

B. F. SCHWEIER, Editor and Proprietor.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

A Republican national administration, with a South and Central American policy, such as was fore shadowed by James G. Blaine, when he was Secretary of State under the lamented Garfield, would lift the business of the United States to its feet. There is little—comparatively speaking—to be expected from Europe in the way of profitable trade. There is little to be expected from China and India, but from Central and South American intercourse and trade a mutual benefit may be derived that will continue for three generations to come. James G. Blaine is the American statesman who understands the South American question in its relation to the Republic, and he has the ability and aggressiveness to make the Monroe Doctrine a living issue for the general welfare of the people of the South, Central and North America. During the four months of the Garfield administration he had prepared the way for the holding of a Congress of all the governments of South, Central and North America, excepting the government of Canada. Had Garfield lived, a close national intercourse would have been extended between South, and Central America, and the United States, that would have placed beyond a line of possibility, a business depression like that which now sits like a horrid night-mare on the business of the United States. It would be to the general interest of the country to nominate a statesman for the Presidency in 1888 like James G. Blaine.

The most extensive butcher in the world, is Armour, of Chicago. With several other associates last year he slaughtered a million steers, and did \$40,000,000 of business last year. The slaughtered beef is placed in refrigerators and shipped to all large towns in the country. Refrigerator ocean steamers have been constructed to carry dressed beef to Europe. The large ice house in the railroad yard at this place belongs to the great butcher. Within the past year, the slaughter of so many cattle in the west has interfered greatly with the shipment of live cattle over the through railroads, hundreds of cattle cars are standing idle on sidings. The large stock yards at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, are not crowded with cattle as in years gone by. The railroads have raised the freight rates on Armour's dressed beef, and now some people want to cry out against raising the transportation rates on the greatest butcher monopolist in the world. He is driving live stock shippers off the road. He is destroying the business for cattle car-shippers, and when the rates are raised by the carrying companies of the country, so that the live stock shippers can again go into business, his admirers denounce the railroads as discriminators.

The United States Senate is making a goose of itself in its charges against Cleveland for keeping secret his reasons for removing Republicans from office. There may be exceptions, but on general principles, the fact that a man is a Republican is sufficient reason for a Democratic administration to remove him. The Senator who attacks such general principles, is a defeated man before the attack has been made. There is one feature, however, about the case, that, perhaps, keeps Cleveland from boldly telling the Senate that he removed Republicans because he desired to put Democrats in their place, and that reason is, the Democracy during the late campaign espoused the cause of Civil Service Reform, and loudly proclaimed that there should be no removals from office, in the event of the election of Cleveland, except for cause. Whoever heard of the Presbyterian church filling its offices with Lutherans? Who ever heard of the Lutheran church filling its offices with Presbyterians? Who ever heard of a party ever filling its offices with men of a different party? Can't the United States Senate see?

A man is engaged at work for a manufacturing establishment or employed by a railroad company, a lack of orders for work in the former establishment, and a falling off in the freight haul, and in passenger travel, reduces the revenue, and a reduction of wages is proposed, the men then strike and deliver themselves of all kinds of threats. Both manufacturer and railroad are dependant upon the farmer for their support. But, who ever heard of the farming community, which is the largest in the land, placing itself in a disorderly state because of the reduction of 20 to 50 cents a bushel on grain, or a fall of 85 to \$10 a head on cattle and horses, and as a result in the price of everything that the farmer produces?

The London riots are now blamed on professional thieves and vagabonds.

The tea totalers are happy for the King and Queen of Sweden have joined their ranks.

Two thousand war claim bills have been presented to Congress. Who says that claim agents have nothing to do?

Dressing up pupils for the Soldiers' Orphan Schools at \$20 per head, must have been a paying business. The Philadelphia Record says that sum was paid to certain men for procuring pupils.

Jeff Davis is reported to be in first rate health, and in such a state of physical and mental preservation that he will, in all probability, outlive most of the men of his age who crushed his rebellion.

The Philadelphia Record says: The railroad companies are holding out extraordinary inducements to persons who desire to visit California. Even newspaper editors may begin to count upon the possibility of such a trip.

The Democrats in Congress have at last instituted an investigation into the Pan Electric Telephone business. There is no doubt that the Attorney General is in the Pan. If the Committee can fish him out of the Pan, they will have to drop him in the fire.

Two Pittsburgh women are in court about a baby, each of the women claim the child as her own. There is nothing new under the Sun. Solomon had a case of that kind in his day. The Pittsburgh case is arousing a general interest in the western part of the State.

Mr. Hozer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, proposes to investigate the management of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools. The Grand Army of the Republic proposes to investigate, meanwhile a strong public sentiment is growing up against the further continuance of the schools which may find expression in abolition legislation by the next Legislature.

Dr. Hozer, on a certain occasion, at a Teachers' Institute in this town, delivered an address, in which he declared that the "maximum of taxation has not been reached." It is hardly probable that the Doctor's proposed increase of the tax on the payers, contemplated more than fifty thousand dollars profit for one single manipulator of Orphan's Schools.

When President Grant appointed one of his family to office, the Democracy raised a furious cry against family rule. Read in another column how the family appointment flourish under the Cleveland administration. The Cleveland administration seems to be bound to distinguish itself by doing what it condemned other people for doing. It is like the Indian, who picks up the vices of the white man and discards the virtues of his white brother.

The Philadelphia Bulletin remarks: The Vance family seems to be a favored one. The Leavenworth Times gives a list of Senator Vance, his sons, cousins and nephews, holding office under our Democratic Reform Government, and the list foots up sixteen in the family, with a total salary of \$25,230. With the exception of the Cleveland family, the Vances probably lead the column of Federal patronage.

The Grand Army of the Republic is not responsible in any way for the condition of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, by its influence the schools have been continued the past many years. Its work was voluntary, and was engaged in, mainly, because of the soldiers' sympathy for the children of comrade soldiers, so that whatever is wrong in the management of the schools it cannot be laid at the door of the Grand Army.

The wind storm of last week was bred in the north and on the Rocky mountains on Wednesday, and passed off the American continent by the state of Maine, possibly by this time party it has crossed the Atlantic ocean and across Europe and is cooling off the inhabitants of Denmark. Students of the wind say its average speed while doing Pennsylvania, was forty five miles an hour. It did a good deal of damage in many places to houses, barns and so forth.

To Whom Heaven is Promised. The great historian, Gibbon, says, "It is incumbent on us diligently to remember, that the kingdom of heaven was promised to the poor in spirit, and that minds afflicted by calamity and the contempt of mankind, cheerfully listen to the divine promise of future happiness, while, on the contrary, the fortunate are satisfied with the possession of the world, and the vain abuse in doubt and dispute their vain superiority of reason and knowledge."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Not one of the 60,000 Hebrews in New York city is the keeper of a liquor saloon.

Tramps visiting Uniontown are given employment at the stone breaking industry.

It costs Fayette county \$22 per day to board the prisoners now confined in jail.

A pound party was held at the residence of Mrs. H. E. Bonaal on Thursday evening.

A man was arrested near Oil City, for cruelty to his wife, whom he kept in a sheep pen naked.

Mr. Belden, formerly well known as a sculptor, is now cultivating a truck farm near New Orleans.

While removing the floor of a barn belonging to the Rockhill Coal & Iron company at Robertsdale, Pa., 321 rats were killed.

Hannibal Hamlin, at the age of 79, claims to be able to run faster and jump higher than any of the young men in the neighborhood of Bangor, where he resides.

Victor E. Piolet, the veteran granger of Bradford county, has perhaps the largest farm and dairy in the State. He has 2,000 acres of land and 400 cattle.

E. Beller, of Ponce, Ind., butchered a cow, and in her stomach found a pound of nails, and a one and one-half inch screw, all of which were worn as bright as if polished on an emery wheel.

The cold has been so intense in the South, this winter, that a northern man writing from Florida, says, the crocodiles and alligators have put on shoes, and overcoats, and having tied up their ears.

Ten years ago Governor Seymour selected a huge boulder in its natural state as the only thing which he wished to mark his grave. The stone is of granite, nearly six feet long, two feet wide and a little over one foot thick.

Dr. Sims, a missionary on the Congo, says that the natives are very averse to their treatment of thieves, of ten trying them to trees and allowing them to perish from hunger and exposure. In the west, horse thieves are often tied to trees, but they do not suffer for more than a few minutes. A Chicago grain journal says: The latest reports from California, Oregon and Washington Territory are generally more favorable than at the same time last year. Out of twenty counties in Kansas eighteen report the crop in good condition. In Indiana the outlook is reported to be very favorable. The reports from Ohio are uniformly favorable. Southern Illinois makes a very good showing. From Central Illinois the returns are uniformly good. The returns from Kentucky and Missouri are generally of a glowing character, and in the former State the outlook is considered brighter for a good crop than in many years. The Michigan reports do not indicate any larger yield than last year. In Tenn., the reports indicate an average crop. While it is not yet possible to give anything like positive data, the acreage in all the States, with the possible exception of Michigan, will show a falling off as compared with last year. The reports indicate that the stocks of old wheat in Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois are pretty well exhausted, unless considerable wheat is still held in farmers' hands in Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan.

They had a first class religious meeting excitement, on the evening of the 23rd of March, in the chapel of the Evangelical Association at Temple, a small village about six miles from Reading Pa. The Philadelphia Times says, the crowd was thrown into the greatest excitement when two of the relatives of a young lady named Lena Myers, who was kneeling at the altar, made a rush through the crowd and attempted to drag her away, not wishing her to join the Evangelical Association. When they reached the altar they were met with the opposition of the male members of the congregation, who soon compelled them to retreat. A second attempt was made and one of the girl's sisters seized her by the arm and attempted to pull her away. More force was then applied and the disturbers of the meeting were hurled back into the crowd. About this time all were upon their feet and some mounted the benches, in order to see what was transpiring. The attempt to take the penitent girl away proved unavailing and some of the party threatened the intruders with severe punishment if they again attempted to prevent the girl from seeking religious freedom of her own convictions. The relatives of Lena tried to obtain the assistance of the village Constable, but that of ficial declined to interfere. People attend these meetings for miles around.

Relative to Trade Dollars. "The Power and Duty of the President of the United States in regard to Trade Dollars" was discussed by Dr. James G. Hallock, of Brooklyn, N. Y., before the Philadelphia Social Science Association on the evening of the 18th ult. Mr. Hallock contended that the President had the power to refuse the Treasury Trade Dollars should not be refused by the Treasury on account of the joint resolution of July 22, 1876, which says: "The trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender," because the joint resolution was passed in the Senate upon the assurance of Senator Sherman that "everybody will take the trade dollar for another silver dollar." If the Treasury took "the trade dollar for another silver dollar" the joint resolution would stop doing holders any harm. The President should order. Mr. Hallock gave some curious facts about trade dollars. Queen Elizabeth issued them in 1600 "for the purporting purpose of circulation in Asia." Most of the silver dollars coined from 1853 to 1873 were trade dollars. The silver dollar then was worth more than a gold dollar and therefore never

er coined for circulation, but always for exporters or manufacturing jewelers, that is, trade pieces. The first silver dollars of the United States coined in 1794 and 1795 contained an illegal excess of silver. This precedent of ninety years' standing should establish the rule that an excess of silver is no injury to a piece. No citizen of the country should be denied the right to pay the United States Treasury in United States coin of any kind, even trade dollars, in any payment, to any amount, at their face value. President Cleveland can and should order the Treasury Department to refuse no dollar of the United States.—Philadelphia Times.

Money in a Log. On the afternoon of February 25, last, at Reading, Pa., a couple of men were engaged in sawing to a certain length, a lot of logs that had been piled many years ago, on a vacant lot. The astonishment of the workmen can be imagined better than described, when simultaneously with the dropping to the ground of the piece of wood came a jingling sound like that of gold and silver coins, and upon closer examination the reality of having discovered a hidden treasure forced itself upon his mind beyond all doubt. There were pieces and half pieces, silver dollars, half dollars and quarters, all mixed together in happy confusion, and seemingly sparkled the brighter owing to their long imprisonment. Upon examining the log it was found that a section had been chiseled out with sugar and chisel—about eighteen inches in length and five inches deep. The lid or cover was one inch thick and fitted in so nicely and was sealed so carefully that no one could have detected it. The treasure was found to have been first placed in a ladies' home knit white woolen stocking, the toe of which had been cut off by the sharp teeth of the saw, causing it to leak and discharge some of its precious contents. The amount cannot now be ascertained, but it is supposed to be large, and as to the time when the secret was made, it was evident that it was during the war of the late rebellion, since there was found a specimen each of three, five, ten, twenty five and fifty cent scrips, nicely folded up in a piece of best quality writing paper, among the contents.

It is said that there is not a line of writing or anything else which would lead to a clue toward finding the rightful owner.

A Lively Corps. Last week the people of Catskill and vicinity, N. Y., were worked up to a considerable state of excitement over a suit in court against a man named Anthony Accetta and others, for a conspiracy to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia, out of ten thousand dollars. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Accetta and others.

In January 1885, Anthony Accetta, an interpreter, residing in the village of Catskill, New York, applied for a policy of insurance in the Fidelity, and after a careful medical examination of the applicant the policy was issued. A few weeks afterwards he obtained an accident policy in the U. S. Mutual Accident Association of New York, and subsequently took out another such policy in the New England Accident Association of Boston.

These policies were all made payable to his estate. Within two weeks of the issuance of the last policy the association were notified that the insured was drowned, about eleven o'clock at night, in the Catskill Creek, near its confluence with the Hudson river, while out fishing with his brother and a small boy. The fidelity immediately sent Mr. Alexander McKnight to Catskill to investigate the matter. Suspicious circumstances reported by Mr. McKnight led the officers to the conclusion that Accetta was still alive, and that it was an attempt to swindle.

The plot had been well planned and well executed. Careful plans were matured for the apprehension of the supposed drowned man and these were skillfully executed by Mr. McKnight. After a few weeks' hard work by night and day, Mr. McKnight pounced upon the body of the "drowned man" in Cleveland, while he was writing a letter. The assistance of an officer was procured, and Accetta was taken into custody and searched.

On his person were found several letters from a woman named Hanley, in Catskill, with whom he boarded, written in cipher, together with a little book containing the cipher and the key to it, as well as a letter in cipher written by Accetta addressed, ready to mail, to the woman in Catskill. These letters and book, conclusively that a conspiracy had been entered into to defraud the insurance companies.

The French Comet. "The comet discovered in Paris December 1," said professor Bossche director of the Albany observatory, "is slowly increasing in brightness, and promises to be a grand spectacle. About April 1 the increase will begin to be much more rapid, and by the middle of April the comet will undoubtedly become visible to the naked eye. Two weeks later it will be very much brighter—perhaps at its maximum—and then it will probably be as brilliant a spectacle as the great comet of 1881, which attracted so much attention."

The position of the Paris comet—we call comets, you know, by the names of their discoverers or after the places from which they were first seen—will be much like that of 1881, and will be visible all night. It will be seen in the western sky early in the evening, as was that of 1881. It will appear very bright, as there will be no moon to detract from its brilliancy. When nearest the earth the comet will be only 12,000,000 miles distant. This will be a nearer approach to earth than any comet observed for years has made. It is therefore remarkable thing about this comet will be long period for which it will retain its brightness—probably from May 1 to May 15. It will thus afford a

LONG TIME FOR POPULAR STUDY OF ITS APPEARANCE.

The comet will then disappear from the view of persons in the northern hemisphere, and will sweep all its grandeur into the sight of people south of the equator. To them it will retain its brightness for a longer time than to observers in the northern hemisphere. It will gradually fade from view, and about May 31 will not be visible except as a telescopic object. It will remain with in the telescopic view, however, until about the 1st of August—an unusual period of visibility. At the same time, "continued the professor, "and under much the same conditions, the comet recently discovered by Barnard is increasing in brightness. It is doubtful, however, whether this comet will become visible to the naked eye to observers in this hemisphere. At about the same time that the Paris comet disappears from our view in the northern sky the Barnard comet will also disappear and may be seen by observers south of the equator. It is possible that it, too, may be visible to the naked eye from southern points. The Barnard comet will also remain visible until the 1st of August or later. These two comets together will constitute the most remarkable conjunction of celestial phenomena noticed for years. Neither comet has a previous record of appearance."

Notes From Washington, Pa. A college society was held on Washington's birthday in the Chapel, many students of both college and seminary were present.

President of College J. D. Moffatt, D. D., had a call to become President of Allegheny Theological Seminary. He is holding the question, whether to accept or not, under consideration. A committee of college students drew up a petition requesting him to accept, the petition was signed by every member of Senior, Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes. The signing of the petition took place on the 19th of February.

For twenty years there have been no saloons in this town, but old men and other people moving in has caused talk of starting a petition for licenses of houses, a remonstrance will be presented to court against the granting of license.

Several days ago a restaurant was closed by the Sheriff, because of the disorderly conduct of some men who were loafing in it. An oil man was fined one hundred dollars for being drunk, to prevent his going to jail being fined. Oil excitement is subsiding somewhat, although men from oil districts still linger about. The nature of the field about the Smith well cannot be ascertained until in the springtime when new wells will have been drilled deep enough to strike oil. The boom has caused extra work for the railroad in running to this place since they are used in bringing thousands of feet of casing, piping, lumber, besides quite a number of engines for drilling wells. Many teams are engaged in hauling these things to different parts of the county where wells are to be sunk.

The Smith well is valued at \$150,000. Sometimes ago three of six men that own it sold their share to an oil speculator for \$75,000. The well has fallen from a yield of four hundred to three hundred barrels per day. In some places where oil was struck, salt water was found which is said not to be a good sign for a first rate oil field. There is a thirty-five thousand barrel tank about two miles from the Smith well into which the oil from this well is run and from thence is piped to the railroad and shipped.

On the 11th day of February James Irwin and W. H. Aiken citizens of Mifflintown visited this town on business.

February 23, 1886. J. P. S.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county, on the ninth day of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, under act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations approved April 27th, 1874," and the supplements thereto, by J. W. Layler, J. G. Haideman, E. Beuter, D. B. Dinn and I. N. Grubb, for the charter of an intended corporation to be located at Thompsonston, Juniata county, Pa., and to be known as "The Juniata County Horse Insurance Association," the charter and object of which is, "The recovery and return to the owners, of any stolen horse or horses; the capture and good all losses sustained, by any member of the association, by reason of having a horse stolen and not returned; and for the further purpose of insuring against all losses sustained by any member by reason of accident happening to any insured horse," and for these purposes to have powers and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

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