

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, Con JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery County.

FOR STATE TREASURER, Hon. HENRY RAWLE, of Erie County.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, W. CAMERON LAIRD, of Patterson.

FOR CLERK, HENRY A. STAMBAUGH, of Millintown.

FOR JUDGE, LOUIS E. ATKINSON, of Millintown.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, WILLIAM H. GRONINGER, of Millintown.

FOR COUNTY CLERK, GEORGE W. SMITH, of Millintown.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY, FERDINAND F. ROHM, of Patterson.

Capt. LOUIS DEGIN, of Fayette Township.

Republican County Committee.

CHAIRMAN—Dr. J. P. Sterrett, Port Royal.

FAYETTE—Ruben Caveny, McAlester Mills, James McAlester, Oakland Mills.

MONROE—A. G. Shellenbarger, Richfield; O. P. Kothmann, Evansdale.

FERMANAGH—Samuel Thomas, Millintown; John Stover, Millintown.

SUSQUEHANNA—Harrison Minton, Mifflintown; Perry county; S. D. Grossinger, Mifflintown.

GREENWICH—Andrew Zeiders; Henry Zeiders, Millintown; Perry county.

DELAWARE—M. A. Toney; John M. Statts, Thompson's.

WALKER—D. F. Minchey, Port Royal; W. H. Moore, Van Wert.

THOMPSON—T. Zimmerman; John Underwood, Thompson's.

PORT ROYAL—J. R. Wharton; J. P. Sterrett, Port Royal.

TURBETT—L. E. Robinson; B. Byers, Port Royal.

SPRUCE HILL—T. P. Patton; Henry Swartz, Spruce Hill.

BLACK LOG—J. E. McFarlane; Adolph Apple, Black Log.

BEAN—J. M. Brazee, Academia; Henry Schellenbarger, Walnut.

MIFFLIN—Geo. Groninger, Port Royal; David Cunningham, Patterson.

MILLINTOWN—S. S. Wilson; C. B. Hornig, Millintown.

PATTERSON—W. Gibson; Geo. Wilson, Patterson.

TUSCARORA—Thomas Marrow, Waterford; James John, M'Choyville.

LACK—W. Stump; Peter Mills; W. Young, Waterford.

Noah Hertzler, Port Royal—Member of Republican State Central Committee for Juniata county.

The Contradictions of the Democrat and Register—Its Condemnation for Declaring Against the Dishonoring of County Paper, Against the Shaving of County Orders.

More than four columns of the Democrat and Register, last week were devoted to the bolstering up of the Democratic cause in this county.

A fresh corps of writers were put on it, and all their arts were employed to bring forward the thread-bear pleas that it published in past campaigns.

These new editors dressed and redressed the questions until the harmony of all was entirely dressed out of them.

Their productions stood up against another, fearful specimen of contradictions. They did fight well as specimens of composition, but farther than that they were complete failures.

By way of illustration, they resound one of the stories of that animal so much talked of in sacred history, and respectfully mentioned by profane writers—the ass. It is told of that animal that once upon a time, while browsing in his native pasture his ears were greeted by the sweet strains of music.

"Ah," said the ass to himself, "that is truly delicious music. Music is nothing more than noise. I can make a greater noise than that, and straightway he set up a most dreadful braying. It was noise, but it was not music. So precisely with the Democrat and Register last week. It was composition that it published, but there was nothing in it that can be their cause. There was no argument in it that is calculated to benefit the Democratic party in this county. The series of articles that it published are but a series of condemnations of itself.

We are not to be the space to enter into a consideration of the masses of contradictions they contain. We can only direct attention to one, tending to the intelligence of the reader to see the others with this guide.

Take, for instance, the article headed, "Importance of the Campaign." It is a vigorous denunciation of State Treasurers, for using, for their own purposes, the interest on State funds that had accumulated while the funds lay in bank on deposit.

That is the "gist" or "spirit" of the article. One would think from the tone of it that the Democratic State Treasurers of the past did no such thing. Their condemnation goes no further back than to the Republican State Treasurers, and to read the Register's article one would incline to the opinion that the management of that paper stood in holy horror of the taking of interest of State funds on deposit, but the effect of the whole article is spoiled and rendered contemptible by the very next one below it. In the same column, headed, "The Interest on State Funds," the last named article is a bitter denunciation of Mr. Stambaugh for having posted bills throughout the county, in which he stated that he is elected County Treasurer he will not share County orders. To be consistent with the first article of the Register we have mentioned, that paper should have praised Stambaugh for the declaration on those posters. The two articles cut each other through and through. The one is a condemnation of the other. If the State Treasurers shall not use the interest on State funds on deposit, how dare a County Treasurer think of shaving county orders? To shave county orders is infinitely worse than to take the interest accruing from State or county funds on deposit. The taking of the interest is simply taking what the money earns while it is lying idle, or when it is not in the service of the State or county, but to shave it is not only to cut off its interest, but it is an actual cutting down of the value of the face of the paper. It is an act of actual dishonoring of the paper. It is giving the lie to its promise by its face promise. The Democrat and Register condemns Stambaugh for publishing that the

county orders shall be kept at par, that they shall not be dishonored. Fellow citizens of Juniata, what do you think of the party who will condemn a man for saying that the county promise to pay shall not be dishonored, shall not be shaved?

CITIZENS of Juniata county, have you thought of the duty you have to discharge on the 2nd of November? and the responsibility that rests on you for the manner in which you discharge that duty? We believe it to be the duty of every good citizen to go to the election and vote. Those who do not, are indirectly responsible for all the evil consequences that may flow from the election of bad men—or if the candidate himself may not be objectionable, the principles he represents may be—and their disapproval or endorsement depends on the action of each individual voter.

Great questions have entered into the politics of States that have but recently voted, notably that of Ohio—questions that are of the most vital importance, and that may soon have to be met at the polls by the people at the general election. They affect all elections to a greater or less degree now.

The Roman Catholic church claims a division of the school fund to support their parochial schools. They have been quietly siphoning it for years—each year becoming bolder and more persistent in their demands. In Ohio last year they demanded the enactment of a law giving them a share of the school fund, raised by general taxation, to support their sectarian schools, and the priests and bishops of that church promised the "solid, unbroken Catholic vote" to that party that would pass the law. The Democratic party had a majority in the Legislature, and they favored its passage—thus ally themselves with the priests and bishops of the Pope of Rome, in order to help them into power. The late fierce political struggle in that State was fought partly on that issue, and resulted in a victory for the Republicans and a triumph in favor of religious liberty.

The same issue is quietly at work in Pennsylvania. The same object is sought to be obtained here as well as in Ohio. The priests and bishops are as actively at work here as they were there (but quietly) in persuading their ignorant followers to vote the Democratic ticket, for, as Bishop Gilmore said, "it is to that party alone we can look for aid."

Now, voters of Juniata county, are you in favor of dividing the taxes you pay with the Roman Catholic, or any other church, to support their sectarian schools. If you are not, then go to the election and vote the Republican ticket. The Republican platform declared against such divisions of the tax as are proposed to be levied solely because the platform on which they were nominated is against it, but from principle and honest conviction that to oppose it is right. See to it then that they are sustained, for by doing that you defeat the division of the school fund.

The Ohio Election.

As a rule it is safest to take the word of those who live nearer to the place of transaction of an event, than that of those who live distant from it. Under that rule it is presumable that Pittsburgh people know quite as much and more about the Ohio election than those at more distant points. The Pittsburgh Gazette writes of the election in that State thus:

The election in Ohio, Tuesday, was the most severely contested and singular, as regards the irregularity in voting, that has been known in any State these many years.

No ordinary basis of estimate is of any account this year, as there has been an independence in voting that sets all rules of computation at defiance. Republican districts have gone Democratic, and Democratic districts have gone Republican. Cary proved more of a dead weight to the Democratic ticket than was expected, although very many cut him who voted for Allen.

In districts where iron-mines, and discontented workmen abounded, the Democrats gained, though not so largely as we expected. On the contrary, in the farming districts, the Republicans gained heavily. In the Western Reserve we did not do so well as we expected,—yet in Hamilton county there was a complete turn-over. It is very evident that we have the Legislature, a decided change, and we estimate Hayes' majority at from \$4,000 to 5,000. Such is the summary of results the latest figures give.

This turn over in Ohio is an event of far greater importance than will, at first sight be comprehended. Had Allen been elected by a small majority, it would not have been wondered at or significant. It would have represented the fact, merely, that the Democracy held their own. In their struggle to retain what they had, they employed every resource and energy at their command. Popular prejudice was kindled, and the fears of the timid were excited. Money was spent unstintedly, and meetings were held in rapid succession, regardless of expense. It was a desperate battle, made in the full consciousness of its importance, and with a perfect realization of what defeat meant. Never did desperate pirates fight more determinedly for their lives than did Allen and his crew for the retention of power. But they have lost.

On the other hand, the Republicans were determined to bravely and earnestly meet the issue, and fight the battle to the end. As against wild inflation, they presented the effort to ultimately reach the honest redemption of currency in specie. As against a Catholic alliance, the Republicans favored free schools. As against dishonest bidding for votes, they presented a honest showing of principles—and the result shows that honesty is the best policy, in politics as well as in business. It is, indeed, the old story,—the Democracy cutting away from honest principles, in the hope of power, and the Republicans adhering to their sentiments, even though defeat at one time threatened. The result justified them, and, at the same time, rewarded their adherence to the right.

The moral effect of this victory on the issue in this State cannot be over-estimated. It will inspire to vigorous effort; and as the element of confidence is already with the Republicans, it will be our fault if we do not elect Hartranft and Rawle by an overwhelming majority. It is now time to thoroughly rouse ourselves for the conflict here.

The Democracy are not hopeful or inspired, but we want a victory, the moral effect of which will reach over into the Presidential year and give the inspiration of victory to us them. We call upon the State Central Committee to thoroughly rouse itself to its work; and with the coming of November, the death-knell will be sounded over the new-born inflation hopes of the Democratic party.

The Republicans carried Ohio by about 5,000 majority for Governor.—Both branches of the Legislature are Republican. The Republicans also carried lower by about 25,000, and Nebraska by about 12,000. Now for Pennsylvania by about 30,000 for Hartranft and Rawle.

Republican Meetings, at Port Royal and Millintown, Last Thursday and Thursday Evening.

Last Thursday afternoon, by permission of the management of the Juniata Agricultural Society, a Republican meeting was held on their grounds at Port Royal. Dr. J. P. Sterrett, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, called the meeting to order, after which Prof. David Wilson was elected President, and the following gentlemen Vice Presidents: John Motzer, David Minichay, John Woodward, Luke Davis, William Sterrett, Samuel Walters, Orin Groninger, and Prof. David Robinson and Mr. John E. Parker Secretaries of the meeting.

The presence of Governor Hartranft would have been heartily welcomed by the large multitude of people on the grounds. The death of the Attorney General of this Commonwealth, Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, remembered the Governor's presence at Harrisburg necessary. Mr. McPherson, Mr. Lear and Mr. Herr, also, were unavoidably absent.

Hon. M. Brosius, of Lancaster, was present, and upon an introduction by the President, delivered an address, that was listened to with marked attention. Democrat and Republican stood side by side in the audience, and listened to his amplification of the questions at issue before the country. His remarks were not of the sparkling, explosive character that naturally come to the surface and seek expression during turbulent times, as during the rebellion, when men looked each other in the eyes with a feeling that generates bloody strife, but he addressed himself in language that was replete in recognition of the truth that the assembly was there a mingling people, with the best of intentions one for another, and all seeking the general good, and all ready to act in that way when convinced that their heretofore chosen path had not been the correct one. Mr. Brosius displayed rare judgment in discerning the mind of the Assembly, and rarer ability still in expressing himself in such a way that he was in accord all the time of the delivery of his address with his audience.

During the evening of the same day there was a meeting held in the Court House in Millintown. Dr. J. P. Sterrett was present, and by virtue of office of Chairman of County Committee, called the meeting to order, whereupon John W. Muthersbaugh, Esq., was chosen President, with L. E. Atkinson, Samuel Notestine, Wm. M. Allison, G. W. Wilson, J. M. Hower, D. F. Stevens, B. F. Schweier, Vice Presidents, and John Harting, E. W. H. Kreider, Joseph Martin and Samuel Lapp, Secretaries.

Hon. A. J. Herr, of Harrisburg, who had come up in Fast Line, was introduced to the audience as the first speaker. Mr. Herr's speech was a strong one and bristled throughout with the startling truths of the day and the hour. It is a source of regret that it cannot be presented in full to the reader. After an introduction that was most appropriate to the occasion, he dwelt in fitting terms on "what the Republican party had done," and thence on to the consideration of "shall the Democratic party take its place," and thence on to the question as to whether "the Democratic party can be trusted." These were strong points and were presented in a manner that became their strength. But he passed from their consideration to that of "Hard times," and said:

"But, fellow citizens, the Democratic party does not want to hear of 'what the Republican party has done.' It does not wish to hear the question raised, shall the Democratic party take the place of the Republican party? except in the affirmative. It does not wish to have the question raised, 'Can the Democratic party be trusted?' It does not wish to hear these points talked about. They are bitter pills for it to swallow, and it pleads for charity—'let the dead past bury its dead.' Oh, yes! That is just what every offender says when he is brought to the bar of justice. And in order to darken counsel with a multitude of words, the leaders would like to divert public attention from them. Naturalists speak of an insect that has the faculty of throwing out dust when attacked, and then making its escape from danger under the cloud it thus raises. And I think we have heard something about throwing a tub to the whale. Now, the Democratic party has been imitating these devices by charging the Republican party with bringing on the HARD TIMES.

It is absurd to charge the Republican party with the hard times. 'It is wrong, say, were, criminal. The times are hard we know, and the fear is they will become worse before they become better. That man's heart must be harder than the nether millstone, who can look upon the distress around him and not feel keenly for the sufferings of the workmen. The nobility of labor and the long pedigrees of toil awake a reverence in the breast never accorded to any son of that genealogical tree struck in the body of William the Conqueror, with decay in its roots and idleness in its branches. For the free, intelligent laborer is the producer of our Commonwealth. But, what has the Republican party to do with his present troubles? About as much as it had to do with the late cyclone that devastated Texas. The hard times are owing to other causes—causes beyond the control of statutory enactments, originating in certain immutable principles of political economy as unwavering in their operations as the decrees of fate. When the war broke on us there was an instant demand for all kinds of commodities. The ordinary supply was not sufficient. To meet it furnaces and forges and factories and mills sprung up all over the land. But still the demand went on increasing. Government became a pur-

chaser in the markets for everything that the different industries produced. The regular and uniform demands of the country not only had to be met, but the abnormal and extraordinary ones created by the rebellion had to be answered. The Government was a heavy buyer of coal and iron, and of everything necessary to feed and clothe its armies. All branches of trade were stimulated by the excessive strain put upon them. Prices went up and wages went up. The country seemed to be prosperous, but the thoughtful man knew better. He knew that the whole thing was delusive, hollow and a snare. Money was abundant and men thought they were on the royal road to wealth. Extravagance crept into all ranks of society, and profusion and prodigality ruled the hour. Honest thrift had to hide her humble head and retire from the din and glare of this unrelenting glitter. This state of things continued until the war ended. And it would have been well if we had then taken pause and considered. If the farmer and forger and miller and laborer and miner went on producing their commodities. The natural consequence was that in a short period there was such an immense accumulation that the supply exceeded the demand. It could not be used. There were no purchasers. Then what followed? Why, production had to be stopped. Labor was not needed and thousands of men were turned out of work. In a little time the small herds they had laid by for a rainy day were consumed, and they were compelled to stand in the market places idle—ready to willing to work at any price; but no work could be had. Values of all kinds began to shrink. Four hundred millions of railroad coupons went to protest in one year. Large banking houses began to fail, carrying down with them many smaller concerns—each one, however, affecting individuals and families, until the circle of ruin, ever widening, at last enclosed the whole country. And then, as if the malice of circumstances would make the disaster as deplorable as possible, the Chicago fire came like a demon to annihilate the last vestige of hope that remained. Is it any wonder that hard times are upon us? All classes are touched by the calamity, the rich and the poor as well. It is the Republican party responsible? The logic of facts must be twisted out of all shape and reason to do that. But, it is said, if the Currency Bill passed by Congress had not been vetoed, the hard times would have been avoided. But the assertion is a fallacy. What good would it do the laboring man if greenbacks were as plenty as blackberries, if he could not get in payment of his labor? But his labor is not needed, and will not be needed until the surplus accumulations are consumed. From what quarter then shall relief come? It will not come from platform or resolution or speaker or act of Congress. These things are worse than pain. No change of administration can help matters, for the policy of no party can check or interfere with the inevitable operations of the laws of trade. These will move on in their prescribed orbit with the grinding and remorseless exactitude of the ebb and flow of the tides of the ocean. No! Relief can only come from time. Time at last will make all things even. England and France have gone through a similar ordeal, and no nation, of which we have ever heard, has escaped the depressions and fluctuations of trade. When the glut in the markets, caused by over-production, is removed, the industrial interests of the country will revive, and then the furnaces and forges and mills will show their wonted activity, while out of the clash and clang and hum of returning prosperity they will come a song which shall thrill the hearts of the people with thankful praise. But, patience must do her perfect work before this can come to pass."

Mr. Herr passed from the consideration of "Hard Times" to the question of Currency, which he discussed in a most convincing way, and closed in a peroration in these words:

"These, fellow citizens, are some of the questions, the issues, the principles and consequences now before the people for their decision. Shall the demand of the Democratic party be granted? Shall the magnificent edifice created by the laborer be the tool, the paragon of the Republican party, to pervert the glory of our common country, be transferred to men whose malice rested upon it as they saw it rise grand and stately in all its beautiful proportions? Let the Arab Agag plant his feet on the highest peak of your loftiest mountain and sound his trumpet through the land. Earth hears the summons and the sea! Nature feels the awful silence of dread expectation. The waters move with infinite trembling and the dust stirs with mysterious compulsion? They come! the sheeted dead, an innumerable caravan that no man can number. From their gray, graveled, unmarked resting places they come with shattered limbs, broken blood, scarred with rifle shot and sabre cut. From the pens of Andersonville they crawl vile with vermin, starved, naked and diseased, loathsome and ghastly in their pitiful condition. Grimed with powder and black from the smoke of battle, they stand an immortal army of dead heroes. Suffering has scored its deepest lines on their brows, telling of the weary march, the midnight alarm, the shock of dying! Their tattered banners hang silent in the ghostly air, but speak of the desperate conflicts which once raged around them in the hand to hand fight with pistol and cold steel! And from this mist of and old steel! And from this mighty multitude, gathered from the North and South, from the East and West, a voice is heard crying: Oh! our countrymen! guardians of the Republic! shall these things be forgotten and our death be in vain?"

Mr. Brosius was the second speaker. He reviewed the financial crash of 1819, 1827, 1837 and 1857. They were caused by over production, over trading, too much debt. The were caused by a violation of the laws of trade, and not by any direct policy of the administrations under which they happened. The crash of 1873 was the first that happened under Republican rule. It is traceable to the same causes, and not to the Republican party. But if there had been the same kind of currency in 1873 as there was under Democratic administrations in

1819, 1827, 1837 and 1857, the crash would have been a great deal more than it is or has been. The present currency has saved thousands of men from bankruptcy, and saved millions in shrinkage in the prices of property and commodities. It is a crime to charge the results of the late crash on the Republican party.

Mr. Brosius passed thence on to the consideration of the finance and taxing of this Commonwealth, and on to other points and questions, all of which he rendered in a manner highly oratorical and logical. Upon the completion of his address the meeting adjourned.

Address: D. D. STONE, Ph. D., Principal, Academia, Sept 22-71.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.

Winter Session Will Begin November 2nd, 1875.

MANY improvements have been made in the school room. The course of study is extensive and includes MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. The advantages are:

1st. A desirable location.

2d. Thorough and well trained teachers.

3d. Pupils prepared for business, teaching or college.

4th. The ten years experience of the Principal in the institution.

Girls received, and arrangements made to board. Address: D. D. STONE, Ph. D., Principal, Academia, Sept 22-71.

Who! Who! Are you scared at that old Coon that got into our wagon in Ohio, and knocked our Rooster out head-foremost? I feel scared, too. I guess it's all up with us now. Who! Who! There is no backing out in this way, if our bird is dead; we must haul that old Coon still.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Lewis Barfield and Junia A. Lukens, Assignees of Samuel Y. Shelley, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Millintown, on the 17th day of November, 1875, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., said day, when and where all persons who are interested may attend. ALFRED J. PATTERSON, Auditor, Oct. 12, 1875.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE!

175 ACRES, MORE OR LESS. One hundred and twenty-five or thirty acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, situated in Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, Pa., seven miles from Millintown, the county seat of said county, and four miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad. For particulars inquire of the undersigned, residing on the premises, or of G. W. Thompson and others, having thereon a

GOOD HOUSE AND BARN.

and all necessary outbuildings, good, well-fitting running water, both house and barn, an abundance of fruit of different kinds. Will be sold very low, as the subscriber is not able to work so large a place. For particulars inquire of the undersigned, residing on the premises, or of G. W. Thompson and others, having thereon a

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

The undersigned, Administrators of Jacob Thomas, Sr., late of Fermanagh township, Juniata county, deceased, will sell by public auction, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1875.

The following described real estate, to wit: A large farm of about ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, situated in said township, adjoining lands of Wm. H. Allison, John Hoffman, Honing's heirs and others, having thereon erected a

GOOD FRAME HOUSE.

26x40 feet, a large BARN, 45x85 feet, a frame TENANT HOUSE, and a complete set of outbuildings. There is a good Apple Orchard on the premises, also other fruit trees, such as peaches, plums, and cherries. There are two good Springs near the dwelling house.

This farm is slightly located in the fertile Lost Creek valley, and is now in a fine state of cultivation. The land has nearly all been tilled within the past few years, and produces good crops.

Also, two tracts of WOODLAND, situated in the lands of Erastus Davis, John Stiner, and others, containing about THIRTY-FOUR ACRES.

No. 2.—Bounded by lands of Lucien Wilson, Philip Bunker, and others, containing about THIRTEEN ACRES.

This land is well set with good young chestnut and other valuable timber, and is owned by the owner of the farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is stricken down to the purchaser; fifteen per cent. when the sale is confirmed by the Court; one-third of the balance on the first day of April, 1876, when possession will be given; and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from April 1, 1876, to be secured by judgment notes.

Witness, SAMUEL A. THOMAS, JOSEPH D. THOMAS, Administrators of Jacob S. Thomas, dec'd. Oct. 20, 1875.

Executor's Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the estate of David Gingrich, late of Delaware township, Juniata county, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa., two miles northwest of Thompsonstown, at 10 o'clock A. M., on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1875.

The following described real estate: Tract No. 1.—Containing SEVENTY-THREE ACRES, more or less, 65 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation; the balance is well set with chestnut and rock-oak timber; having thereon a

LOG DWELLING HOUSE.

rough-scaled, BANK BARN, and outbuildings. A Spring of never-failing water near the house. An Orchard of a general variety of fruit. This property, to be sold by lands of Samuel J. Kurtz, J. L. Auker, and others. Convenient to churches, schools, mills and stores, and is a good neighboring farm.

Tract No. 2.—Containing FOURTEEN ACRES, all cleared, having thereon erected a comfortable LOG HOUSE, weather-boarded, and Frame Stable. Water convenient. Fruit in variety. This tract is about three-fourths of a mile from the mansion place above mentioned, and bounded by lands of Samuel Kurtz, Wm. Benner and others. Terms made known on day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, the following personal property of said decedent will be sold at public sale: Three work horses, two colts, three cows, three head of young cattle, spring wagon, 1 farm wagon, threshing machine and lead power, plows, harrows and other farming utensils; grain, corn fodder, chickens. Also a full line of household furniture. Terms made known on day of sale. JACOB SHELLEY, Executor of David Gingrich, dec'd. Oct. 20, 1875.

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

DR. CRUMB, established for many years in Buffalo, by an entirely new system of medication, treats successfully Catarrh, Bronchitis and Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, also Difficulties of a Constitutional Nature, wherea skill and experience are required. Dr. Crumb has developed a practice which from its unparalleled success in thousands of cases, many of a very aggravated character, is able to guarantee a perfect and permanent cure in every case he undertakes. He sends no Circulars or Pamphlets, but gives promptly and free of charge, a card, which is the principal object of his history of the case, and a candid plain statement of present symptoms—a thorough examination will then be made, and if considered remediable—a sincere, conscientious opinion will be given, promptly and free of charge, accompanied by full and explicit advice and directions. Charges very moderate and within the reach of all, and success guaranteed. (Such cases as have failed under other treatment particularly desired.) All letters must enclose \$1.00 in full, and full particulars free by mail during treatment, and addressed to: DR. W. R. CRUMB, 102 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOWE'S AGUE CURE.

Price \$1. Sold by Druggists. \$500 Reward if it fails to cure. DR. C. B. HOWE, SEVERA FALLS, N. Y.

SENT EXPANDED CIGARETTES \$10.70

now \$10 to \$300 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and other securities, subject to sight \$500.

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SHUN DRUG POISONS.

MEDICINE RENDERED USELESS. Volta's Electro Belts and Bands are endorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia, kidney troubles, neuralgia, nervous debility, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and other chronic diseases of the chest, liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. Sold by all druggists, and by VOLTA BELT CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S INTERNAL INDUSTRY, Pittsburgh, Pa., opens Oct. 7, closes Nov. 6. Address A. J. NELLIS, Pres. T. I. I.

\$25 A DAY guaranteed using our Well Oiled and Drills. \$100 a month paid to good agents. Anger book free. J. IZL AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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