

A bill before the New Jersey legislature provides that it shall be unlawful to pick huckleberries except by hand.

HEAVY shipment of arms and ammunition have been made from German ports to the South African republic.

RAYMOND O. WILLIAMS, our Consul General at Havana, has resigned on account of ill health and old age. He was appointed by President Arthur.

GEORGE STEIN, of Goshen, Ind., jokingly said "mouse" to Miss Chloé M. Strong, employed in a store there. She stepped quickly backward and fell down a stairway and was badly injured. Miss Strong has sued Stein for \$3,000 damages.

THE house of representatives on Monday, by a vote of 263 to 17, agreed to (in lieu of the resolutions adopted Friday by the senate) the concurrent resolutions reported last week by its committee on foreign affairs that in the opinion of congress a state of war existed in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and between whom the United States should observe a strict neutrality.

OUT in Ohio a bill has been introduced in the legislature to fine every elector who does not vote from \$10 to \$100, according to circumstances. The idea is one worth considering. Many of the men who could help purify the elections and make choice of the best men, do not exercise their prerogatives, and the worst element in many places control the elections, and consequently, the offices.

THE Baltimore & Ohio railroad has gone into the hands of receivers. John K. Owen, its president, and Oscar G. Murray, its third vice president will operate it for the benefit of creditors and stockholders. The company was unable to negotiate loans to meet interest and other payments due and about to become due. The line was chartered in 1827, and included in its system 2,065 miles of railway.

AN interesting case affecting every constable in the boroughs and townships in the state came up in the courts at York, on Monday. S. D. Killen, of Shrewsbury, objected to the qualifying of his successor, on the ground that under the law of 1889 he was entitled to a three year term, and that the law of 1895 had no power to curtail it. If the courts sustain this view the constables were elected two years too soon.

THE state supreme court at Philadelphia on Wednesday affirmed the verdict of murder in the first degree in the case of Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, found guilty in the court of that city of the murder of Benjamin F. Pitso. The opinion, which was delivered by Justice Williams, overrules all the assignments of error and affirms the judgment of the lower court. It holds that no substantial error was pointed out and that the evidence fully sustains the verdict.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM C. A. HAMMEL, of the department of physics of the Maryland state normal school, claims to have secured perfect photographs of hidden objects with the aid of an ordinary horse shoe magnet. The results of his experiments, he claims, are far superior to those attained through the use of the cathode rays in that he secured a perfect photograph of the objects, light and shade included, instead of the rough outline as produced by the X rays process. Professor Hammel says that the new photography is not due to cathode rays but to a new force of a magnetic nature.

THE probable effect of the proposed recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists has been well illustrated by Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, of Yale, who is one of the best authorities in the country on international law. While such recognition might give the insurgents secondary war rights in regard to neutrals, says Professor Woolsey, it would also give Spain much more important privileges, among them the rights of search on the high seas, the right to blockade Cuban ports, and immunity from responsibility for damages done to American property by the Cubans insurgents. Spain would gain rather than lose from the recognition of belligerency by this country.

A MEMBER of the president's cabinet is responsible for this state made to the New York Herald of Monday: "President Cleveland would not accept another nomination for the presidency, even if it were possible for him to have an absolute guarantee of his election." The cabinet officer further stated that this could be made as positive and emphatic as possible, and, if necessary to convince the public he was in earnest, the president would make a formal declaration whenever the occasion arose. But, it was stated by the same official, the president would indicate his refusal to accept a nomination by his earnest support of another candidate. "Who will this be?" was the query. The answer came: "John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky. There is no doubt about that. Secretary Olney has been mentioned as the administration's candidate. There is nothing in that. Personally and politically Mr. Carlisle is the choice of the president, and has been for months. The Olney boom will receive no encouragement from the president."

All of which is submitted for what it is worth. We have little doubt, however, that it covers the truth as to the president's position.

A PARALLEL is supposed to exist, says the Philadelphia Record, between the conditions which led to the recognition of the United States as belligerents by France in 1778 and the present status of the Cuban insurgents. A bare statement of the facts, however, will suffice to destroy the analogy. The Revolutionary patriots had maintained throughout the struggle with Great Britain twelve separate state governments, which exercised full legislative and executive powers over the people, and which raised taxes and supplied troops for the conduct of the war. By far the larger part of the territory of the states was in the undisputed control of the American people, and had never been occupied by British troops. The states had entered into a league for common defense under the articles of confederation, and there was a continental congress. A regularly organized continental army had from the beginning of the war been conducting a regular military campaign. Since 1776 the Americans had been in possession of the most important part of the country. American warships had barred the British coast, and finally one of the largest armies sent by the British government to suppress the revolt had capitulated to the Americans at Saratoga. The recognition of the United States by France was amply justified by the facts; the revolutionary government had all the attributes of a state. The roving guerrilla bands in Cuba, on the contrary, cannot be regarded as a nation by the most lenient construction of the term.

A DISPATCH from Barcelona, Spain on Thursday, says the United States consulate at that city was attacked by a mob and that all Spain was in a fever of indignation and hatred towards America because the United States senate had passed resolutions of sympathy with Cuba. The trouble was the outcome of a public meeting organized by the political leaders at which fully 15,000 people had gathered and were in a high state of patriotic enthusiasm. They were addressed by orators selected for the occasion, and the purpose of the meeting was explained to be to protest against the recognition by the United States of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

The crowd, inflamed by the speeches, set off for the United States consulate. The city of authorities took alarm and sent a force of police to the consulate. The excited mob was not intimidated by this show of force from gathering before the consulate and shouting: "Long live Spain!" and "Down with the Yankees!"

These verbal missiles did not long satisfy the aroused passions of the mob. In a short time the stones began flying and a number of windows in the consulate were broken.

Then the police charged the mob and roughly dispersed it, wounding several persons, though as far as has been learned nobody was killed.

It is no cause for governmental action, the excesses of a Spanish mob at Barcelona and elsewhere, says the Pittsburg Post, if the Spanish government repudiates the action of the mob, as it has done in a very prompt and emphatic way. That is as much as can be asked between friendly governments, and so far, the United States and Spain are friendly. Barcelona is a hot-bed of radicalism and mob excesses in Spain, and the uprising there and the throwing of stones at the American consulate is not a matter of much surprise. It does not amount to an international incident. The war feeling appears to be uppermost in Spain, however, and it may influence the government to action, or lack of action, that may call for the attention of our government. One of the most formidable American fleets ever gathered together in the Chesapeake awaiting orders, and in a few days it could be off the coast of Cuba. Judging from what we know of Spanish character, the possibility of detest will not deter Spain from warlike measures. The one thing that may have an effect is the money question. Spain is already pretty well exhausted by its efforts to suppress the Cuban insurrection. A war with the United States would reduce the country to bankruptcy. The talk of a raid by privateers on American commerce is silly. We have no American commerce on the high seas under the American flag.

If Europe ever determines to oppose the United States with a force, says the Harrisburg Patriot, it will not be because of the Monroe doctrine or of the recognition of Cuban or any other belligerents, but because of its commercial greatness. The United States is rapidly overshadowing the whole of Europe, is selling in the European home market and in the European foreign market. Her inexhaustible resources are beginning to be understood and she is hated not for what she is doing but what she is to be—the greatest power on earth. We are bound sooner or later to have a clash with one or more of the European nations; it is as inevitable as death, and we should lose no time in preparing for it.

The prospect of changing the tariff will not be any greater in the next congress than in the present. At the very earliest no change can be made until the spring or summer of 1898, even if the McKinley tariff should then have a majority in the senate. This will give the country at least more than two years of relief from tariff-tinkering. By the end of that time it is probable that the people will have become so completely reconciled to the existing tariff law that no serious effort will be made to repeal it.

Washington Letter. Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1896.—President Cleveland is not worrying over the silly criticism in connection with the recent arrests of Cuban filibusters. Only those ignorant of law make these criticisms. As well might a city or a country be expelled from the Union for a contract which had been sworn out against a criminal as for United States officials to refuse to arrest filibusters when they are pointed out by the Spanish minister in the act of taking their departure from the United States in defiance of the neutrality laws. Should this government refuse to make these arrests Spain would be in a position to claim enormous reparation for the loss of her property in Cuba. The claim would be allowed by any international court. Let this be remembered by all. The arrest of known filibusters is not a matter of sympathy, but of duty. The president is fully aware that most of the people of this country sympathize with the Cubans, and there is little doubt that he does, too. He is to be honored by a man who will interfere with his duty. It is altogether probable that after congress shall have finished its speech making about Cuba and decided in what form its opinion should be expressed to the President, Cleveland will have his say in the matter, and less than his say will meet the approval of the country.

The democrats of the house are a unit in opposing the recognition of the President Ambassador Bayard, because they agree with the report made by the minority of the house committee on Foreign Affairs, that Mr. Bayard has done nothing to deserve the honor. But this is not the only reason for their opposition. They see a chance to make a political capital. However, they may find the adoption of this resolution to be a boomerang.

The democratic congressional committee elected its officers, Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, chairman, and Lawrence Gardner, of Washington, secretary, and appointed as its members five, of which Representative Hutcheson, of Texas, was made chairman, to select members of the committee from those states which have a solid Republican delegation in congress. At the joint congressional caucus which named the members of the campaign committee the sentiment was almost unanimous that the democrats have more than a fighting chance to elect a majority in the next house, and the members of the campaign committee are going to work with the intention of doing so if possible.

It has been claimed that a majority of the members of the present house are members of the A. P. A. Whether this be true I cannot say, but there is no longer any doubt that a majority of the house are dominated by the A. P. A. This was fully proved by the fight made upon the appropriations for Catholic charitable institutions in the District of Columbia, and again this week by the vote of the house in prohibiting the payment of any of the money carried by the Indian appropriation bill to Catholic Indian schools.

Democrats have known for some time that the house will not be elected in 1896, and were not until the senate again, this week, voted down a motion to consider the bill that the Republicans would believe that it was a real sure enough legislative corpse. But they have not given up at this point. Even Dingie Lee, Carr Reed's man, who posed as its author, now admits that it is dead beyond all power of resurrection. Its death in the senate merely saved it from the trouble of voting it, as he would certainly have done had the senate passed it.

A Democratic rainbow is in sight, but it is a faint one. It is a rainbow of anti-Spanish Republicans, which has been an excellent effect upon the members of the Democratic party in congress. It has been known all along that this split would have come, but it was not generally expected until the St. Louis convention. It has come now and the words used by Senators Teller and Sherman on the silver side were such a nature that it is likely to be permanent, unless one or the other side makes an abject surrender, which is not likely.

Unless Mr. Thomas Reed shall see fit, in the interest of his presidential boom, to prevent it, it is likely, from the action of committees already determined upon, that this congress will provide not only a fighting chance to elect a majority in the next house, but also a platform for the beginning of a comprehensive system of coast defenses.

Killed Himself and His Girl. Chicago, February 28.—The dead bodies of Flora Larbig, seventeen years old, and Edward Peters, nineteen years old, were found to-day in the basement of the building at No. 350 West One Hundred and Eighty street, where Peters lived.

Both bodies were cold and the murder and suicide, for such it appeared to be, had evidently been committed some time before. The girl had a gaping bullet wound behind the left ear, the death being caused by a shot in the right temple. Peters had been out of town for some time, and despondency over the loss of his girl, which was caused by the girl's being killed, were, it is believed, the causes that drove him to the crime.

Kicked on Marriage. Miss Gertrude Doty, the school teacher at Bear Creek, this county, departed with Charles Bokeslee, her 18-year-old pupil, to-day. The boy's mother followed them to the station, and called a policeman.

The school teacher and pupil were escorted to the mayor's office. The boy's mother made formal complaint, saying her son was 15, while Miss Doty was 27. The mother said if her daughter wanted to adopt the boy as her son, she would not object, but she wanted no marriage. The teacher was escorted to the station and placed on a train going to Towanda, her home. The mother took her son home.—Wilkes-Barre Leader.

Snail-Faced Justice. Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 29.—The ex-banker of Columbia, E. K. Smith, was convicted of embezzlement, and justice has been extremely slow-paced in his case, as four years and ten months of his bank failed for \$130,000. Smith received deposits up to the day of the failure. He was convicted chiefly on the testimony of C. E. Graybill, his partner, who testified that Smith knew Hughes was killed by daylight. He had that the firm was insolvent when daylight was called upon. There are still 30 indictments pending against Smith which will be called up for trial should the Supreme court upset the lower courts decision.

One Killed and One Missing. UTRICA, N. Y., March 4.—The Genesee flats, an immense tenement building, has been burned. Mrs. David Hughes was killed by falling from a fire escape, and Mrs. John Wood is missing.

For a Greater New York. ALBANY, March 4.—The senate committee on cities has decided to report favorable the Greater New York subcommittee bill without amendment.

High t of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Had accident near Irwin. Irwin, Pa., March 1.—A terrible accident occurred here last night which resulted in the death of three young people. Miss Pauline Clarke and Miss Mary Green, both of Westmoreland City, accompanied by Richard Garland, of Shafston, all came to town early in the evening to attend an entertainment here. After the close of the exercises they started for their homes, walking up the railway tracks. They had just left the limits of the town, about a mile from Irwin, when they were run down by an outgoing engine. They had been, apparently, all walking abreast on the track, and were struck squarely by the engine. They were all instantly killed, and their bodies were quite a distance, and all horribly mangled.

The accident occurred about eleven o'clock, and the bodies were brought to town shortly after by trainmen. They were taken to the morgue and prepared for burial, and the funerals of all three will be held here on Tuesday afternoon. The young people were well and favorably known here, and the accident has been a great loss to the community. Miss Pauline Clarke was aged 18 years. Miss Mary Green 19 years, and Richard Garland was 20 years old. They all belonged to prominent families. As they neared Shafston, two trains, going in opposite directions, occupied the first and third tracks; at the same time a locomotive, running at great speed, was backing west, and struck the young people without warning. The scene of the accident was a narrow gauge, and the crowd of people to-day. It is said there was no light on the rear of the locomotive that ran them down on the Pennsylvania road.

A Sunday Evening Tragedy. Long Island City, L. I., March 1.—Michael Kraemer, twenty five years old, shot and killed his aged mother and then shot himself in his own room this afternoon. Death was instantaneous in both cases. The Kraemer family consisted of the murdered woman, the suicide and younger son named John. They had been entertaining a party of friends from New York. Plenty of drink was supplied. Late this afternoon the party became hilarious and Michael made frequent trips back and forth to a nearby saloon to make the rounds. On his last trip he had an altercation with one of the guests from New York named Andrew Ryper. The quarrel had not been settled when Michael went out for some cigars. On his return he found his mother and son stretched on the floor a few feet apart gasping for breath. There was a bullet hole under Mrs. Kraemer's ear and another under her son's right eye. In his hand he still held a smoking revolver. They were both dead before the police arrived.

Political Pot Boiling. Somerset, Pa., March 1.—The political pot in this county began to boil when Frederick W. Biesecker, once known as a candidate for congressional honors, was elected to the county seat. Mr. Biesecker has been chairman of the Republican county committee for the past six years and is looked upon as the leader of the "reform" party in the county. He was twice elected district attorney and has a lucrative law practice.

On Friday J. N. Kooser, another prominent attorney, announced he would contest the county with Mr. Biesecker and almost immediately his friends began to line up for the impending battle. The fight promises to become very interesting.

J. D. Hicks, of Blair county, the present member of congress from this district will have a tough time to secure a third nomination, which it is understood he will attempt. He announced his candidacy in Bedford county recently, where J. E. Tropp is a candidate. Cambria county has a favorite son in the person of Alvin Evans, who was last unanimously endorsed for congress by the Republicans.

The Steamer Ailsa Sunk. New York, March 2.—The heavy fog of Saturday caused a remarkable list of disasters in New York harbor. The chief of those was the sinking of the Ailsa line steamer Ailsa by the second class steamer Bourgogne. The Ailsa had boarded four hundred passengers. Three of them women, and had anchored off Fort Wadsworth. The Ailsa's passengers took to the rigging and when the vessel was struck the waves dashed over their heads. They remained clinging to the rigging only a short time, when they were taken off by a tug and brought to this city. The Bourgogne, which had one of its plates injured, returned for repairs.

The steamer Guyandotte crashed into the steamer George W. Clyde, making a big hole in her port side. The Guyandotte was not injured, and proceeded on her voyage to the westward. The cargo and her cargo is being removed by lighters. Steamer New York, of the American line, went aground in the lower bay, and was not floated until yesterday afternoon.

Crushed His Wife's Head. Middletown, Pa., March 2.—Chas. A. Ramsey, a resident of Middletown, near East Waterford, this county, murdered his wife last night. He is supposed to have become insane through reading and thinking over a religious work known as "The Millennial Dawn." His victim shared his religious beliefs. Her head was beaten and crushed in a horrible manner by a heavy iron bar. The devil and told a neighbor that he had a fight with a "sacred" Elie." He showed marks of having been in a terrible struggle. He had in his house two revolvers, a Winchester rifle, a pitchfork and two fleshing knives. The neighbors were afraid to enter until daylight. He had smashed most of his furniture and thrown it into the yard. Ramsey is now in jail.

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Two Old Maids Assaulted. Old Town, Me., March 4.—Grace C. Irving, aged 53, and Jennie Irving, aged 50, two maiden sisters living in a little farm house near here, have been brutally assaulted by Luther Lantonne, who had for ten years been employed upon the farm as a man-of-all-work.

Washington, U. S. Marshal. NEW WEST VIRGINIA, U. S. Marshal. The president has sent the nomination to the senate of Charles E. W. Walker as being the United States for the district of West Virginia.

Favors a New Cable. PARIS, March 4.—The chamber of deputies adopted the project for a new submarine telegraph line between France, the United States and the Antilles.

Beware of Counterfeiters. Who insist the market and are the means of doing greater wrongs than any other. It is an act of duty we owe to society to protect them from impostors who are doing these things. Never buy where it is offered in bulk, (in large quantities) unless you know the person who is selling. Stomach Bitters are sold only in bottles having the name of Dr. J. C. Williams on the wrapper, and the name of Dr. J. C. Williams on the wrapper, and the name of Dr. J. C. Williams on the wrapper. Beware of counterfeiters. Who insist the market and are the means of doing greater wrongs than any other. It is an act of duty we owe to society to protect them from impostors who are doing these things. Never buy where it is offered in bulk, (in large quantities) unless you know the person who is selling. Stomach Bitters are sold only in bottles having the name of Dr. J. C. Williams on the wrapper, and the name of Dr. J. C. Williams on the wrapper, and the name of Dr. J. C. Williams on the wrapper.

B. & B. DRY GOODS.

THE PRESIDENT DON'T FAVOR IT. He and Cabinet Members Sympathize With Rebels, but Think They Should Follow Precedent of Previous Administrations.—Grand Message of 75 Quoted.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The president and his cabinet undoubtedly are strongly opposed to the present recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents and to any declaration concerning their independence as embodied in recent congressional resolutions. The following is not an official statement, but it is known from careful inquiry that it accurately presents the administration's views on the matter.

While the president and the members of the cabinet personally feel the sympathy common to all Americans with those Cubans who are contending for self government, they feel that in their official action they should not depart from the well settled principles which were followed by former presidents and secretaries of state during prior insurrections in Cuba.

These were clearly set forth by General Grant in his message of 1875, in which he dealt with the question of the recognition of Cuban independence and also with that of the recognition of belligerency.

Both independence and belligerency are facts, and their recognition by other nations means that the United States formally acknowledges a state of things which rightly or wrongly has come about.

When a people united under government and defined form of government which administers its functions by the usual means, come to occupy and control a known territory over which it is competent to administer justice and within which it affords protection to citizens and strangers, a new state exists. Refusal of recognition would not change the fact any more than premature recognition could create it. The former would be merely a slight to the new government, just as the latter is merely an affront to the old one.

The question really is what government is actually in control of the country. Recognition of belligerency depends upon the same facts and is only a modified form of recognizing independence, though the latter implies more perfect recognition of the state of affairs.

It is understood that, judged by these tests, the administration does not think the present state of affairs in Cuba justifies any change in the attitude of the government. Its function is to act and not to express feelings. The only action now proper is to continue to hold responsible for injuries to American citizens the only government which, so far as appears, has and maintains authority in Cuba, until some other government succeeds, at least temporarily, in supplanting it.

Vote For Kentucky Senator. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 4.—The senate balloting followed in Blackburn, 61; George Todd, 28. Stone 1; Blandford 1; Combering, 7; Deboe, 7; Yorkes, 1; Northington, 3; Pugh, 1; Finley, 2; Carlisle, 1; Hill, 1; Bennett, 1; McCartney, 1; Davidson, 1; Lewis, 1; Denton, 1; Hunter, 2; McCready, 3. St. John Boyle, 1.

General Greenhalge Resting Quietly. LOWELL, Mass., March 4.—Governor Greenhalge is reported to be resting quietly. He passed a good night and did not appear to have lost any ground, though his few hours sleep came through the influence of opiate.

Harris to Marry April 6. NEW YORK, March 4.—Ex-President Harris says that his marriage with Mrs. Dimmick will take place on April 6, in St. Thomas church, this city. The pastor of that church, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, will officiate.

Impostors Soliciting Aid. OMAHA, March 4.—Frequent reports are received from the eastern and middle states that persons are soliciting aid for Nebraska sufferers and making deplorable statements about existing want and destitution. These representations are untrue and the solicitors are frauds.

Cut Her Husband's Throat. NEW BRUNSWICK, Ind., March 4.—Mrs. Josephine Smith, who had been arrested for her husband's murder, was today released. Her last words were an accusation that the woman had cut her throat. Arthur Withers, her brother, is also under arrest.

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GRAND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS AT BRADLEY'S MAIN STREET CASH STORE.

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DR. A. LAINO, GALLITZIN, PA. BAYARD'S PINK - DYSPEPSIA - TABLETS. A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

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