REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. SUPREME JUDGE : HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Alleghany co.

Muddled.

We are glad that the radical organs in this country agree with us in denouncing the murder of Maximilian as a piece of unmitigated brutality, and if they were at a different stand-point from that they occupy, they would take precisely the same view of the Jeff. Davis question. This is the view taken by the civilized nations of the earth, and would be the view taken by The Alleghanian and Tribune, only for the fact that they have been schooled in vindictive Radicalism .-

That's a wonderful piece of English, if English it is, even for the Freeman, whose English, like its logic, is very apt to be as correct when read backwards as in the usual order. The Freeman is "glad," for which we congratulate it, and it is glad because the "radical organs" agree with it in denouncing the "murder" of Maximilian. So far, sconer than part company with such a jolly Jack Bunsby of a companion, we might give the assent of si-But the Freeman travels fast, and wouldn't deal in quibbles, nor be bothered with nice distinctions. Moreover, the Freeman has something to say. and it must say it. So, for want of something else, it denounces the murder of Muximilian as an "unmitigated brutality," and thereby forces us to part with its jolly companionship, to our infinite sorrow. A "murder," and a murder that is the editor of that humorous sheet takes part, or keep it as it is until he represents the people in the House at Washington, or else at Harrisburg, to be used in a

at a different stand-point from that they facts that will prove Radicalism to be occupy, they would take precisely the vindictive, in Congress or out of it .same view of the Jeff. Davis question."-That is, if they were at the stand-point of cate the property of rebels, but has voted being, like the Freeman, superlatively them food to the amount, if we mistake silly, they would have the same view of the Jeff. Davis question as it. Yes, neigh- aim has been the uplifting of all, the bor, but through an abundance of grace we know of no radical or radical organ that has reached that stand-point. It would be an interesting thing for some debating club to discuss the extent of silliness to which the human mind must reach before it "would take precisely the same view of the Jeff. Davis question" as the Freeman does of Maximilian's case. The Freeman is an enlightened sheet, and takes an enlightened view of events, especially Mexican. It quickly discerns parallels, as in the case in hand. It takes the same view of the Jeff. Davis question as it does of Maximilian's case, and its view of the latter is "that the murder of Maximilian is a piece of unmitigated brutality." If somebody would only murder Jeff. Davis and date it two weeks back, they would greatly oblige the Freeman.

But the Freeman is not yet done. It declares that "this is the view taken by the civilized nations of the earth, and would be the view taken by The Alleghanian and Tribune, only for the fact that they have been schooled in vindictive Radicalism." As regards The Alleghanian and Tribune (of Johnstown), only three things need concur to make the Freeman's remarks correct.

1st. That they should become as com pletely "muddled" as the Freeman.

2nd. That their untecedents should be on the side of Jeff. Davis, as the Free-

3d. That Jeff. Davis should have been murdered, or at least executed after trial, as the Freeman assumes he has been.

We have some respect for the opinions of the "civilized nations of the earth," and as the Freeman seems to be in close contact with such nations, we think it ought, out of love for Jeff. Davis, to dispatch word that he is not dead but in Canada.

If the Freeman will apply at our office, we will give it a copy of first lessons in English composition.

THE formal nomination of Gen. Grant, by the Republican State Committee of New York, cannot be over-rated in importance as an influence in the next contest for President. The Democratic leaders dare not nominate Grant for the same position, nor dare they cominate a man to run against him. Either position would be fatal to the Democratic organization. Grant is too radical to be frankly endorsed by the Democracy, and too popular to be regularly opposed by the same party .-With Grant in the field, the Democratic party will be destroyed forever.

Vindictive Radicalism.

The theory of enlightened governments has been that when insurrections or revolutions are ended, and peace restored, a magnanimous course towards the conquered is not only more politic, but more in accordance with the intelligence and christianity of the

Such is the language used by the Freeman in connection with what it calls vindictive Radicalism." -In 1849 or '50, when the Christian government of Austria conquered the Christian people of Hungary, hundreds of the latter had to flee in order that they might escape the dungeon or the halter. Afterwards, when the Christian government of England conquered the rebellion of the Sepoys in India, that government ordered its officers to the innocent amusement of blowing the rebels to pieces from the mouths of cannon. Ages ago, when Ireland became a conquered nation under British rule, she had heaped on her shoulders wrongs by reason of which there has scarcely been an hour since when the cries of her oppressed children have not been heard upon the earth. Eight years ago, when John Brown made his wicked and foolish raid upon Harper's Ferry, Va., and met that defeat which a well-balanced mind would have foreseen, the State of Virginia brought him to trial while his wounds kept him prostrate upon his couch, and scorning a "maguanimous course," hung him when he could scarcely stand; yet what proslavery Democrat denounced his execution as "murder," or as cruelty? They, like the Freeman, reserved their mercy for an "unmitigated brutality!" How well their former companion and leader, Jeff. that would take with a jury! They Davis. Of these facts, the Freeman is would be overwhelmed. We advise the | well aware, and hence we say, almost in Freeman slightly to change the sentence, its own words, "Let it adhere to the truth and then commit it to memory, to be hereafter, and it may escape such puerile spoken at the next murder trial in which articles as that contained in its last

A Radical Congress, in the darkest year of the war, at a time of general gloom caused by defeat and disaster (in 1862), speech on Mexican affairs. But be it changed the punishment of treason from known that the Freeman denounces this death to imprisonment for years, and the murder as an unmitigated brutality, which law so remains to this day. Such an act according to its authority every murder of moderation is an honor that few nations can claim. It is not in the power of the But "if they (the radical organs) were | Freeman to put its finger upon the That body has not only refused to confisnot, of millions. Its steady and worthy oppression of none.

A Contrast.

Three of the nationalities of North America, the United States, Mexico, and Hayti, have within a few years past been rent with attempted revolution. In each instance, the attempt has been signally disastrous. In two of them, no other punishment has been visited upon the criminal parties, who sought to overturn righteous government, than the disappointment consequent on blasted hope. In the other instance, no severity has been too great in the judgvanquished. The two nations that thus deal in mercy are the Anglo-saxons of the United States and the African-Amerpurely African blood, after suppressing a formidable rebellion, choose one of their successful generals for a ruler, re-establish law and order, and then grant amnesty to all offenders, saving one. Mexico, on the other hand, whose ruling class is of the Latin race, the same as inhabits Spain, France and Italy, begins on the moment of her triumph, a career of blood that appalls the world. Not content with taking the life of a European prince, she sheds the blood of her own sons, shooting one, General Mejia, while his wife, after just giving birth to a child, and with it through the streets in search of her hus- tain the Union. band, who is aware of her condition .-When this carnival of blood will stop, Heaven and Mexico alone know. Were the negroes of Hayti thus cruel, the Democratic press of this country would never tire of making political capital of their

-In the Surratt trial "the Court" rules out the most important testimony for the prisoner. "The Court" evidently thinks itself a military commission .- Freeman.

When we made some remarks concerning a late trial in our County Court, the Freeman seemed to be horrified. That paper appears to have a liking for suspicious characters, and in order to benefit them is "anything by turns and nothing

the Freeman "in its own slough." Dreadful! Let The Alleghonian adhere to the truth hereafter and it will escape such puerile articles as that contained in its last issue .- Freeman.

The old story of the wolf and the muddy stream. The Freeman is such a stranger to truth, and handles it so awkwardly,

Address of the Republican State Central Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, HARRISBURG, July 26, 1867. To the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS :- The official term of Geo. W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is about to expire; and under the Constitution his successor will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next. This election is every way important, and the more so, because of the great principles and issues involved, and of the fact that the term is for fifteen years.

All the powers of our Governments, both National and State, are divided into three classes : the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The people are the source of all power; and our Constitutions provide the manner in which all offices shall be filled, and the terms for which they shall be held. The National Judiciary being for life, and that of the State Judiciary fifteen years, changes in these tribunals are wrought more slowly than in the other branches of the Government; and hence should be made with greater caution and wisdom; for nothing is of greater public importance than a wise and patriotic judiciary. Our past history shows a constant tendency in these several departments to enlarge their respective jurisdictious, and occasionally to encroach on each other; and especially is this true of the judiciary. It is but recently the Supreme Court of the United States, in the interests of slavery, gravely undertook to overturn the foundations of the Government on that question, and to nullify and destroy acts of Congress enacted by the men who made the Constitution. The Dred Scott decision virtually legalized and extended slavery over all the Territories of the Union, in defiance of Congress and the people; and laid down principles, which, but for subsequent events, would have extended slavery and made it lawful in all the States. And after the recent civil war was inaugurated, our State judiciary, by a denial of the constitutional powers of Congress and of our State Legislature, in measures absolutely necessary to carry on the war and save the nation, so imperiled our cause as to make intelligent patriots everywhere tremble for the issue of the contest .-True, these false theories did not prevail. tion of them paralyzed the arms of both the National and State Governments, distracted and disheartened our people, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, prolonged the war, and added immeasurably to our sacrifices of blood and treasure. Hence it is, "That warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation."

Who, then, are Henry W. Williams and George Sharswood, the candidates for this vacant seat upon the Supreme bench ? What are their past records, and where do they stand, in these eventful times and on these momentous issues? The weal or woe of the Commonwealth, and perhaps of the nation, is involved in these questions; and it behooves every patriotic voter in the State to examine them with

Of Judge Williams, the Union Republican candidate, we here propose to give no extended biography. He is a hightoned Christian gentleman, about forty-six years of age, a ripe scholar, and a learned and eminent lawyer, with fifteen years' judicial experience, on the bench of the ment of the victors to inflict upon the District Court of Allegheny county. He was first elected judge in 1851, when he ran over one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, and was re-elected in 1861, by the unanimous vote of all parties. The folicans of Hayti. The latter people, of lowing extract from an editorial in the Pittsburg Post (the principal Democratic paper of the West), shows the estimation in which he is held by political adversa-

> "The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated."

He is one of the Webster and Clay school of politics, and during the recent civil war, from the beginning to the end, did everything in his power, through his means, his voice, and his votes, to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of clasped in her arms, is rushing frantically | the loyal people in the struggle to main-

> Who, and what Judge Sharswood is, as public man, will appear from what fol-

Early in the history of this nation political sentiment became divided on the powers of the National and State Governments, and their true relations to each other. On these divisions two great parties were subsequently founded. The one, known as the State Rights party, had John C. Calhoun for its champion; and the other, for its recognized leader, had the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster. The former held free trade, and the right of nullification and impose duties for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as inherent rights of a State. The latter denied these assumptions, and between these conflicting principles and parties there has been perpetual warfare. In the main, the old The All-ghanian has concluded to leave Whig party ranged itself under the banner of Webster, and the Democratic party under that of Calhoun. One of the legitimate fruits of the State rights doctrine was the rebellion of 1833, in South Carolina; the avowed object of which was to nullify the protective tariff law of Con-

Jackson, the wisdom of Congress, and the | ed rights, it must rest upon the admitted patriotism of General Scott. That effort at rebellion and civil war failed; and the pact between parties having no common principle on which it was based was re- superior. Each State has the right to judge pudiated. But in 1860 and 1861 South for itself of the infractions of the compact, Carolina, and other rebel States, again and to chose for itself the most proper and endeavored to put in force their State efficient remedies." rights doctrine of secession. The sympathy, imbecility, and connivance of President Buchanan, and his advisers, so contributed to the success of the effort, that its consummation could only be prevented by a long, desperate, and bloody civil war. In the end, and after fearful to throw himself into the breach against sacrifices of life and treasure, the rights | Federal usurpation. May he live to see and power of the National Government his principles predominant throughout the were again vindicated; and the Calhoun doctrine of secession was again overthrown. Such at least has been the popular conviction, and cause for rejoicing; and even the worst of Southern rebels have been of the Force Bill are forgotten, or recompelled to confess it, and for two years | membered with execration. past have been weeping over their "lost cause." Strange, sad, and incredible as as her principles are cherished, we need not it may seem, we are already called upon | fear usurpation, either in the Legislative, to fight these great issues over again !-The Democratic party, with Judge Sharswood for its leader, and with Free Trade, State Rights and Secession upon its banner, is again marshaling its hosts, and now summoning us to the field of political published letter of sympathy. combat, on these same issues! That party, at their National Conventions in the record of the Democratic candidate, 1856 and 1860, readopted what are known and of the party which placed him in as the Virginia and Kentucky resoutions nomination. We feel that no added comof 1798 and 1799, as part of their plat- ments could do justice to the subject; and forms. These resolutions are known as only ask you, fellow-citizens, to examine the embodiment of the old State rights | the whole record with care, and under a and Calhoun doctrines. They do not sense of your solemn responsibilities to regard the relations of the States or people thereof to the United States as constituting a government, in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declare them to be merely a compact, and that 'as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and

measure of redress. Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion, the lawful election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was claimed by the people of the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact;" and they chose secession and civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and State independence as "the measures of redress." The Democratic party at its last National Convention But it is equally true the continued asser- proclaimed the war a failure; and it has now put in the field a life long Free Trade and State Rights candidate, whom Judge Black endorses as one who "will stand by the Constitution and give pure law"viz: who will stand by the Constitution as the State Rights party construe it, and give us such "pure law" as Judge Black has given President Buchanan and An-

drew Johnson. Judge Sharswood and his party friends have not only denied the lawful power of the National Government to coerce a rebellious State, to make and enforce a draft, to make paper money a legal tender, to emancipate and arm negroes, to punish rebels and traitors by disfranchisement, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in time of rebellion, or to arrest and try offenders in time of war by court martial; but they hold that all these things, though actually done, were illegally and wrongfully done, and therefore settled nothing! Or, as the Democratic organ (the Philadelphia Age), in a recent elaborate editorial on the Republican State platform, thus expresses the same idea: "We put it to the sober thoughts of the people of Pennsylvania, whether they would not have all these grave pending questions decided according to law, and not according to war, just, in fact, as they would have been decided had they arisen eight years ago, or had no war

Is, then, the "lost cause" not lost?-Has the late dreadful war decided nothing? Is the right of secession an open after digging away at Yorktown for a question? Has slavery not been abol- tortnight, M'Clellan was ready to assail ished? Are not the four millions of that fortification, held, as he supposed, by bondsmen free? Has our national debt at least 100,000 men-he having as he no legal existence? Have the victors no says, 85,000-the Confederates actually power over the vanquished? Have the had on the whole Peninsula less than 50,and treasure been made in vain? Fellowcitizens weigh well these solemn questions, and answer them at the ballot-box on the second Tuesday of October next.

Having concluded to reserve for a future occasion some remarks on party forth? "A man is known by the compa- show that Lee had now only 41,000 .ny he keeps," says the old adage. We | Yet with this great preponderance Halpolitical faith as his party, and the public | when Meade had 70,000 and Lee but 45,will hold him responsible for all the | 000, the Union General was actually drivguilty acts and omissions of his party.-There can be no mistaking the true posi- ton. This retreat from Culpepper to and Journal of Political Economy, Devoted to the Advancement of the Cause of State Rights and Free Trade," Vol. 1, p. 309. The orator on that occasion delivered a

long and carefully prepared vindication and eulogy of the State Rights Virginia | furnish occasion for remark. and Kentucky resolutions, herein before cited; and summed up his elaborate endorsements thereof as follows:

grees, enacted in 1828. The country at and finding nothing in the Constitution foolish as he is obstinate. He has no that it might adhere to it and still be that time was saved from a disastrous establishing any final judge of the enucivil war by the firmness of President | merated powers, prohibitions, and reserv- dread as much as himself.

principles of general law, in cases of com-

The better to exhibit still further, if possible, the true character of that meet- the past twelve years, during which time ! ing and its distinguished orator, the following toasts are copied from the proceedings. (Same vol., p. 312.)

Toast: "John C. Calhoun-The first world."

TOAST: "The Patriots, otherwise called Nullifiers of South Carolina-their memories will be cherished when the advocates TOAST: "The State of South Carolina-

Judicial, or Executive departments of the Government."

The Hon. John C. Calhoun was among those invited to this meeting by Judge Sharswood and others; but declined in a

We thus submit, as briefly as possible. your country, render your verdict at the ensuing election.

By order of the Committee. F. JORDAN, Chairman. GEO. W. HAMERSLY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON,

Important.

The Tribune has published an abstract

of the returns of all the armies of the

Confederacy for nearly every month from

the beginning of 1862 down to the be-

ginning of 1865-the entire active peri-

od of the war, save a few weeks at the

close. According to this statement, the number of troops at the East and West was throughout nearly equal, and no considerable body of soldiers was ever transported from one army to the other. The greatest number actually borne at any one time on their muster rolls was 550,000 and this was only when, by "robbing the cradle and the grave," every male from 17 to 50 was enrolled in the army. Half a million is the utmost nominally enrol- Punches, Hammers, led at any other period. The greatest number present for duty at any one time; and that only for a brief period, was 300. 000; to which should probably be added a few thousand rangers, partizans and bushwhackers. There were not three periods of a month when they had 250,000. The Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, was the great strength of the Confederacy. At only three periods did it for a month number 100,000 men present for duty. A study of these reports, compared with the known strength of the Union army of the Potomac, will furnish materials for a more severe criticism on the conduct of the war in this department, and the military merits of the different commanders, than any man has yet dared to write. Thus, in October, 1861, when M'Clellan, with 147,000 men "fit for duty," feared to advance toward Manassas, supposing that the enemy had not less than 150,000, their actual force was less than 40,000; and in December they had only 54,000. Again, when at the beginning of April, 1862, the "Unready" reached the Peninsula with not fewer than 100,000 men, he was a fortnight held in check by Magruder with barely 15,000 who, beside holding Yorktown, had to guard a line of a dozen miles. When, rebel States and people lost no rights by rebellion? Have our sacrifices of blood Chickahominy with about 110,000 effect. Rice, Cinnamon, ive men, the enemy had at Richmond but 47,000, increased at the close of May to 67,000, sick and well, probably about 60,-000 effective men. Meade's success at Coffee Mills, Gettysburg was so decided, and of such | Smoothing Irons, vital moment, that the feebieness of his Wash Boards, organization, and other topics, this address | subsequent campaign in Virginia has been might here properly close. But, it may overlooked. When at the close of July, Bake Pans, Buckets, be asked by some, is Judge Sharswood, he had reached the Rappahannock, he indeed, the political heretic herein set had fully 80,000 men. The figures will Brass Kettles, have the right to assume, and have leck would not allow Meade to attempt assumed, that the Judge is of the same any offensive operations. But in October, en back almost within sight of Washingtion of the man who recently delivered an | Centreville is utterly inexplicable, for elaborate opinion denying the constitu- Halleck had nothing to do with the movetional power of Congress to make paper | ment, and Meade knew that he was much money a legal tender. (See the case of stronger than his enemy. This abortive Borie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer of campaign showed that Meade, an excel-March 18th, 1864, page 92.) And when | lent officer when backed up by a stronger we go further back, and examine his early | will than his own, was wholly deficient in history, we find ample justification for all | the moral courage requisite for the conwe have written and more. So long ago duct of a campaign. When Halleck was secession, as cardinal doctrines, denying as April, 1834, he appeared as "The Ora-the constitutional power of Congress to tor of the Day," at a meeting of a State Grant's firm will directed Meade, the Rights Association, in Philadelphia. We campaign assumed a wholly different ashere copy some of the proceedings of that in- pect. "Forward to Richmond," or where- low Augers, Board Measuring Sticks. teresting convocation from "The Examiner | ever else the Rebel strength might be. became the "war-cry" not only of the nation, but the commander of the National army. These are but few of the points upon which the Confederate muster rolls, which are now for the first time published,

> -The President, it is said, will certainly relieve Sheridan, but none of the other "We come back to our starting place, district commanders. Mr. Johnson is as

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Draw Guages, Edge Tools, Bridle Bits, Buckles, Trace Hooks, Spots Rings, Halter Bolts. Snaps, Stirrups,

Rounding Irons, Iron and Wood Gig Hames, Pad Trees. Ornaments, Rivers, Tacks, Girthing, &c.

Bench Tools, Table Hinges, Screws, Bed Castors, Bedstead Fasteners, Drawer Locks, Knobs, Coffin Trimmings of all descriptions, Gold Leaf, Bronzes, Paint, Sash, and Varnish Brushes, Oils, Paiots, Varnishes, Turpentine, Colored Paints, dry and ground in oil.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, Hunters' Knives, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game Bags. Also, Gun Locks, Main Springs, Plug Pivots, Double Triggers, Hammers, &c.

FOR THE FARMER.

Plows, Points, Shovels, Forks, Scythes and Spathes, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Sheep Shears, Sheep and Cow Bells, Sleigh Bells, Horss Brushes, Cards, Curry Combs, Patent Hames, Whips, But, Trace, Breast, Halter, Tongue, Fith a Log Chains, Barn Door Rollers, Sugar Kettles, Steelyards, Cutting Boxes.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Meal Seives, Brooms, Table Cutlery, Tinned Kettles, Stair Rods, Japanned Ware Wooden Ware, Willow Ware, Carbon Oil Lamps,

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