

# The Centre Reporter.



Fredrick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., February 26th, 1869.

Vol. 1.—No. 46.

**CENTRE HALL Manufacturing Co.**  
AND  
**Machine Works,**  
CENTRE HALL CENTRE CO., PA.  
Having enlarged our New Foundry and Machine Shops and Agricultural Works. Stocked with all new and latest improved Machinery at Centre Hall, announce to the public that they are now ready to receive orders for anything in their line of business.

**Shaftings,**  
**Pullies,**  
**Hangers,**  
**IRON & BRASS CASTINGS**  
of every description made and fitted up for MILLS, FORGES, FURNACES, FACTORIES, TANNERIES, &c., &c.  
We also manufacture the celebrated  
**KEYSTONE HARVESTER,**

which now stands unrivalled. This Reaper has advantages over all other Reapers now manufactured. One advantage we claim for it, is the lever power, by which we gain one hundred per cent over other machines. Another advantage is the hitching and lowering apparatus, whereby the driver has under his complete control of the machine, in coming to a spot of lodged grain, the driver can change the cut of the machine in an instant, without stopping the team, varying the stubble from 1 to 14 inches at the outside of the machine, as well as on the inside. It is constructed of first class material, and built by first class mechanics. We warrant it second to none. All kinds of Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, Hay and Grain Rakes, latest improved. All kinds of Repairing done. Different kinds of

**PLOWS AND PLOWCASTING.**  
The Celebrated Heckendorn Economical plow which has given entire satisfaction. We employ the best Patternmakers, our patterns are all new and of the most improved plans. Plans, Specifications and Drawings furnished for all work done by us. We hope by strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

**TINWARE!**  
The Company announce to the citizens of Potter township, that they are now prepared to furnish upon short notice, and as low as elsewhere, every article in the line of  
**TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE.**  
**Stove-Pipe and Spouting.**  
All kinds of repairing done. They have always on hand  
**BUCKETS, CUPS, DIPPERS, DISHES, &c.**  
All orders by mail promptly attended to  
**CENTRE HALL MFG COM P**  
ap10/68.

**HOWE SEWING MACHINE.**  
Geo. Fairer, at Bellefonte, sells the celebrated Howe Sewing Machine, which has no superior in the market. Go to Fairer's store and see it. It has received prize medals at all fairs. They are the oldest established machines in the world.  
**TINWARE! TINWARE!**  
J. REIBER,  
Respectfully announces to the citizens of Potter township, that he is now prepared to furnish upon short notice, and as cheap as elsewhere, every article in the line of Tin and Sheetiron Ware.  
**STOVE-PIPE & SPOUTING.**  
All kinds of repairing done. He has always, on hand buckets, cups, dippers, dishes, &c., &c.  
**SILVERPLATING.**  
for buggies executed in the finest and most durable style. Give him a call. His charges are reasonable.  
ap10/68,ly.

**BUGGIES! BUGGIES!**  
J. D. MURRAY,  
Centre Hall, Pa., Manufacturer of all kinds of Buggies, would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that he has on hand  
**NEW BUGGIES,**  
with and without top, and which will be sold at reduced prices for cash, and a reasonable credit given.  
Two Horse Wagons, Spring Wagons &c., made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect.  
All kinds of repairing done in short notice. Call and see his stock of Buggies before purchasing elsewhere.  
ap10/68,tf.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF**  
Bellefonte, Pa.  
(LATE HUMES, McALLISTER, HALE & CO.)  
E. C. HUMES, Pres't. - J. P. HARRIS, Cash.  
This Bank is now organized for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States.  
Certificates issued by Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co., will be paid at maturity, and Checks of deposits at sight as usual, on presentation at the counter of the said First National Bank.  
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.  
E. C. HUMES, President.  
ap10/68.

**C. Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist,**  
who is permanently located in Aaronsburg, Pa., in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Hoff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would give him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion.  
Extracted without pain. may 22/68,ly.  
HENRY BROCKMEYER, J. D. SHUKERT, President, Cashier.  
**CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.**  
(LATE MILLIKEN HOOVER & CO.)  
**RECEIVE DEPOSITS,**  
And Allow Interest.  
Discount Notes.  
Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Copper.  
ap10/68.

**ORVIS & ALEXANDER,**  
Attorneys-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa.  
ap10/68.  
**DAMHOY—ATTORNEY AT-LAW**  
Office on High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.  
ap10/68,tf.  
W. H. LARIMER,  
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Bellefonte, Pa.  
Office with the District Attorney, in the Court House. may 15/68.  
D. R. P. SMITH, offers his Professional services. Office, Centre Hall, Pa.  
ap10/68,ly.

**JAS. McMANUS,**  
Physician, Centre Co., Pa., promptly pays attention to all business entrusted to him.  
July 3/68.  
**JOHN D. WINGATE, D. D. S.**  
DENTIST.  
Office on Northwest corner of Bishop and Spring St. At home, except perhaps, the first two weeks of every month.  
85 Teeth extracted without pain.  
Bellefonte, Pa. ap10/68,tf.

**P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,**  
Centre Hall, Pa.  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter and adjoining townships.  
Dr. Neff has the experience of 21 years in the active practice of Medicine and Surgery.  
ap10/68,ly.  
H. N. McALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER,  
**M'ALLISTER & BEAVER**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a.  
Chas. H. Hale,  
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. dec25/ly.

**MILLERS HOTEL**  
Woodward, Centre county, Pa.  
Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite Hotel has been refitted and furnished by its new proprietor, and is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country Hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community and drovers will always find the best accommodations. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.  
GEO. MILLER, Proprietor.  
July 3/68,tf.

**CONJUGAL LOVE,**  
AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MARRIAGE  
Essay for the Young Men, on the Errors, Causes and Diseases which destroy the Manly Powers and create impediments to Marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. June, 5/68,ly.

**WHITE FISH,** Herring, Mackeral, &c., a ap17/68.  
**BURNSIDE & THOMAS,**  
THE highest market prices paid for all kinds of country produce, at  
**BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.**  
**TURKEY PRUNES,** raisins, peaches, apples, oranges, lemons, all kind of foreign fruits, Hams, bacon, &c., at  
**BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.**  
**BECK'S HOTEL,** 312 & 314 Race Street, a few doors above 3d,  
Philadelphia.  
Its central locality makes it desirable for all visiting the city on business or for pleasure.  
A. BECK, Proprietor.  
formerly of the States Union Hotel.  
ap10/68,tf.

**TERMS.**—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly, at \$1.50 per year in advance; and \$2.00 when not paid in advance. Reporter, 1 month 15 cents.  
Advertisements are inserted at \$1.50 per square (10 lines) for 3 weeks. Advertisements for a year, half year, or three months at a less rate.  
All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and expeditiously executed, at reasonable charges.



**CENTRE HALL REPORTER.**  
FRIDAY, FEB. 26th 1869.  
**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

The radical family down in Georgia is not very harmonious. At a convention held by one wing resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to interfere and restore the excited negroes to the Legislature, and urging the administering of the test oath to all office holders, and the enforcement of the negro equality doctrine.

The other wing, the conservative republicans, held a mass meeting two days after to enter their solemn unqualified protest against the above resolutions. They deny that it was a meeting of the republican party, but only a small portion of disaffected extremists, only supported by a small number of republicans, and claim that some of the committee on resolution are wholly opposed to the doctrines and policy set forth.

There is only one thing upon which the radicals seem to be united, and that is to keep power and plunder and steal as much as possible from the national and state treasuries.

In another column we publish the prospectus of the Pittsburgh Post, one of the best dailies in the western part of the state, and a leading democratic organ. The Post will serve the people of this section with telegraphic news eight hours in advance of eastern dailies.

President Johnson intends, shortly after he goes out of office, to make a trip to Europe. The offer of a passage was lately made him by one of the German lines of steamers, and the offer was accepted by Mr. Johnson.

A former Freedman's Bureau officer was arrested in Boston, a few days ago, on the charge of absconding with the funds of the Bureau. If every radical saint in New England, who helped steal the public money, were arrested, one half the abolition party of that hypocritical section would be in state's prison. It is the robbery of these pious (?) New England folks which has piled a mountain of debt upon the country. They own the bonds and pay no taxes, while the farmers and mechanics of the middle and western states must toil and sweat to pay the interest upon the debt these thieves have heaped upon us.

The Kansas legislature has before it a proposition to strike the word "white" from the constitution of that state, but the radical senate has refused to vote for it. So it is—the people of Kansas last summer by a large majority voted down negro suffrage yet it clove men to congress who vote to force this obnoxious measure upon the people. So stands it with Ohio and other radical states. Could there be a more brazen need of unity and hypocrisy!

The prodigality of the radical party has got to be so notorious, that we fire in referring to even a tenth part of their reckless waste of the taxes. As another little reminder for such republicans who affect to be honest and talk of the purity of their party, we give the statistics below, showing the expenditures under the last democratic House of Representatives, in 1864, and the same under radical rule in 1868:

1863.	
Auditor General's Report, page 65.	
Clerks and Assistant Clerks.....	\$3,320 00
Transcribing Clerks.....	3,681 00
Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper and Messengers.....	7,933 65
Pasters and Folders.....	8,445 05
Postmaster.....	828 20
Assistant Postmaster.....	655 00
Marshal of the Rotunda.....	257 00
Daniel Best, Fireman.....	304 10
Wm. F. Jones, Fireman.....	300 00
Jacob Zeigler, un'paid Pages.....	1,300 00
Paid Wm. Snoddy.....	590 00
Total.....	\$27,620 00

1868.	
Auditor General's Report, page 111, for same items.	
Clerks and Assistant Clerks.....	\$4,844 80
Transcribing Clerks.....	7,697 00
Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper and Messengers.....	27,291 00
PASTERS and FOLDERS.....	37,723 10
Postmaster.....	900 00
Assistant Postmasters.....	453 00
Marshal of the Rotunda.....	804 10
Daniel Best, Fireman.....	721 00
Jas. Freeborn.....	700 00
Wm. Snoddy.....	700 00
J. L. Selfridge paid Pages.....	3,288 00
Paid Wm. Snoddy.....	650 00
Total.....	\$86,353 80

Taxpayers of Centre county, compare these items and see what a vast difference between the expenditures under democratic and those under radical rule.

A very irritable man, having been disappointed in his boots as promised, threatened to eat the shoemaker, but compromised by drinking a cobbler.

A novelist described his hero as making love like two bonded ware houses in flames on a dark, windy night and the fire alarm out of repair."

To ascertain the number of children in a street—beat a drum. To ascertain the number of loafers—start a dog fight.

## RE-ENACTED.

The Louisville Courier says truly that the moral of the late congressional disturbance was written many hundreds of years ago, and remains visible over a hundred volumes of Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Germanic, English and French legislative history. It is brief and simple. The two houses of Congress engage in a scheme to chop off the powers of the Executive. They succeed of course. Then they turn to the Supreme Court which they reduce to a standing committee. Having thus practically destroyed the two co-ordinate branches of the government, the magistracy and judiciary, and lodged the entire authority of the State in themselves, they quarrel with one another. The House makes an issue with the Senate, and, as the lower body outnumbers the higher, it will have no trouble in carrying its point whenever it sees fit to push its issue to a direct conflict. This is the first step to anarchy which is the vestibule of monarchy, and that is the direction of Radicalism.

## The Suez Canal.

Almost simultaneously with the completion of the railway which is to connect the opposite coasts of the North American continent, we shall probably have to record the triumph of another great work of human ingenuity and perseverance, which is to unite the Mediterranean and Indian Seas. The project of cutting a ship canal through the hundred miles of sand which unite the continents of Africa and Asia is as old as the age of the Pharaohs, and nearly twenty five centuries ago, a channel was finished from the Nile to the Gulf of Suez, two-thirds of it or about sixty miles, cut by the labor of man. It was repeatedly choked up with the drifting sands of the desert, and repeatedly reopened. At last, over a thousand years ago, it was finally abandoned. The first Napoleon designed a new canal, but was deterred by the report of his engineers, who decided that the level of the Mediterranean was 30 feet below the level of the Red Sea. This proved to be an error, for the two bodies of water have exactly the same mean level; and when this fact was ascertained, more than half the difficulties in the way of the undertaking disappeared. The cuttings have now been going on under the direction of that enterprising French gentleman, M. de Lesseps, for nearly ten years, and one or perhaps two years more will see the end of them. His plan makes no use of the Nile, except as a feeder, but the canal runs in nearly a straight line across the isthmus from Port Said on the Mediterranean to Suez at the head of the Gulf of the same name, which sets up on the Red Sea. At each end an enormous port has to be constructed, running the one three and the other five miles out from land, in order to secure a permanent depth of water sufficient for large ships, and also at the Mediterranean end to protect the canal from the enormous deposits of mud which are continually carried down by the Nile and swept eastward along the shore. The canal is about 100 miles long and 100 yards wide, and when finished will be 26 feet deep. Already 50 miles have been excavated to the full width and opened to the sea, and forty enormous dredging machines float on it, digging out the channel to the required depth. The remaining 50 miles are in various stages of progress; but a navigable passage has been opened; and not long since a French war vessel passed through on the way to Madagascar. This was not the first ship however that crossed the isthmus of Suez. During the Abyssinian war British gunboats took the same route, and as early indeed as August, 1865, a vessel of some sort,—probably of very light draught,—was also floated through. The complete success of M. de Lesseps's scheme involves no other problems, therefore, than time and money; very little time, and a great deal of money. The rate of expenditure now is above \$12,500,000 a year, and after the work is finished the keeping it in order will be very costly. Besides the difficulty of protecting the banks, exposed as they will be to driving winds and the wash of large steamers, there will be another serious trouble in the 500 tons of sand which it is calculated will be drifted into the canal from the desert every day. These difficulties are by no means insuperable, nor even seriously perplexing; but they will prove expensive.

## Scientific—Wonders of Modern Surgery.

The following is a brief summary of an article in a late Atlantic Monthly on the recent discoveries and improvements in surgery:

By the local application of a sufficient degree of cold, insensibility can be produced in any desired part, so that a man with a most exquisitely painful wound on the arm, or felon on the finger, can now look down, in his perfect senses, upon the knife as it enters his own body and performs the most difficult operation without giving him the least pain. A French surgeon has invented an instrument he calls the "craster," or crusher to perform operations dangerous in surgery, on account of the loss of blood from the smaller vessels if performed with a knife. It is formed of a fine chain, gathered into a loop, which incloses the part to be removed, and by turning a screw the chain is tightened till the parts are separated. The blunt chain so turns up and twists the ends of the blood vessels that hemorrhage is prevented.

## The Eye.

The eye is now examined by an instrument called the ophthalmoscope, by which the depth of the globe of the eye can be readily and fully explored, and through its aid a great deal of what has been written and conjectured about diseases of the eye has been found to be wrong. The intricate passage of the ear, the nose, the whole of the wind-pipe and passages of the lungs are now carefully explored.

Perhaps one of the best results of modern science has been through what is called "conservative" surgery, the rule of which is to save all that possibly can be saved from the amputation knife. Many of our brave soldiers complained of the reckless haste with which in the late war some surgeons would cut off arms and legs on account of trifling wounds. But one of the most distinguished surgeons in the world has lately written: "At King's College it is rare to see an amputation; in nine cases out of ten excision (or the cutting out of the diseased portion of the limb) should be performed in its stead."

A boy in the West was caught under a fallen log, and his leg broken and twisted upon itself at right angles with his thigh, the bones protruding from the flesh, and no doctor near. He lived, and after weeks of suffering was taken to a hospital. Modern conservative surgery, instead of amputating the limb as the old fashioned surgery would have done, sawed off the protruding bones, turned the leg back to its place, and put on an instrument to keep it of equal length with the other, and now the boy stands, runs, and jumps with two sound legs.

## CUBA.

New York, February 17.—A Cuba special to the Herald, dated Havana, February 14th, says: The insurgents have appeared in the District of Colon, under Colonel M'Kean, a Mexican. Two thousand men are awaiting, in Cuzco Mountains, the signal for revolt.

The Cuban passengers found on board the schooner Galvanic have been sentenced to death by the Court, but General Dulce will probably commute the sentence to penal imprisonment. The Schooner has been declared a legal prize, of which the British Consul notified his Government.

The American Consul at Trinidad has joined the insurgents. The latter held Pumas, and have many Spanish prisoners.

General Dulce's wife will soon leave for Spain.

The Government has news of a rising near Matanzas. The rebel number over three hundred, and the greatest alarm prevailed.

Senor Cuitillo, a Director of the Savings Bank, has been arrested, and the police are searching for other wealthy men, whose money seems to be wanted.

The Constitutional amendment on suffrage is not likely to fair well in Kansas. The Senate of that State has refused to strike the word "white" from the Constitution.

A little Lewistown girl lately swallowed shawl pin.

The New York Democrat says that the latest perfume out is "the loyal balm of a thousand niggers," intended to be used at the grand inauguration ball, if it comes off.

## WHAT SHALL WE DRINK.

From Hall's Journal of Health.

**COLD WATER.**  
Cold water, swallowed during the progress of digestion, instantly arrests it, and the process is not resumed, until the water has been there long enough to be warmed from the temperature at which it was drunk, to that of the stomach; or from some forty degrees to a hundred; to accomplish this the heat must be abstracted from the general system chilling it. Strong, robust persons may not feel this, but if a man in feeble health drink cold water at a meal, at all largely, he rises from the table chilly, and soon has fever, while the stomach being kept that much longer at work in digesting the food, loses its vigor, the digestion is imperfect, and the food becomes impure, thus laying at the foundation of disease. The inevitable inference from these facts is, that cold water is injurious to health, if taken at meals. Injurious to the persons in feeble health, if taken at all, beyond a few swallows at a meal.

I therefore set it down, as a clearly established fact, that a glass or more of cold water, drunk habitually at meals, or soon after, is a pernicious practice, even to the most healthy.

Injury is done in another manner; water or any other fluid, dilutes the gastric juice, and thus weakens its power to dissolve the food. The amount of gastric juice is not lessened, but its power is diminished by its dilution. The finger will be scalded by dipping it into a vessel of boiling water; but if an equal amount of cold water is added, it may be thrust in with impunity, although there is as much heat in the mass as before; but it is more diffused.

Any kind of fluid taken largely at a meal, or soon after, is positively injurious to health.

A standing item of advice to my patients is—take but half a glass of water at a single meal, or a single cup of weak coffee or tea, never increasing the strength or quantity, and drink nothing within an hour after eating.

If cold drinks are injurious at meals, cold food is for the same reason also injurious; thus it is that some of the most terrible forms of disease are brought on by persistence in eating cold food, exclusively, especially in the winter time.

## WARM DRINKS.

If cold fluids are injurious at meals, we naturally conclude that warm fluids, in moderation, are beneficial, and rightly so.

It then follows, that, if we drink anything at meals, it should be first warmed.

We may safely admit, that the universal custom of a country is founded on common sense, being the teaching of experience. Common sense and the experience of the civilized world is, that a cup of good hot coffee for breakfast, or a cup of good hot tea for supper, is "wholesome."

## Punic Faith of Congress.

On Monday, when the Senate amendments were before the House, to the proposed alteration in the Constitution, to qualify negroes to vote and hold offices in all the States, Judge Woodward offered an amendment which the House would not entertain—the same as that offered by Mr. Buckalew, which was voted down in the Senate:—it was to provide "that the proposed amendments to the Constitution should be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States to be elected subsequently to the action of Congress on the subject." When offering his amendment, Judge W. truly claimed that it was the only way in which the question could be fairly brought before the people and decided by them. But this being precisely what the Radicals are determined shall not be done, they have, and will continue to prevent its being done.

Mrs. Lincoln's income from her husband's estate is about \$7,000, which is not enough to keep her "in a style becoming the widow of a deceased President."

The Democratic State Committee are called upon by Chairman Wallace to meet at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, March 30th, at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m.

## Horrible Death.

Joho H. Campbell, an employe in the Crescent Iron Works, at Wheeling, lost his life on Tuesday, under the following horrible circumstances: It appears that Mr. Campbell who was employed as a cat-cher in the above establishment, ascended a pair of steps above the rolls for the purpose of getting a drink of water from a small spout which is constantly running to keep the rolls cool, and in coming down he lost his step and fell in the rolls below, which were revolving with frightful velocity, ready to engulf the unfortunate within their iron jaws. Before his body had been entirely drawn in between the rollers he was, by the superhuman efforts of his fellow-workmen, extricated, when he was carried to his boarding house, on Clay street. Doctor Bageley was sent for, and upon examination it was found that he was horribly mutilated about the abdomen, and his intestines were protruding in a shocking manner. The wounded man lived until nearly six o'clock Tuesday evening, when death put an end to his suffering.

## The Currency in Circulation.

The following is the exact amount of currency now in circulation, as given by Mr. Sherman, the Chairman of the Senate and Finance Committee:

United States notes	\$356,021,072
National Bank notes	299,806,566
Three per cent. certificates	55,865,000
Fractional currency	34,216,715

In all \$745,908,353

Of this sum, about \$445,000,000 are issued by the Government. The remaining \$300,000,000 it turns out for issue to the National Banks. They make about \$40,000,000 a year from the Government and people out of the privilege which the Government more than kindly gives them. The Government could withdraw their circulation of \$300,000,000, based upon United States bonds, and issue \$300,000,000 of greenbacks in their place and save, directly, \$18,000,000 of interest, which it pays annually in gold, but it declines to do so. The party in power want the influence of the banks in elections, and this is the view the people take of it.

One thousand barrels of whisky were seized on Thursday by the Revenue Inspectors, on their arrival in New York from Chicago, no brands being on the heads, as required by the Collector's book, in addition to the usual stamp.

"Ekal Rights."—The jury in the United States Court, at Richmond, gave \$1,600 damage to Robert Stevens, a South Carolina negro, against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, for putting his wife in a second-class car, by force, after selling her a first-class ticket.

I ke's last trick was to throw Mrs. Partington's old grater in the alley, and call the old lady down from the third floor to see an alley-gater.

"I tell you what sir," said a Yankee of his opponent, "he don't amount to a sum in arithmetic; add him up, and there's nothing to carry."

What is the difference between accepted and rejected lovers? Why, the accepted kisses the miss's, and the rejected misses the kisses.

## THE PITTSBURGH POST.

1869. THE PITTSBURGH POST. The Only Democratic Daily Paper in West Pennsylvania. Daily and Weekly.

THE DAILY POST, in addition to politics, contains all the news received by telegraph from all parts of the world; full reports of each day's doings of the Rump Congress, Legislative proceedings, full market reports, local intelligence and miscellaneous matter received up to the hour of going to press.

THE WEEKLY POST, a large quarto sheet enjoys a larger circulation than any political paper published in the State. Each number contains a complete compendium of the news of the week, at home and abroad; editorials on all leading subjects; poetry, stories, full market reports, and a vast amount of useful and valuable information, suited to the Politician, the Merchant, Farmer, and all classes of readers. It is the largest, cheapest and best political and literary paper in the West and is filled with matter calculated to instruct and entertain the family circle.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.  
Daily Post, one year, by mail.....\$8 00  
do six months, do.....4 00  
do three do do.....2 00  
do do do do do do do.....1 50  
Weekly Post, per year.....1 50  
Send for specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly Post, which are sent to any address free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers, JAS. P. BARK & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

\$5000 a year can be made by live agents, selling my new and valuable invention. Address J. ABEAR, 62 Second St., Baltimore, Md. feb26/69