and may be other Democratic lawyers, that I can not call to mind just now, deserving of nomination for this office, by the convention, and thus prove that the Democracy of Centre practice what they preach.
Loor.

Letter From Ohio.
TO THE REPORTER.
Do you ever, at your quiet home in the beautiful Pennsylvania, send and watch the golden sun as it slowly sinks beneath the western hills? Then as it disappears from sight do your thoughts wander far away over mountains, valleys, hills and plains, and dwell in fancy on scenes it passes in its westward course? One hour later, three hundred miles in the direction you are looking as you watch the sinking sun, I too stand and watch it, disappearing not behind silvery-topped mountains, but behind a wide, wide plain. What the scenes may be another three hundred miles west of here your fancy may picture at leisure; for the present I will engage you with a description of what is passing in north central Ohio:
The land is fertile and well cultivated, the country is much improved and interesting, though wanting the beautiful scenery of Pennsylvania. The people are social, kind and enterprising, and society differs very little from there.
There have several severe hail storms passed over the country during the summer, doing great damages. About ten days ago a young hurricane passed a short distance north of this, tearing down orchards and forest trees, and making the country a scene of disorder. In one orchard there were ninety trees bent over and broken to the ground and near by a large woods almost entirely swept down. Hail stones fell that were more than an inch in diameter, cutting down branches, leaves, and doing much injury to both fruit and grain, in some fields four-fifths of the rye is cut down. Storms are generally more severe here than among the mountains, as there is nothing to break or impede them; thunder and lightning also seem more dangerous and terrific—probably because the heaviest thunder storms pass along the mountains and are not felt so much in the valleys. Crops will not be so good as was expected a month ago. Grass is short and will not yield near as large a crop of hay as last year. Grain is late compared with other things, is not thick on the ground, and will remain short. Instead of there being more wheat than last year, as was expected, there will not be near as much.
The political world is very quiet yet. Placing Grant upon the Republican platform, has not caused the slightest breeze to agitate the quiet minds of the firm Democracy of Ohio, or even of the party that advocated his nomination. The very intimation that there are prospects of Pendleton being the nominee of the Democratic party, and thus the opponent of Grant, is a far greater cause of concern with both parties and engages the public mind much more than even Grant already equipt and in the field of political strife. Fourth of July is anxiously awaited and as soon as Pendleton, who is the choice of the west, or any other pure Democrat, is placed in the field, the noble Democracy of Ohio will rouse up, marshal its hosts and boldly and earnestly enter into the conflict; and if her older and younger sister States will work as nobly as she, Democracy will have a glorious triumph in next October; mongrelism will have its hands dissolved and its power broken, and the country will be delivered from its threatening utter ruin.
W. J. A.
Vermilion Institute, O., June 16th.

Freedmen's Bureau.
The Senate amendments to the House bill to extend the Freedmen's Bureau another year, were agreed to by the latter body this afternoon, and the bill now goes to the President. It extends the Bureau for one year from the 1st of July next, and the cost thereof will be at least twelve millions of dollars. Let the tax payers of the country make a note of this.

Impeachment to be "Resurrected."
Impeachment is to be revived again. It is learned from a strictly authentic source, and in fact, the matter is being openly discussed in Republican quarters, that Thad. Stevens has prepared four new articles of impeachment against the President, which he will introduce to the House of Representatives as soon as the Tax bill is disposed of. The articles are entirely distinct from the specifications of those so recently tried by the Senate and embrace among other allegations the following:
I. The illegal use of power to carry elections.
II. The abuse of the counterfeiting power, in pardoning the counterfeiters of national currency.
III. Overt acts, in attempting to defeat the Reconstruction act of Congress.
He insists that the country demands the impeachment of the President, and will push the adoption of his new articles before the House with vigor.

Are Secure Beyond any Contingency.
The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for \$1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.
The Company believe that these Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and reserve the right to advance the price at any time. Subscriptions will be received in New York.

L. A. Mackey, Esq., has written a letter saying he is not a candidate for Congress.

soon as the Tax bill is out of the way. This new movement has created a decided sensation wherever it has become known, but meets the approval of leading Radicals.

Bondholders.
The bondholder who has \$16,000 in government securities, escapes without taxation at all, for at six per cent. it does not amount to \$1,000, which amount of income is exempt. He is paid in gold, which he sells at a premium of nearly forty per cent. He pays no county, no State nor school tax. In the hour of his country's calamities he purchased the bonds at a fearful rate of discount, with greenbacks, and the sacrifices he made, the risks he incurred, the patriotism he displayed, are eloquently depicted. Great conventions of the Radicals are held and the "honor of the nation" is invoked that this dainty patriot may not be charged with one dollar of the nation's burdens, while the faces of the poor are forced to meet the interest of his idly accumulating wealth. It might be supposed that the gushing patriotism of which we have heard so much, could induce him to come forward with the same alacrity exhibited in the purchase of the bonds, and assent to their taxation. But he is as dumb as an oyster. And since this Delphic utterance of the Chicago Convention, the Radicals have become remarkably quiet on the subject. The bondholder and the national banker will hold the Radical party in subservient silence.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Is H. U. Grant a Drunkard?
Is Hiram Ulysses Grant a drunkard? The question would be quite unimportant if he were an obscure tanner in an interior town in Illinois, or even if he were the General of the Army in a time of profound peace, and his office demanded little more than the maintenance of such state as an orderly at his door and another orderly in the rear of his children on the way to school. But Grant is more; Radicalism has made him the Commander-in-Chief of five military Satrapies which rule millions of white citizens by means of the bayonet, and in this command he is even irresponsible to the superior officer whom the Constitution of the United States puts over his head. With such absolute power, the people would like to know if the man who wields this power has at all times absolute control of so comparatively insignificant matters as his own senses. Still further, now that a party has presented Grant as a candidate for the highest office in the country, the people have the right to know, and they demand to know, if this man is a drunkard. As yet, the bulk of the testimony which has been made public is from prominent Radicals and Radical sheets like the Independent and the Anti-Slavery Standard while the Tribune has given circulation to more or less of the reports about Grant's habits. Wendell Phillips repeats the rumors, "from different and trustworthy sources, that 'General Grant has been seen unmistakably drunk' in the streets of Washington. Tilton telegraphs to his paper that 'occasionally a Presidential candidate is seen fuddled in the streets.' The Revolution declares that 'General Grant is drunk half the time.' Wendell Phillips, in the Comeouters' Convention, in Boston, alludes to Grant as a man 'who cannot stand up before a glass of liquor without falling down,' and the President of the United States tells the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial that Grant has been in the Executive Mansion 'so drunk that he couldn't stand straight on his legs.' Now statements like these, if they are slanders, should be shown to be slanders. The testimony is too strong, too direct, to be thrust aside, and the present position of General Grant as an applicant for a very high position warrants, demands the strictest investigation into his private habits in respect of sobriety. Once more, is Hiram Ulysses Grant a drunkard? If he is, he is unfit for even his present position. If he is not, his friends should expose as slanders the statements which Phillips, Tilton, and others have made.

Letter From Chief-Justice Chase.
The following letter has just been made public. It is to a gentleman in New York
WASHINGTON, May 25.
MY DEAR SIR: You are right in believing that I "shall never abandon the great principles for the success of which I have given my entire life." I adhere to my "old creed of equal rights," without one jot or tittle of abatement. I shall be glad if the new professors of that creed adhere to it as faithfully.
I am amazed by the torrent of invectives by which I am drenched. Almost everything alleged as fact is falsehood out of the whole cloth. Where an allegation has a little fact in it the fact is so perverted and travestied that it becomes falsehood. I know no motive far all this except disapproval that impeachment has not thus far proved a success, coupled with a belief that I have done something to prevent its being a success. I have not been a partisan of impeachment certainly, but I have not been a partisan on the other side. As presiding officer over the trial my conscience testifies that I have been strictly impartial; and I am sure that any one who reads the report will say so. Individually I have my convictions and opinions, but I have very seldom given utterance to them. Indeed, I do not think that the case, in any of its aspects, has been the subject of conversation between myself and more than four or five Senators, and then only casually and briefly. No Senator will say that I have sought to influence him.
The real ground of denunciation is that I have not been a partisan of conviction, and this denunciation I am willing to bear. They may denounce and abuse me and read me out of the party if they choose. I follow my old lights, not the new.
What the developments of the future may be I know not. I neither expect nor desire to be a candidate for office again. It would, however, gratify me exceedingly if the Democratic party would take ground which would secure the party against all attempts to subvert the principles of universal suffrage established in eight, and to be established in all, of the Southern constitutions. Then, I think the future of the great cause—for which I have labored so long—would be secured, and I should not regret my absence from political labors.
SALMON P. CHASE.

Anna Dickinson on Gen. Grant.
The gentle Anna is one of the ablest and most popular orators in the pay of the Radical party. She has done good service for the party in times past. Just now she appears to be stumping it in behalf of those Radicals who do not favor the nomination of General Grant. Annaspoke at Elmira, N. Y., and took occasion to hit the man who does not talk some severe blows. She warned and threatened in her loving way. She said:
"The Radical party cannot live upon the memory of its good deeds.
Your works in the past won't save you.
You Radicals shirk the unpopular necessity of putting the black race forward.
You want to cover up the negro with Grant.
Unless you give the Northern negro the ballot you won't get the support of the negro South.
It is not sufficient that Grant was a soldier, McClellan was a soldier—Fitz John Porter was a soldier. It is not sufficient to write against any man's name—soldier.
By nominating Grant you show yourselves cowards and poltroons.
Grant is no standard-bearer when principles are to be fought for.
You want Grant without a platform for the sake of expediency and winning the next election.
I wouldn't have a personal quarrel with General Grant. I dare to say what a great many are thinking.
I don't want Grant for President.
"Speech is silver, silence is golden;" Grant's silence is leaden.
He must speak before he gets the election.
You can't hurrah for Grant and win on that issue.
Shame, shame on those Republicans who say: 'I believe the black man should vote in Louisiana, but under no circumstances here in Elmira.'
Disintegration stares the Radicals in the face because they are ashamed to come out boldly and openly for negro suffrage.
Don't hide your principles, if you have got any, behind the smoke of one man's cigar.
YEARS ago, in 1847, Henry Clay, in speaking of the possible election of General Taylor to the Presidential chair, remarked:
'If General Taylor, who is absolutely without any experience whatever in civil administration, shall be elected, I think we may bid adieu to the election ever again of any man to the office of Chief Magistrate who is not taken from the army. Both parties will stand committed to the choice of military men. Each in future will seek to bring him forward who will be most likely to secure the public suffrage. Military chieftain will succeed military chieftain, until at last one will overreach his predecessor, who will put an end to our liberties, and establish a throne of military despotism.'
That was a most poignant application to General U. S. Grant, as every one must readily see.

Frightful Accident in New York.
NEW YORK, June 18.—About 9.30 this evening, the Metropolitan Fire Engine, No 9, exploded in front of the Bowers Theater killing four persons instantly, and wounding (in some instances fatally) twenty others. The engine was playing on a fire at No. 53 Bowers which had been extinguished when the explosion took place. A majority of the killed and injured are boys, who had gathered around the machine. The explosion was heard by the audience in the theatre, who poured out of the building in a panic. The dead bodies were conveyed to the Tenth Precinct Station House, where they still remain. They presented a horrible appearance, some having their brains dashed out, and others with their limbs torn from their bodies.

New Stamp For Whiskey Barrels.
A new stamp for whiskey barrels showing that the tax has been paid, prepared by Mr. S. M. Clerk, Superintendent of the Printing Bureau, has been approved by the Committee of Ways and Means. The stamp is composed of two pieces of paper, so that it cannot be taken from the barrel without mutilation. The series of such stamps is seven in number, with figures denoting the number of gallons, which are easily and conveniently checked in connection with the coupons.

Case of Surratt.
The government has abandoned the charge of murder against Surratt and this afternoon the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia indicted him under the second section of the act of July 17, 1862, for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.
A Steamer and a Bark Sunk by a Collision and Twenty Lives Lost.
CLEVELAND, O., June 21.—The steamer morning Star, hence for Detroit, collided with the barque Cortland, thirty miles from here last night at about 11 o'clock, and both were sunk.
The total number of the passengers of the steamer were forty and of the crew thirty, and the crew of the barque numbered thirteen.
About twenty persons are missing; the remainder were picked up by the steamer R. N. Rice. Their names are not yet known.
The officers were all saved except Mr. James Morton, the clerk of the Star, who was seen to go down with Mrs. Hackett, the wife of Captain Hackett, a passenger.

Michael, the Reigning Prince of Servia, Assassinated.
LONDON, June 11.—The following are the particulars of the assassination of Prince Michael, of Servia, at Belgrade yesterday:
The Prince while walking leisurely through one of the public Parks, at about five o'clock last evening was suddenly attacked by three assassins armed with revolvers. He was accompanied by his cousin and a daughter of the latter, together with his usual attendants. The assassins directed their fire promiscuously at the Royal party. At the first shot the Prince fell and expired immediately. The cousin of the Prince was also hit and died in a few minutes; the daughter received a severe flesh wound, but was not dangerously injured. One or two of the assassins were slightly wounded. The assassins were recognized as three brothers. One of them was promptly taken while hurrying from the scene of the tragedy, and it is supposed that the others means were taken by the authorities for their capture. The assassination produced the most profound excitement and sorrow throughout the country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
PENN HALL ACADEMY.
This Institution will be opened on Monday, the 3rd of August, by
W. HOWARD GUTELIUS,
of Franklin and Marshall College. Every facility will be offered for acquiring knowledge of the English, Mathematical, Scientific and Classical branches.
A normal class will be opened for the benefit of those preparing to teach.
Boarding with furnished room can be procured for \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week.
June 25th, 1868.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
All persons are hereby cautioned against walking across or otherwise trespassing on the grounds or lots of the undersigned, near Centre Hall. The late Legislature passed a stringent act against all offences of this kind, and all persons hereafter not paying attention to this notice, will be dealt with according to law.
P. D. NEFF.
June 26, 68.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.
The undersigned offers the well-known CENTRE HALL HOTEL STAND, at Centre Hall, Centre county Pa., at Private Sale. The Hotel building is a large, well finished, two-story frame building with Store room, large and convenient stables and sheds, and with all necessary outbuildings, and is known as one of the best country Hotel stands in central Pennsylvania. Also, if desired by purchasers, there will be sold with this property, a lot of ground in Centre Hall, containing about 4 of an acre and another lot of ground containing 2 1/2 acres, near Centre Hall. For further particulars apply to
W. M. STUMP,
Centre Hall, Pa.
June 19 68, 3m.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

This world renowned remedy for the unfailing cure of
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sourness or Acidity of Stomach, Rising of Food, Flatulency, Lassitude, Weariness, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, finally terminating in Death.
Is urged upon the attention and trial of sufferers from this most horrible of all diseases. Dyspepsia shows its ravages in a thousand different forms, in fact, all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, with all their complaints, such as Sick Headache, Heartburn, Depression, general sense of uneasiness and feeling that you are not well. Food distresses you, rises and sour in your stomach; breath is bad; skin at times flabby and hot; don't feel as if you could move or stir about, and worst of all, Indigestion or Constipation, are nothing more or less than Dyspepsia. Thousands upon thousands suffer and die this way and neither themselves or physicians know what ails them except that they are surely dying.
Reader, we repeat it, this is all Dyspepsia. If you would have proof of our statement, if you would save yourselves and children from an early grave, if you would have health and energy and strength, again we beg you try one bottle of

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
You will see how soon it will dispel your bad feelings and gloomy forebodings. How soon it will chase away any species of Dyspepsia. How soon it will give you new vigor, and how soon it will make a new man or woman of you. For your own sake, for the sake of every body suffering we beg we entreat you to try it.

For Liver Complaint and Bilious Derangements,
It is a Sovereign Remedy, while for Fever and Ague, and all those diseases which are generated in a miasmatic climate, it is a certain preventive and cure.
That its wonderful medicinal virtues may not stand alone upon our statement, we append a few unfeigned testimonials from those whose position in society and reputation as citizens will place their evidence beyond all question, and carry with them strength and conviction to the most incredulous.
Mr. Lester Sexton, a wholesale merchant of 30 years, in Milwaukee, one of the most reliable and careful men in the state says, under date
Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 21, 1868.
Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co., New Haven, Conn.
Be both myself and wife have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and it has proved PERFECTLY satisfactory as a remedy I have no hesitation in saying that we have received GREAT BENEFIT from its use. Very respectfully,
(Signed)
LESTER SEXTON.

[From Rev. L. F. Ward, Aaron, Lorain Co., O.]
Messrs. Strong & Armstrong,
Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to state that my wife has derived great benefit from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. She has been for a number of years greatly troubled with Dyspepsia, accompanied with violent paroxysms of costiveness, which so prostrated her that she was all the while for months, unable to do anything. She took, at your instance, Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and has derived GREAT BENEFIT FROM IT, and is now completely well. She regards this medicine as a great blessing. Truly yours,
Jan. 13th, 1868. L. F. WARD.

[From Rev. Isaac Alken, Allegheny, Pa.]
Joseph Fleming, Druggist,
No. 81 Market Street Pittsburg.
Sir.—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case has been an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour indigestible mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of the attacks would be so severe that for days together I would not retain anything on my stomach, save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine I ceased vomiting, gradually all sorrows passed away and strength returned, and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table. Six months have now passed without any symptoms of the return of the disease. My case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, that for a time it was feared, it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced, that I have been entirely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all victims of Dyspepsia.
ISAAC ALKEN,
Late Pastor of the Beaver St. M. E. Church Allegheny.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.
New Haven Ct., June 1, 1867.
Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.
Gents.—Being anxious, from the great benefits derived, to assist in spreading the fame of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, I would state my case. Something over a year ago, I had a violent attack of Diarrhea, which lasted eight weeks, during which time I employed three physicians, but without relief, until I tried Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. The first dose helped me; I took it three times a day for a week, and was entirely cured; and I believe to-day that it saved my life. Being attacked in a similar way this season, I took one dose, which put me all right. I would advise every family to keep it on hand, ready for immediate use, in case of Summer Bowel Complaints.
C. DUNN.
The above Mr. Dunn is in our employ, and we can vouch for the above statement being true.
E. ARNOLD & CO.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
Will also be found invaluable in all cases of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Summer Complaints, Griping and in fact every disorder condition of the stomach.
Sold by Druggists in city or country everywhere at \$1 per Bottle, or by application to
C. G. CLARK & CO.
Sole Proprietors,
New Haven, Ct.
June 26, 68, 1 y

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
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Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

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You will see how soon it will dispel your bad feelings and gloomy forebodings. How soon it will chase away any species of Dyspepsia. How soon it will give you new vigor, and how soon it will make a new man or woman of you. For your own sake, for the sake of every body suffering we beg we entreat you to try it.

For Liver Complaint and Bilious Derangements,
It is a Sovereign Remedy, while for Fever and Ague, and all those diseases which are generated in a miasmatic climate, it is a certain preventive and cure.
That its wonderful medicinal virtues may not stand alone upon our statement, we append a few unfeigned testimonials from those whose position in society and reputation as citizens will place their evidence beyond all question, and carry with them strength and conviction to the most incredulous.
Mr. Lester Sexton, a wholesale merchant of 30 years, in Milwaukee, one of the most reliable and careful men in the state says, under date
Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 21, 1868.
Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co., New Haven, Conn.
Be both myself and wife have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and it has proved PERFECTLY satisfactory as a remedy I have no hesitation in saying that we have received GREAT BENEFIT from its use. Very respectfully,
(Signed)
LESTER SEXTON.

[From Rev. L. F. Ward, Aaron, Lorain Co., O.]
Messrs. Strong & Armstrong,
Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to state that my wife has derived great benefit from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. She has been for a number of years greatly troubled with Dyspepsia, accompanied with violent paroxysms of costiveness, which so prostrated her that she was all the while for months, unable to do anything. She took, at your instance, Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and has derived GREAT BENEFIT FROM IT, and is now completely well. She regards this medicine as a great blessing. Truly yours,
Jan. 13th, 1868. L. F. WARD.

[From Rev. Isaac Alken, Allegheny, Pa.]
Joseph Fleming, Druggist,
No. 81 Market Street Pittsburg.
Sir.—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case has been an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour indigestible mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of the attacks would be so severe that for days together I would not retain anything on my stomach, save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine I ceased vomiting, gradually all sorrows passed away and strength returned, and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table. Six months have now passed without any symptoms of the return of the disease. My case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, that for a time it was feared, it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced, that I have been entirely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all victims of Dyspepsia.
ISAAC ALKEN,
Late Pastor of the Beaver St. M. E. Church Allegheny.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.
New Haven Ct., June 1, 1867.
Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.
Gents.—Being anxious, from the great benefits derived, to assist in spreading the fame of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, I would state my case. Something over a year ago, I had a violent attack of Diarrhea, which lasted eight weeks, during which time I employed three physicians, but without relief, until I tried Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. The first dose helped me; I took it three times a day for a week, and was entirely cured; and I believe to-day that it saved my life. Being attacked in a similar way this season, I took one dose, which put me all right. I would advise every family to keep it on hand, ready for immediate use, in case of Summer Bowel Complaints.
C. DUNN.
The above Mr. Dunn is in our employ, and we can vouch for the above statement being true.
E. ARNOLD & CO.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
Will also be found invaluable in all cases of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Summer Complaints, Griping and in fact every disorder condition of the stomach.
Sold by Druggists in city or country everywhere at \$1 per Bottle, or by application to
C. G. CLARK & CO.
Sole Proprietors,
New Haven, Ct.
June 26, 68, 1 y