

SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday, March 14, 1883.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GENERAL GRANT has gained 20 pounds in weight this winter.

WISCONSIN professes to read of coming storm by the movement of plants.

EX GOV. HARTMAN, is talked of in connection with the Presidential man in 1884.

PHILADELPHIA poor house plunderer will be returned from Canada to Philadelphia, for trial.

JOHN BALLGOWN, has sued Col. A. E. McClure for libel. The case will go to court.

A RESOLUTION from across the sea, last Thursday says that a company of 300 Irish girls shipped for the state of New Hampshire.

TENNESSEE proposes to pay her State debt, with 5 per cent on the dollar, at 3 per cent interest.

THE body of Henry Seybert, a rich Philadelphian, was cremated at Washington Pa., last Wednesday, and the ashes of the consumed body taken to Philadelphia on Friday.

B. F. MYERS, has sold his interest in the Harrisburg Patriot, to State Senator Cox. It is reported by politicians that the paper will now be straight out for Wallace, for the United States Senate.

PARSONS it will give repose to the minds of the people that four General Grant is to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1884, to be a foreign trip of two years duration.

AMONG the items of appropriation struck out of the sundry civil bill in conference committee was the item giving Mr. Charles Reed \$3,000 for conducting the defense of G. W. Hunt. Mr. Reed, therefore fails to get his fee.

A SCIENTIST, makes the following statement to the British. "Wies is the oldest part of Great Britain. Ages before King David, the certain waters of Wies stood an island trodden by strange monsters, misshapen birds and reptiles, whose tracks are found in the solid rock to-day."

A SPECIAL election has been ordered by Lieutenant Governor Black, to take place on the 31st of this month, in Chester county, to supply the place made vacant in the State Senate, by the resignation of Senator Everhart, who resigned because he became a Congressman on the 4th inst.

THE Knights of labor, propose shortly to "issue a circular to the members of the Order in New York, and Pennsylvania calling on them to organize opposition to the contract labor system and send protests to the Legislatures. He says the question will be made a political issue in the next campaign."

OS the 6th inst., Governor Pettis, signed for the first time, a death warrant, that of Ward McCone, who killed a man named McClure, when the latter was leading a party in pursuit of McCone for the robbery of a store in McKeesport, Allegheny county. The Governor has fixed May 10, for the execution, in Pittsburg.

KERR, the late Speaker of the Lower House of Congress, proposed to open the reporters gallery to spectators. The reporters resisted the Speaker and closed the door on the crowd that was sent to fill up their gallery. The reporters work for the whole newspaper reading world, and it seems queer that Keifer should have thought of filling their gallery with a crowd of people, that were only bent on night seeing. Perhaps the Speaker desired to have the place occupied by his friends, so that they might get a notice, but he failed to get the favorable side of the reporters.

THE Star Route case, in the Washington court, created a sensation last Wednesday. A witness had testified that a check for 2,000, had been drawn for Congressman James Belford. Belford on the witness stand desired to testify in regard to the check, but the court refused to hear him on that point. He then left the witness stand, and asked the court to be allowed to withdraw a statement. The court refused to hear him. Belford then said, "I state before the living God, that I never saw such a check." The court declared Belford's expression an act, in contempt of Court, and fined the Congressman \$100.

DR EDWARD EGLESTON says: From the beginning the Americans have been a migratory people. New Englanders, as we have seen, platted themselves in Westchester and on Long Island, came by throngs into east Jersey, and migrated to the more southern colonies. So Virginians helped to people Maryland and North Carolina, migrated to the more southern colonies. So Virginians helped to people Maryland and North Carolina, migrated northward to New York, and, even before the Revolution, began to look wistfully over the mountain barrier into the great interior valley. New York Dutch migrated to South Carolina; some of them settled also in Maine, Pennsylvania and Maryland, while Pennsylvanians, excited by the French Indian massacre during the French wars, occupied much of the mountain and "piedmont" regions of the colonies to the southward. It is said that of three thousand five hundred militiamen of Orange county in North Carolina during the Revolution, every man was a native of Pennsylvania. There was an incessant movement to and fro of people seeking to better their condition. Once the European had broken away from his mooring of centuries, the vastness of the new continent piqued him, and he became a rover. This instability as to place remains yet in the American character. The mental ailments, which comes of changing circumstances, new scenes and unexpected difficulties, was early remarked by travellers as a characteristic of the natives of the colonies.

What did Congress do? is a question that is being asked by many people. It would puzzle a Congress man to answer that question fully.

Among the many things that it did, was to pass the tariff commission revision act.

The tax on matches, and bank checks, has been stricken off.

The charter of National banks has been extended.

An anti-polymony law was passed. The duty on iron and steel has been reduced, and there is a difference of opinion as to how the reduction on iron and steel duty, will affect the country.

A civil service bill was passed. Postage on letters was reduced from 3 to 2 cents.

Canada farmers are to be allowed to haul their grain into America to mills without paying duty.

A commission is provided for, to investigate the American ship building interest.

The amount appropriated by the late Congress is \$229,327,511.33, of that \$86,575,030 goes for pensions.

Executed.

Uriah Meyer, one of the murderers of John Kintzler, on Wednesday, March 7, 1883. The murder was committed on Saturday night, December 8, 1877. There is another one of the murderers in jail at Middleburg, his name is Israel Erb.

When Meyer stood on the scaffold ready for execution, he asked permission to speak his request was granted, and in German he said: "These people were killed on Friday afternoon. I and Emanuel Ettinger were present when the crime was committed. On the night when the bodies were found, Jonathan (my brother) was with us. There is no truth in the story that Joseph (my brother) was there on any occasion. The murder was confined to me, Jonathan and Ettinger. This is all I have to say; for the rest look at my confession."

The confession that he referred to is in the possession of Mr. Spengler, of Middleburg.

Spengler has given the following points for publication: "I never thought of murder until Israel Erb spoke to me about the killing of John Kintzler. He said that old John was a mean old devil; that he called him a rail thief, and that he would like to see him killed. He said further that he had no good to anybody, that he had no friends to hunt it up if he was killed, and that a person would be perfectly safe in doing it. He said: 'We don't need to kill the old woman, we can lay in the woods about the house, and then when old John comes up to let off the water to run it over his hand we could shoot him and then his own faces up so the old woman would not know us, which would scare her and she would tell us where all the money was.' I then told Emanuel Ettinger of the conversation that passed between me and Erb and he agreed to go along and do his part. So Emanuel and I were there the night in the woods at different times, but never got sight of John Kintzler."

That was the first effort. A second attempt to murder Kintzler also failed. The third effort resulted in the murder of both Mr. and Mrs. Kintzler. The party got into the house under the pretense of mending a yard can. The confession says: "Ettinger was sitting on a grindstone behind us with the gun lying across his knees. He at once pulled at the hammer with his thumb, when Kintzler heard him and asked him what he was doing. Ettinger said: 'I was just playing with this hammer.' Kintzler said: 'I want nobody to fool with a gun in my house; put it down.' I then said: 'Yes, Emanuel, put it down.' He did so. After the can was mended I said: 'I think it still leaks.' Kintzler said: 'No it don't; I shall all the holes that were made back into it. We could see if we would put water into it, and that I would go to the spring and put water into it. When I started to load the spring Kintzler came to the door a little to the right and stood there. I went to the spring, filled the can about half full of water and as I was holding it up I said: 'I don't think it leaks at all. Kintzler then came walking towards me. When he was close to me I said: 'I guess it don't leak.' Just as I turned the can to pour out the water Ettinger fired. Kintzler turned to ward the house immediately. Ettinger intercepted him and a severe struggle ensued. I started to run up through the lot, got in the fence and looked back just as Ettinger dispatched the old man. He then came running up the lot toward where I was. I beckoned with my hand to go back. I meant to kill the old woman, for I knew she would tell on us. He turned, ran back and met the old lady right inside of the door. He struck her once with the gun, when she sank to the floor. Afterward she breathed heavily, and he struck her again. That finished her. We waited long enough for any one in the neighborhood who might have heard it to appear on the scene. When all danger was past, we both went back into the house."

After we entered I heard the old lady breathe very heavily, when I said to Ettinger, "My God, the old woman is not dead!" He then said, "I must finish it now." He then took a stick of wood and struck her several times. We then hunted for money, but not very long. We thought we heard some one coming, when Ettinger kicked the lid off a chest or box of some kind. We grabbed what was in it and ran. We had nothing but watch crystals and a few trinkets. Not a cent of money. By this time it was dark. We then went home. I to my house, Ettinger to my brother Jonathan's for whom he was working at the time.

The next (Saturday) I butchered. After the boys were killed, and the lard on the fire for rendering, I took a pair of shoes and went over to Israel Erb. I thought if the thing was known I would find it out. Erb and I did not speak of it that afternoon. When I returned home Jonathan and Ettinger were at my house. They had finished rendering the lard and put away the meat. I had some wine in the cellar at the time. They had drunk of it pretty freely. We waited until after dark when three

started for Kintzler's. I don't know what time we got there, but would suppose it to have been about 9 o'clock. We then got a light and began to search for the money. We hunted high and low in every place we thought there might be some, but found only seventy-five dollars—either a few cents more or a few cents less. Jonathan found an old coffee pot in the west corner, up stairs under an old bed. It contained something like fifty-two dollars. Ettinger found a paste board box with something like twenty-three dollars in it. The largest piece of money found was in the coffee pot. The next largest was a dollar in coin. The coffee pot had a great many pennies in it. The paste board box had all silver coin in it. After we had hunted several hours and found no more, we preparations to leave. I took a little light kindling while Jonathan and Ettinger carried the old man into the house. We then kindled a fire under the bed, piled wood upon it and left. Beside the money, we took with us some upper leather, a small compass and I think that Jonathan had a small pair of pinners. We then went to my house. I got a light, and went to the cellar and there counted and divided the money. I would never have committed to the murder, had I not been influenced by Erb and sorely pressed for money.

The Philadelphia Times of March 1 published the account of the sending of a young man to the penitentiary for administering drugs to a young lady with criminal intent. The Times article is reproduced in these columns for the lesson that may be learned from it. It reads as follows: "Eugene Benson, a pretty and refined young woman, with great blue eyes and a pleasant voice, told a touching story in Judge Enoch's Court yesterday of confidence and betrayal. Thomas A. Craig, private secretary to a officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was on trial for having accomplished her ruin under promise of marriage and with having afterwards given her a drug."

The young woman entered the trying questions put to her with noticeable frankness, though at times they caused her to burst into tears. She said that she had made Craig's acquaintance about three years ago, at an entertainment given by the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, at Nineteenth and Fitzwater streets, of which they both were then members. He accompanied her home from services after that, and she was asked to call upon her. Mrs. Benson asked her mother whether his request should be granted and received permission to receive him. Craig called on her three times a week after that, besides accompanying her on a regular Friday night church service. He made a proposal of marriage, which was accepted, and a day for the ceremony named. He then accomplished her betrayal. When her condition became known the girl's mother sent for Craig and asked him to marry her at once. Mr. Benson was in an adjoining room and overheard say: "If you bring me into court I will show you her character." The girl went into the room and indignantly said: "How dare you! You know that you alone are the cause of this trouble." As Craig was leaving he said, according to the witness: "If you arrest me the whole Pennsylvania Railroad will back me. My uncle will go my bail and I won't have to stand trial, any more." Before this, the plain, testified, Craig had given her some pills to take. She hesitated, but he said that they were all right, and that he had asked Buck Water, who he said was a physician at the Almshouse, about them. The names of a number of young men were introduced into the case. Miss Benson said she knew them but nothing was proved or attempted to be proved by them. A number of persons, many of them members of the church, attended by Miss Benson, testified that the latter's reputation had always been good.

At the close of the Commonwealth's case Craig, after a consultation with his attorney, withdrew his plea of not guilty to the charge and entered one of guilty. He still pleaded not guilty to the second charge. The plea was accepted and the bill for administering drugs with a criminal intent was submitted to the jury. The defendant was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for two years and six months. He maintained an affection of indifference to the case.

ITEMS.

The late J. J. Eames a loss of \$20,000 in his cargo, in Crawford county in this State.

The youthful color, beauty and luster are gradually restored to gray hair by Parker's Hair Balm.

During the past year 300 persons have been killed and 1,000 wounded in the anthracite coal regions.

We usually have to do doctors to recommend medicine, but Parker's Ginger Tonic has been so useful in our family in relieving sickness and suffering that we cannot say too much in its praise.—Salon Argus.

The United States exported 3,500,000 pounds of dried apples—most of them evaporated—to swell the population of Europe last year.

Two school boys fought over a school girl in Trenton, and one of them slashed the other's face with a knife, disfiguring him for life.

My husband had drunken habits he could not overcome until Parker's Ginger Tonic took away his thirst for stimulants, restored his energy of mind and gave him strength to attend to business.—Cincinnati Ledger.

Millions of Heroes.

The enormity of the pension business is illustrated by some facts stated by our Washington correspondent. A resolution was adopted last December, requiring that the senate be furnished with a list of all pensioners, with a brief description of each case. To make this list three hundred and forty clerks have been employed over since and the manuscripts they have prepared are enough to fill two large express wagons. The list will be of little use unless it is printed and circulated, and as it will make a volume of over eight hundred pages—as big as a century's compendium—the expense will be a new item in the cost of our pension system, which is already between one and two hundred millions a year. How our heroes of the civil war, and the Mexican war, have increased multiplied in the long years of peace is one of the puzzles with which sociologists and other philosophers ought to wrestle.

Somersville Ohio, March 7.—An old man named A. J. Wing was frightened to death on Monday night by three young men, who waylaid him and fired off guns, making him believe he was attacked by robbers. He had three wounds to kill him. He ran to a neighbor's house and fell dead.

From nature.

Mr. Romanus remarks in his book that there are a few recorded instances of intelligence in bears. The following facts may therefore be worth recording. In the Clifton Zoological Garden, there are two female polar bears, between two and one half and three years old, which came here quite young. One of these shows remarkable intelligence in cracking coconuts. A nut was thrown in the tank to day. It sank a long way, and the bear waited quietly till after some time it rose a little out of her reach. She then made a current in the water with her paw, and this brought it within reach. This habit has already been several times noticed in polar bears. She then took it on shore, and tried to break it, by leaning her weight on it with one paw. Failing in this, she took the nut between her fore paws, raised herself on her hind legs to her full height, and threw the nut forward against the bars of the tank, three or four feet away. She then again leaned her weight on it, hoping she had cracked it, but failed again. She then repeated the process, this time successfully. The keeper told us she employed the same method to break the leg bone of a horse. That this is the result of individual experience, and not of instinct, is clear from the fact that her companion has not learned the trick of opening them, but could not do it when she first came. The method of throwing it is precisely similar to that adopted by the Cebu monkey described by Romanus.

John Pierce, of Bridgeton, opposite Brownsville, Pa., has a "grandfather's clock" which stood in the corner and ticked steadily along during all the recent floods, notwithstanding that at times the pendulum was swinging in two feet and a half of water.

A writer on the N. Y. Graphic, gives the following brief career of a number of men, who were boys when he was a boy:

A—Rook, a little king. Attended school in his boyhood about a year. Able to add and multiply, but not to parse. Some what witty in history and geography. Thinks the East India Company is somewhere, and that William the Fourth and William the Tenth are identical. But is worth two millions and will be worth a third in two years. Understands his business, and has under him three former colleagues helping to keep his accounts.

B—Father and mother shipwrecked on a coast, and the grown son, Fred, son and darling boy, had an education. Went through college and graduated with honors. Is now 40 years of age and laboring in a rich publisher's office at \$15 per week making school books.

C—Picked up the fragments of an education at a New England rural country school house in the "corners." Was always prompt in the dollars and cents arithmetical department, and but little else. Went to algebra at an early date, bought city lots for taxes, and is now one of the multi-millionaires of the coast, and the street has his name on it. His opinions on the literary merits of "our minister's" sermons are quoted and feared—and in private laughed at.

D—At an early age showed a strong inclination to study. Observing friends sent him to school and from thence to college. During his four years college course he lived on four dollars a week; started his stomach permanently into dyspepsia. Wore his clothes threadbare until they were sent to rot him from cold, whereby he left college with honors and the consumption went into the ministry and resolved to a rural congregation for \$250 per year. Stout, hearty, best eating boy. Never could be made to go to school regularly or apply himself to his books. Busy among his fellows and the terror of all the quiet people in the village. Ran away from home at 16, leaving a bad name behind him. Was not heard from for fifteen years, but turned up at last as a rich railway railway contractor, sitting quietly with the new beam on his forehead.

E—Went through college. Came out. Went into his uncle's counting house, unlearned a great deal taught him by his professors. Learned in its place "men, things, affairs and human nature." Observed closely. Saw what was the real thing. Cut his business eye, and is now a wealthy Wall street man.

"An old lady, who had purchased a new bonnet received it on Saturday. Not long after she was missed, and her absence was so protracted that the family became concerned about her and instituted a search. After looking the premises all in the chamber, sitting quietly with the new beam on his forehead. The daughter exclaimed: 'Why mother, what are you doing here?' 'Go along down,' the lady replied: 'I'm only getting used to this thing, so that I shall not be thinking about it all the time in church to-morrow.'"

The first salmon of the season in Boston brought \$1.50 a pound.

A Utica boy fell on the ice and nearly bit his fingers in two.

In the next United States house of representatives there will be 192 democrats, 127 republicans (counting the four independents) and two greenbacks. The new house will have 355 members, making 163 a quorum for business.

The Sentinel and Republican office is the place to get job work done. Try it. It will pay you if you want anything in that line.

From the Grindley Herald.

Wild ducks are more destructive to grain this winter than are the geese. While the geese feed more or less during the day, the ducks confine their depredations to the night, when the darkness prevents the farmers from successfully warring against them. Charles Chapman, has been greatly annoyed by ducks and his grain has suffered to a considerable extent. But Charlie has hit upon an expedient that is not only protecting his grain, but threatens to annihilate the duck family. He stretched five strands of barbed fence wire from the top of his barn to a post twenty-five feet high, placing the wire about eight inches apart. A bar-trigger shotgun, loaded, was fastened on the side of the post, at the top of the muzzles pointing along the wire. From one of the latter a small wire ran to the trigger of the gun. This trap was set Thursday night of last week. The wire was only thirty-four feet in length. About 2 o'clock A. M. Friday, Charlie was awakened by a report. Then followed a chorus of "quacks." He went out. On the ground in the vicinity of the wire he found two or three ducks. Ninety-nine were dead, the remainder had flown against the wire, the shock killing them. He reloaded the gun and put up one of the wires, which had been loosened from the pole. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the same morning he was again woken up, but did not go out. When he arose in the morning he picked up thirty-seven dead ducks, making a total of sixty killed during the night. He was in town Friday and told us that he intended erecting at least 200 yards of the trap on his grain fields. The experiment was suggested to him by recollections of the manner, in which private citizens killed themselves by "back East."

A Jersey blacksmith thinking to have some fun with a country boy, asked him to hand him a horse shoe, which was lying beside the anvil. It was almost red hot, and burnt the boy badly. A jury gave the little fellow \$200 damages.

Two boys containing through mail for New York and Philadelphia were struck for 10 cents at Trenton, just before the arrival of the train on which they were to have been dispatched. There is no clue to the thief nor to the mail.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and make settlement on or before the 15th day of March 1883. Between this time and that date, I will sell my goods at cost, and I respectfully invite my customers, and the public generally, to call and examine my stock.

W. M. H. KURTZ.

Van Wert February 20-1883.

Legal Notices.

Notice.

The Stockholders of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Incorporated under the name of the Pennsylvania, Landisburg and Broad Top Railroad Company, after being changed to that of the Pennsylvania Valley and Broad Top Railroad Co., and again changed to that of the Pennsylvania Pacific Railroad Co., but now by Act of Assembly approved April 1st 1882, changed to the Pennsylvania Valley and Broad Top Railroad Company, have decided to call for an installment of Five Dollars (\$5.00) per share, which has been called by resolution of the Board of Directors on the 27th day of March A. D. 1883.

Said installment can be paid on or before said date to the undersigned, at the office of the company, corner of 5th and Market Streets in the City of Harrisburg, Penna.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

FRED J. GROTEVANT,

Secretary and Treasurer, S. P. R. R. Co. March 11, 1883.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE now occupied by Mrs. F. C. Patterson at Academics, the lot and contents, consisting of a good piano, with cellar, garden and outbuildings, is for sale in two minutes walk of the Presbyterian church, and contains a good sized garden, large chicken and ice-house. For terms and further particulars, address

Mrs. F. C. PATTERSON, Academics, Pa.

Butter-worke.

Operating on the principle of DIRECT AND POWERFUL PRESSURE.

Instead of rolling, grinding or cutting upon the butter. Works in the salt as well.

CERTAIN, EASY, QUICK, STRONG, CHEAP.

Send for full descriptive circulars to the inventors and SOLE MAKERS,

PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, CONCORD, N. H.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM.

This celebrated Balm is prepared by the greatest skill, and contains the most valuable ingredients, and is superior to any other hair dressing.

Restores the Youthful Color to Gray or Faded Hair.

Parker's Hair Balm is highly performed and is warranted to prevent the hair from falling out, and to restore the natural color and luster. It is a most valuable and soothing preparation.

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A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

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New advertisements.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK, OF MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

BRANCH AT PORT ROYAL.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

J. NEVIN POMEROY, President.

T. VAN IRWIN, Cashier.

Directors: J. Nevin Pomeroy, Joseph Rothrock, George Jacobs, Philip M. Reynolds, W. C. Fumroy, K. E. Parker, Anne M. Ziehl, Joseph Rothrock, Mary Kirtz, W. C. Fumroy, J. H. H. Lewis, W. C. Fumroy, T. V. Lewis, Noah Hertzler, T. F. Frow, John Hertzler, Charlotte Snyder.

Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent on 6 months certificates, 3 per cent on 12 months certificates.

Speer's PORT GRAPE WINE.

Used in the Principal Churches for Communion purposes.

Excellent for Ladies and Weekly Persons and the Aged.

Speer's PORT GRAPE WINE.

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED NATIVE WINE is made from the juice of the Optera Grape, raised in this country. Its irrefragable tonic and strengthening properties being the gift of nature to the grape, produced under the supervision of the late Mr. Speer, its purity its genuineness, are guaranteed. Its medicinal qualities, and the wealth it imparts to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments of the human system. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE BELIEVED ON.

Speer's P. J. SHERRY.

The P. J. Sherry is a wine of Superior Character and pureness of the rich grape of the vintage of 1880. It is the finest of its kind, and is the only one of its kind in this country. It is the only one of its kind in this country. It is the only one of its kind in this country.

Speer's P. J. BRANDY.

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