

BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN M. & W. C. NEBLEY, PROP'RS.
Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as
second-class matter.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, '83.

The prospects for a good wheat crop
the coming season are said to be very
promising.

ARMSTRONG, Butler, Beaver, Mercer,
Venango and Warren counties were
formed 83 years ago.

SUBSCRIBERS who do not receive
their paper regular will confer a favor
by reporting the same to us.

SEVERAL communications and some
other matters have to be omitted this
week for want of space to insert them.

TOWNSHIP Supervisors who neglect
to have the finger posts at the neces-
sary places are liable to a penalty of
\$10 for each neglect.

HON. S. H. MILLER, of Mercer, is in
town attending Court this week as one
of the counsel in the case against
"Squire John Smith."

A bill has passed the House at Har-
rington making a copy of bank books
evidence, the same as the book itself,
where bankers are not parties to a suit.

W. J. WELSH, Esq., who studied
law in the office of W. D. Brandon,
Esq., was admitted on the 11th inst.,
to the practice of the law in the several
Courts of this county.

Governor PATTISON has decided to
sign the bill increasing the pensions of
the veterans of the war of 1812 from
\$75 to \$120 per year, and repealing
the provision that pensioners must be
in destitute circumstances.

ANOTHER week of Court commenced
on Monday, Judge Bredin presiding,
with Associates Weir and McCandless
present. The first case taken up was
that of the Commonwealth against
John Smith, Esq., of Cherry twp., in-
dicted for perjury. This case is still on
trial as we go to press.

We are glad to learn that Mr.
Donly's Railroad fencing bill passed in
the House last week by a vote of
131 for to 14 against it. This looks as
if we would yet have a law in this
county requiring railroads to fence
their tracks. The bill will now go to
the Senate.

THE Philadelphia Record thinks
that as Garfield received 444,704 votes
in this State, and Hancock 407,438,
that 15 Republican congressional dis-
tricts and 13 Democratic ones would
be about fair, and calls on the fair men
in the Legislature to rise up irrespec-
tive of party prejudice, and make them.

THE Star Route trials drag their
slow length along, the evidence being
better and stronger for the govern-
ment, and justice and right. Brady
and Kellogg have both been indicted
for receiving bribes and conspiring to
defraud the government. Justice with
leaden heel will yet overtake the Star
Route plunderers.

THERE are now sixty persons em-
ployed in counting the cash in the U. S.
Treasury preparatory to turning over
the money bags, from the old
Treasurer to the new one. It will re-
quire over three weeks' time of these
experts to finish the count. After
more than a week's counting, a discrep-
ancy of but one cent has been discov-
ered. Such accuracy is remarkable.

THE wrong spelling of the word
"discretion" betrayed the authorship of
a communication in a paper of this place
recently. In the communication,
signed "Glade Mills," the word discre-
tion is spelled "discretion." That is
the same way it was twice spelled in
an editorial in the same paper of the
week before. Hence the author was
known, and he does not live at "Glade
Mills."

THE anti-free pass bill, says the
Harrisburg Telegraph, had an airing
in the House yesterday. The Consti-
tution prohibits the granting of free
passes, but the roads have granted them,
and too many members of the
Legislature ride on them for the suc-
cess of legislation to enforce the con-
stitutional prohibition. The Members
generally are more prompt to use a free
pass than to pass an anti-free pass bill.

Gov. PATTISON has issued a procla-
mation declaring the charter of these
corporations and companies which
have failed to make their returns to the
Auditor General within three
years, as the law directs, forfeited.
The list includes over seven hundred
corporations, and the Governor's action
will surprise and carry consternation
to many stockholders who have money
invested in these delinquent compa-
nies.

In attempting to apportion the State
into Senatorial districts in accordance
with the minute requirements of the
of the State Constitution, our legisla-
tors encountered an arithmetical diffi-
culty. By the Constitution there must
be "fifty Senatorial districts of com-
pact and contiguous territory," and it
specifies the ratio of representation,
the disposition of a one-half, three-fifths,
and four-fifths fractional ratio, in any
county, prohibits the division of any
county unless it is entitled to two or
more Senators, etc. The result is that
only forty-nine Constitutional districts
can possibly be formed. The Republi-
cans having discovered this are dis-
posed to leave the responsibility of the
apportionment with the Democrats, as
the latter are in a majority. But the
difficulty will likely yet be solved.

THE Legislature of Connecticut has
before it a free pass bill which appears
more feasible and practicable than any
of the similar bills in other States.
It not only prohibits railroads from
issuing free passes to members of the
Legislature and State officers, but pro-
vides also that their expenses while
traveling on official business shall be
defrayed by the State, and abolishes
all mileage allowances.

ONE hundred legislative days have
passed and only twelve bills have been
passed by the Legislature, five of which
have been vetoed. In the fifty days
to come the members receive ten dol-
lars per day, and in this time all the
important legislation is to be done.
Free pass riding upon railroads has
had much to do with this state of affairs.
If the whole time of the members had
been given to their duties the business
would likely be further advanced.

THE new Postmaster General, Judge
Gresham, appears to be a man of a
good deal of common sense, and a will
of his own. The Pennsylvania Rail-
road company proposed to haul him to
Washington in a special car. He not
only refused to ride in it, but stated
that he would not go East unless he
could be allowed to travel like a com-
mon man. He paid his fare, took his seat
among the other passengers and went
through to Washington like other peo-
ple.

MR. ALFRED G. ZIEGLER, of the
Herald has our thanks for a transcrib-
ed copy of the article of Rev. Bassler
on the Indian Mohawk, and which was
sent him by Mrs. E. R. Marshall of
Parker. It appears as the introduc-
tory part, called the "conversion," in
the confession of Mohawk, and as
found upon the first page of the Cir-
cuzer this week. It supplied a want
and was of use to us, from the fact
that the only printed copy we had of
that article was so torn as to make
some parts lost or obscure.

OUR calling attention to the bill that
has passed through the State Senate,
prohibiting railroad companies in this
State from granting free passes to
other than their officers, seems to have
annoyed the Eagle. Mr. Greer, our
Senator, voted against the passage of
the bill and we made known to his
constituents that simple fact, as was
our duty to do, as he is a public officer.
After admitting last week that he was
silent as to Mr. Greer's legislative acts
for "three months" past, it complains
that we are now "pursuing" him in the
free pass matter.

It is natural that Mr. Robinson should
come to the defense of free passes. He
has enjoyed them ever since he was in
the Legislature, upwards of twenty
years, right straight along. At a mod-
erate calculation of only three trips
taken each in a year, and at \$20 saved
in a trip, we have the snug little sum
saved him in the past twenty years of
\$1200. Of Mr. Greer, as a present
member, and in fact of most of the
members, it may safely be said that
during a session of twenty weeks they
visit home nearly once a week. Fare
from here to Harrisburg and back is
about \$20, and twenty weeks multiplied
by \$20 makes \$400, in one session alone,
that a Senator or member from this
county saves by the use of a free pass.
The five sessions we believe that Mr.
Greer has now been at Harrisburg
would, therefore, foot up to the sum of
\$2,000 saved by free passes.

But of all this the people would not,
perhaps, have complained, if it were
not for the loss of time, from their
duties, by the members. The free pass
system is an inducement to travel.
Travel takes from the time and the at-
tention of the members; the consequence
is the prolonging the term of the
session, just as we see it now. It is,
therefore, a matter in the interest of the
taxpayers of the State to prohibit this
free pass custom.

But the Eagle makes a sad blunder
when it says that it was just as bad for
a member in the Legislature twenty
years ago to accept a free pass as it is
now. It forgets that there was no
Constitutional provision against the
granting of free passes then. Now
there is. We refer to the new Consti-
tution of 1874, Art. 17, Sec. 8, which
says, "No railroad, etc., shall grant
free passes, etc., except to officers or
employees of the company." This
was never enforced, and that is the
object of the bill that has just passed
the Senate, all in the exact words of
the Constitution, and against which
Mr. Greer voted. The object is to en-
force the Constitution by a law. How
a member could vote against that is
difficult to understand. However it
might have been before, now it is
directly in the face of the Constitution
to issue to members free passes and a
serious question is, is it not as wrong
to accept them as to grant them?

But the Eagle thinks "that a man
must be made of weak material who
would be influenced by them." That
may be. But experience shows us that
there have been and are a great many
men "made of weak material." Some
of them get into the Legislature, and
the State loses by the loss of their
time and services in the use of free
passes. Whether this loss of services
to the State can really apply to our
jolly and good natured Senator might
admit of a question, it is true. It may
be the State loses nothing by the loss
of his services and time. But never-
theless that is no reason why the com-
mon Constitution, over and binding on
us all, should not be respected and en-
forced.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRO- HIBITION BILL.

Lawrence County Made a Sepa-
rate Judicial District, But the
Vote Reconsidered in
the House.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

HARRISBURG, April 7.—There were
only ninety-five members of the House
present this morning, and although
this was less than a quorum, twenty-
five bills were passed on first reading.
Then the House adjourned, by almost
unanimous consent, at 11 o'clock, one
hour before the regular time. Had the
session continued until noon all the re-
maining bills on first reading might
have been read. The first-reading cal-
endar can be finished on Monday even-
ing, if the members do not have their
usual original resolution circus.

THE PROHIBITION BILL.
An unusually large number of re-
monstrances against the passage of the
Prohibition bill were presented, nearly
one-half of the members present offer-
ing one or more such documents. The
petitions for its passage were compara-
tively few to-day, although heretofore
they have generally had the preponder-
ance. Lee Thompson, of Adams
county, called the attention of the
House to a remonstrance which had
been presented, through him, against
the bill several days ago. He had
noticed at the time that all the names
appeared to have been written by one
hand and since then he had received a
letter from President Judge James B.
Neil, whose name was affixed to the
remonstrance, declaring that the signa-
ture was a forgery.

HARRISBURG, April 11.—The pro-
hibitory amendment came up in the
House this morning on second reading
and consumed almost the entire day.
The fight was started by Hughes, of
Bedford, who moved to strike off the
proviso that was inserted in committee
that all persons engaged in the liquor
business should be compensated for the
loss sustained. Mr. Emery, of Law-
rence county, made a long speech in
favor of the motion. He claimed that
the rider was put on with the manifest
intention of killing the amendment.
The people do not desire it, they did
not ask for any such proviso in their
petitions; they wanted the question of
prohibition submitted by itself without
any side issues. George H. Morgan,
of Philadelphia, thought that prohibi-
tion would be attended with disastrous
results to the business interests of the
State, and pictured in graphic language
the inconvenience to the Quaker City
people, who would have to be ferried
over to Jersey for their stimulants.
Hays, of Erie, said that the question
before the House was not whether pro-
hibition was right or wrong, or whether
it should be submitted to a vote of the
people. He thought that to war-
rant the Legislature in allowing them
to express their preferences at the polls,
and declared that, in his opinion the
House would make a mistake if it dis-
regarded their wishes. He was op-
posed to the compensation proposed.
Mr. Stubbs, of Chester, argued that it
was entirely unnecessary and superfluous
to attach to the amendment a proviso
for compensation. He wanted the
question to be submitted to the people
in its original form.

Sharpe, of Franklin, in one of his
sharpest speeches argued that unless
compensation is provided for in the
amendment it will not be in the power
of any future Legislature to repair the
loss that the bill may occasion. "The
constitution provides," said he, "that
the payment of damages when prop-
erty is seized by the State for public pur-
poses, but the destruction of the liquor
business by a prohibitory amendment
does not come under that provision.
There is no provision in the Constitu-
tion that would afford a remedy, and
on the other hand there is a positive
prohibition that all laws passed shall
be for the payment of losses, which
are contemplated in this amendment.
The gentlemen who advocate striking
out this proviso, therefore, make a
stupendous blunder when they say that
it is superfluous and that all that is
necessary is future legislation. The
Government of the United States never
could have abolished slavery without
compensation to the owners of the
slaves if they had not raised their
hands against the Government and for-
feited their rights. The idea of this
amendment without compensation is
wholly repugnant to all ideas of right
and justice. If you must have prohi-
bition pay for it. That would be fair;
that would be Statesmanlike; that
would be Christianlike."

WHAT MAY BE DONE.

Mr. Lowry, of Indiana—I want to
ask the gentleman if he means to say
that the State cannot amend the amend-
ment without the compensation clause.
Mr. Sharpe—Of course you can.
You can confiscate a man's property
within the Constitution if you want to.
The question was further discussed
by Mitchell, of Bradford, Morrison, of
Mercer, Parsons, of Milford, Hughes, of
Bedford, and Lowry, of Adams, all of
whom favored the repeal of the com-
pensation clause. Mr. Lowry claiming
that the liquor trade had had sufficient
notice of what was coming to provide
against loss. McNamara, of Bedford,
took up the rest of the morning. He
argued that it would be just as fair and
right for the Legislature to prohibit
the sale of liquor as to abolish the man-
ufacture of liquor. He claimed that a prohi-
bitory law could not be enforced, and
that its only result would be to en-
courage cant and hypocrisy. He
thought that the men who were re-
monstrated against the petition should
be considered as well as the petitioners
for it.

HARRISBURG, April 12.—After an
hour's hard fighting this morning
Lawrence county gained an important
point in the House and succeeded in
obtaining recognition of her claim to
be a separate judicial district. The
judicial apportionment bill came up at
11 o'clock as a special order, and Mor-
rison, of Lawrence, lost no time in pro-
posing an amendment to the clause
which joins Lawrence to Beaver, mak-
ing Lawrence by itself the Thirty-
eighth district. He said that if she
were not up to the requirement of 40,
000 population at the last census, her
case since exceeded the limit, and the
rapid development of her industries
has increased the law business so much

that a separate Judge was necessary
to attend to it economically. Sharpe
made a strong speech against the
amendment. He said that the House
could accept no other standard of popu-
lation than the last census and argued
that the proposed change would make
the bill unconstitutional. Brown, of Erie, insisted that the
Constitution leaves it discretionary
with the Legislature whether a county
with less than the requisite population
should constitute a separate district.
He thought that the business of the
county and the preferences of the peo-
ple ought to be taken into considera-
tion. Sterrett, of McKean, thought
that the only safe road to travel was
to obey the Constitution to the letter
and give no county a judge without
the full requirement of population.
Hulings, Ziegler and McCabe took
the floor in succession to demonstrate
that there was nothing in the Consti-
tution to prevent Lawrence from hav-
ing a judge of her own, and Colburn
spoke for half an hour in a vain effort
to show that the amendment should
not be carried. A vote was taken and
on a call of the ayes and nays Law-
rence was made the Thirty-eighth dis-
trict by a majority of 2. The ayes
were 80, the nays 78.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT
was made by Tabbs that Potter and
Cameron should be joined with Tioza,
as they are at present, and not with
Clinton, as the bill proposes. Merrey,
of Clinton, protested against this on
the ground that it would disarrange
the entire bill. A long discussion fol-
lowed which was cut short by the hour
of adjournment.

The only other subject considered at
the morning session was the prohibi-
tory amendment, which came up on
the question of the amendment propos-
ed by Hughes, of Bedford, yesterday,
that the "compensation clause" should
be stricken out. McNamara, of Bed-
ford, a Democratic veteran from
Mercer, who speaks rarely but always
well, took strong ground in favor of the
amendment, arguing that prohibition
is morally right; that the best interests
of the people demand it; that instead
of injuring it would benefit the in-
dustrial interests of the State and that
the people who have asked for it ought
not to be disregarded. He thought
that the Legislature would not be
doing its duty if it failed to give the
people an opportunity of expressing
their preferences. Brosius, of Lan-
caster, spoke in somewhat the same
strain, and Grepp, of Berks, was in
the midst of a speech against the am-
endment when the hour of adjournment
struck.

HARRISBURG, April 13.—By a turn
of the tide Lawrence county lost all
that she gained yesterday in the
House, and once more figures in the
Judicial Apportionment bill as ad-
joined to Beaver. When Morrison
succeeded yesterday in making a separate
district of his county by a majority of
two, some of the old heads among the
Reform Democrats oscillated their
polls and sagely observed to one an-
other that this would have to be re-
considered or it would "open up the
whole thing." The Reform Democrats
all their well laid plans for economy.
The motion to reconsider was made by
Major Walker, of Erie. Mr. Morrison
made a strong protest against it, re-
peating his arguments of yesterday to
show the county was entitled to a
separate Judge, on account of its grow-
ing population and the rapid increase
of its court business. Nobody took
the motion up, and the bill passed.
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the motion up, and the bill passed.

Col. Burdett, of Blair, next made
an attempt to have a separate district
made of Huntingdon and Mifflin, and
Mr. Myron, of the former county,
wanted Huntingdon joined with Fult-
on, but neither succeeded. Mr. Col-
lins, of Sullivan, then moved to make
a separate district of Sullivan and Wy-
oming, and after a two hours' discus-
sion the House agreed to it by a
vote of 94 to 76. Pending further
discussion of the bill the hour of ad-
journment arrived.

The discussion was resumed in the
afternoon and numerous attempts were
made to secure other changes in the
districts even of which, encounter-
ed the opposition of nearly all the tem-
perate majority, and were defeated.
The bill passed second reading principal-
ly by Democratic votes. There is a great
deal of dissatisfaction over the result,
and it is possible that the bill will
fail to secure the necessary majority unless
further changes are made.

The Mohawk Case.

When we started out with an in-
quiry for a certain paper or article con-
nected with this case we had no idea
of printing any portion of it. But we
soon found that many in the county
took an interest in it and had a great
desire to know something more about
the case itself. Although it is not forty
years until the first of July next since
the cruel killing of a mother and five
children took place in this county, yet
there are but few living who remember
all the circumstances. To what may
be called the present generation of our
county it is all new or history. To
them, what appears upon the first page
of our paper this week will therefore
read like a romance. This Indian
massacre was the last that took place
in the State of Pennsylvania, and al-
though Mohawk was what was termed
a civilized and friendly Indian, and be-
longed to a remnant of that people
called civilized, some of whom yet re-
main in the upper part of this State,
yet his horrid deed had in it all the
characteristics of the former savage
butcheries by the Indians. It recalled
then and recalls now the killing of
white people in the earlier periods of our
country by the Indians as savages. It
is true the defence of infancy was
made for Mohawk, and many believed
him to be crazy, or lagging under
delirium tremens from strong drink,
and he may have so been, yet the man-
ner of the slaughter of the Worton
family showed much of the old mode
of Indian warfare and revenge. It is
hard for many to believe that such a

crime happened in this county as late
as the year 1843. Mohawk, as far as
we can learn, was about the last In-
dian ever seen in the county.

Having received a number of re-
quests, from different parts of the
county, to publish all we could about
the case, we have done so, and have
now given all except the evidence in de-
tail as taken down at the trial of the case.

The Opening Exercises of Pros- pect Academy.

PROSPECT, Pa., April 16, 1883.
EDS. CITIZEN.—Allow me the pleasure
of announcing to the public through
the columns of your paper the proceed-
ings of the dedication of the Prospect
Academy, which took place on the 9th
of April. This occasion was looked
forward to with the greatest enthusi-
asm by all those who were interested
in the founding of this institution of
learning, and we are highly gratified
to know that their anticipations were
fulfilled to the uttermost. Notwith-
standing the disagreeable condition in
which the roads were at the time the
Academy building was filled to over-
flowing with the good people of Pros-
pect and vicinity. They came in the
morning and they came at noon, and
when the hour had arrived at which
the exercises were to begin, upwards
of four hundred people had assembled
in and about the Academy.

The first performance on the pro-
gramme was music by the Prospect
Cornet Band and as we opened with
music, closed with music, and had music
in the interim, I will only say that this
in itself spoke in living accents to the
thinking mind that the people of Pros-
pect possess not only the most refined
intellectual talent, but that there exist
among them germs of that most highly
appreciated faculty—the faculty for
music.

After the singing of "To Deum
Laudamus," by chorus of thirty voices,
Mr. James Wilson, President of the
Board of Trustees, made quite a lengthy
and very appropriate address. Rev.
Young then conducted the devotional
exercises, after which the teachers of
the Academy, Miss Mary Martin, Mr.
C. Ricketts and Mr. Cross were
introduced to the audience by C. C.
Sullivan. After the singing of a very
beautiful "Quartet" entitled, "Come
Holy Spirit," the principal address of
the day was delivered by the Rev.
James A. Clark, of Prospect. The
Rev. gentleman dwelt at some length
upon the necessity and advantages of
an education. He showed that educa-
tion properly applied meant not only
the development of the mental or in-
tellectual faculties, but also the develop-
ment of the physical constitution. "Sci-
entifically and correctly speaking,"
said he, education is the symmetrical
development of all the powers of man.

The next performance was a cor-
net solo by A. Feulner and J. F. Ed-
wards, after which Miss Maggie
Kiddle, in a very finely written ad-
dress, presented to the Trustees a large
brass bell which was cast at the Ful-
ton foundry in Allegheny city express-
ly for the occasion. The ladies of
Prospect and vicinity, to show their
zeal and earnestness in the cause of
education, raised money to the amount
of \$500 and presented it in a bell which
was presented to the Trustees of Pros-
pect Academy as a token of their fidel-
ity to the good work in which they are
now so much interested. A solo en-
titled "Shannon Bell," was then sung
by Miss Melia Grise who did credit to
herself and received the laudations of
the audience for the graceful manner in
which she executed it. Her performance,
Mr. J. M. Leighner, on behalf of the
Trustees responded to the presentation
address given by Miss Kiddle. Mr.
Leighner in well chosen remarks ex-
pressed the hearty thanks of the board
of Trustees to the ladies for the liberal
donations which they in their kindness,
made toward the cause of education.
He said, "In years to come when this
institution shall have grown to be one
of our best in the catalogue of America's
fountains of learning, we, or at least
our posterity, shall hear the mellow
tones and silvery notes of that bell,
now sung in the belfry of Prospect
Academy, sounding through
the dim mists of forgotten years, each
ringing with its time sweet mem-
ory, and golden memory of the 9th of
April, eighteen hundred and eighty-
three."

The next performance was a solo by
Mrs. J. M. Leighner. Mrs. L. being
absent on account of sickness an ap-
propriate selection was sung by the
Prospect choir.

Mr. address on the Formal Dedication
of the Academy was delivered by the
Rev. G. W. Crighlow. It is need-
less to say that Mr. Crighlow made
an excellent speech as all who know
him are aware that he always gives a
performance nothing short of "No one."

The audience was again favored with
a piece of music entitled "Gloria."
Mr. Wilson of Portersville was called
on and made some very fitting remarks
on what the "prospects were about
Prospect."

Mr. Reuben Shafer on behalf of the
citizens offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of this
town and vicinity tender their thanks
to the Trustees of the Academy for
their energy and liberality, and for their
promptness in procuring and fitting up
this building for school purposes.

Resolved, That we thank them for
the manner in which they have rendered
us this rich entertainment.

The above resolutions were adopted
by a unanimous vote.

Rev. Dods, of Mt. Chestnut, then
pronounced the benediction and all went
on their way rejoicing, believing, as they
have good reason to believe, that they
have done a work here which shall
leave its mark upon the drifting sands
of time and lead to future generations
that on the 9th of April, 1883, there
was ushered in the most memorable
epoch in the eventful history of the
people of Prospect.

"LABORA OMNIA VINCAT."

HARRISBURG, April 14.—The House
met for prayer this morning, and find-
ing itself without a quorum adjourned.
There were six members present of the
Philadelphia delegation of thirty-eight
and one Democrat (Speaker Frazier)
out of the fifteen Democrats. But four
of the fourteen members from Allegheny
were in their seats. Capt. John
Gallagher, the watchman, says they

put him to the trouble of going to the
dot done to fly the flag, and as soon as
got done to return and haul it down
again. The members, however, will
get their ten dollars a day, and those
who were present will have the comfort
of the religious exercises. The Execu-
tive Department was likewise deserv-
ing the only man present being Sec-
retary of the Commonwealth Shu-
maker, so that this is an off day for re-
form all around, and the jaded nag is
taking a rest.

MARRIED.

McCandless—Bowers—April 14, 1883,
at the U. P. Parsonage, by Rev. R. G. Fer-
guson, Mr. Howard McCandless and Miss
Maggie L. Bowers, both of the vicinity of
Butler.

DEATHS.

LEPLEY—Prospect, Pa., April 11, 1883,
George, daughter of Dr. B. F. and Lydia
Lepley, aged 1 year 8 months and 13 days.
Buried in the cemetery, on April 13, 1883.
Mr. Harry P. Brinker, formerly of this place,
in the 38th year of his age.

PE-RU-NA

Is Nature's greatest remedy, and is the
perfect, scientific and almost every-day
remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and
bladder. It is a pleasant and effective
cure for all diseases of the kidneys and
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