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# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE. OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH. TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, In Advance.  
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U. S. LAND OFFICE—JAS. H. CLARK, Register; MANN HINGO, Receiver—Ironton, Mo.  
J. FRANK GREEN, Judge Twenty-First Circuit, De Soto, Mo.

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF IRON COUNTY.

#### COURTS:

CIRCUIT COURT is held on the fourth Monday in April and October.

COUNTY COURT convenes on the first Monday in March, June, September and December.

PROBATE COURT is held on the 2d Monday in February, May, August and November.

#### OFFICERS:

G. W. FARRAR, Jr., Representative.  
R. L. CARTY, Presiding Judge, County Court.  
J. W. ALCORN, County Judge, Southern District.  
A. G. MOYER, County Judge, Western District.  
W. E. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney.  
W. H. FISHER, Collector.  
W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.  
ARTHUR HUFF, Circuit Clerk.  
JOS. A. ZWARTZ, Probate Judge.  
P. W. WHITWORTH, Treasurer.  
W. T. O'NEAL, Sheriff.  
G. G. HENDERSON, Assessor.  
G. W. FARRAR, Sr., Coroner.  
J. L. HICKMAN, School Commissioner.

#### CITY OFFICERS:

Mayor, W. E. Edgar.  
Marshals, J. I. Marshall.  
City Attorney, Arthur Huff.  
City Treasurer, Jos. A. Zwartz.  
Collector, W. H. Fisher.  
City Councilmen—L. J. Giovanoni, J. N. Bishop, G. A. Buckley, W. J. Schwab, Geo. D. Marks and Henry Kendall.  
Street Committee—Henry Kendall, J. N. Bishop and L. J. Giovanoni.  
Fire Committee—L. J. Giovanoni, W. J. Schwab and G. A. Buckley.  
Health Committee—G. D. Marks and G. A. Buckley.

#### CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College and Pilot Knob. L. W. WERNER, Rector. High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 o'clock. P. M. High Mass and Sermon and Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock. A. S. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Edw. KOETS, Pastor. Residence: Graniteville. Services every second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10:45 A. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening, all are invited.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill, between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. L. F. ASPLEY, Pastor. Services every Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. Ladies' Aid Society, Thursday, 2 P. M. Ladies' Prayer Meeting, Friday, 2 P. M. Juvenile Missionary Society at Farmington, Saturday, 2:30 P. M. Choir Practice at Church, Friday, 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street, near Knob at. Pastor, Res. Ironton. Preaching on every Saturday before the first Sunday of each month at 2:30 P. M. and on the third and fourth Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Y. P. S. C. E., 8:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Episcopal, Ironton. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob. Rev. OTTO FRAFF, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd and Washington streets, Ironton. H. A. HENLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at 4 P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8.

#### SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 544, K. of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d and 4th Friday ev'g of each month at Odd-Fellows Hall.

ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.  
IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., sets every Monday at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets. A. RIEKE, N. G. H. DAVIS, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows Hall, corner Main and Madison streets. G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday or preceding full moon. W. B. EDGAR, W. M. MANN HINGO, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. A., meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. J. M. F. P. AKE, M. E. H. P. W. R. EDGAR, Secretary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in G. A. R. Hall on the 2d and 4th Wednesday ev'g. W. W. HEYWOOD, D. R. E. PARKINS, Esq., Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R.'s meets on the 2d Saturday of each month at 2 P. M.

J. B. HAMPTON, P. C.

JNO. ALBERT, Adjt.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday evening, each month, and every Tuesday evening for drill.

C. C. DINGER, C. O. Commander.  
First Sergeant.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, Camp No. 3755, meets on the first and third Tuesday nights of each month in O. O. F. Hall. F. W. LOWRY, V. C. C. E. DEMIER, Clerk.

BELLEVIEW.  
MOSAIC LODGE No. 35, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night or after the full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J. HIBZ, Secretary.

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### From Tarheeliana.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., FEB. 2, 1897.

This is Groundhog Day, and he will not return to his place of hibernation—not this winter. I speak, of course, for only this Land of the Sky, whose boasted attribute is not visible to mortal this noon. Thick, gloomy layers of cloud overhang the earth, and snow and sleet cover the ground. Yesterday it snowed, rained, sleeted, snowed, rained and snowed again. To-day the north wind is filling up the vacant interstices with fine-pelleted snow, coming at uncertain intervals, and the scene from my window is as bleak and dreary as though both sky and sunshine were unknown to Western Tarheeldom.

Last week I gave you, at second-hand, a description of Biltmore, the Vanderbilt chateau and estate. Its establishment has been a Godsend to Asheville in many ways. It has brought this section into world-wide repute, is developing thousands of acres of wild lands into farms, gardens, and forests of valuable timber. The buildings and improvements have cost, it is said, eight million dollars; but one must take this statement cum grano salis. The people about here appear to delight in retailing the fabulous sums spent for nearly everything connected with the "farm." A thousand dollars for a pig; fifteen hundred for a cow; and one hundred and fifty dollars for a very ordinary looking rooster and hen—are among the itemized accounts of Mr. Vanderbilt's expenditures in stocking the place, as given by public rumor. He is a veritable Monte Cristo to this town, and the multitude worships from afar his millions, if not himself. I hear from the few who know him that he is a sensible, unassuming young man, gifted with excellent business talent—a model son, and American to the backbone. No wonder he isolates all that he may from the adulation of the madding crowd who would worship his wealth under any other name just as sedulously as they swing the censurs under the coat-tails of the fortunate son of his father.

"Biltmore" is neither euphonious nor sonorous in its enunciation; but it has legitimate derivation, being made up of the paternal and maternal family names—the former being shorn of its to-designation, so to speak, in order to balance matters and save the one from undue preponderance over the other. "Vanderbiltmore" would, as any one may see, have been too much of a good thing.

Asheville has a very neat and pretty opera house, capable of comfortably seating one thousand people. I can also warrant it, at this time of the year, to throw in at each performance a first-class cold to every auditor, regardless of age, sex, or previous condition of servitude. I have attended on three occasions, and caught the premium twice. One enters a few minutes in advance of curtain-raising and finds the room well warmed and pleasant. He doffs his overcoat and puts himself at ease while the piano overture is losing itself in the waste places of the hall. After a time the curtain goes up, and—whiff! comes an arctic draught into the face of the devoted auditor, and he sits out the act in physical discomfort. Then the curtain throws its protecting shield between him and the hyperborean atmosphere of the stage, and he gradually warms again. This repeated again and again, and the three doses are almost certain to be followed by a first-class case of sniffles next morning. During the play, one involuntarily longs for the "in-th" act, advertised to take place in So-and-so's Candy Kitchen, comfortably warmed and lighted, in an adjoining block.

"'Tis, true, 'tis pity 'tis, 'tis true"—that theatre builders and managers rarely take into account the comfort of those who fret their brief hour upon the mimic stage; when this non-regard for health and comfort is extended to the men and women who pay their good dollars for entertainment and recreation, it becomes unbearable, and first-class criticism is surely in order.

This town has two leading dailies and one weekly—the former being the Citizen and Gazette, and the latter the Hotel News and Advertiser. The dailies are Democratic and preach square Democracy of the Missouri brand; the Advertiser is a society paper, being neutral in politics, religion and baseball. All these journals are well conducted and creditable to the city which sustains them. I take pleasure in acknowledging their many courtesies extended to me during my sojourn in this Skyland Paradise, and wish them the full measure of success that energy, merit and well directed effort must ever command.

A mild rivalry brightens the pages

of the daily papers, but it is not carried to excess, and they can be relied upon to stand shoulder-to-shoulder against the common enemy.

The society paper is neatly gotten up and tastefully printed with blue ink on super-calendered, delicately-tinted paper. Like Mr. Boffin's reader of the "Decline and Fall of the Roshan Empire," its editor and contributors run a good deal into poetry—no doubt to the delectation of the society belle, the college maiden, and callow youth generally. All classes, however, expectantly hail the appearance of the paper every Saturday, and rarely fail of profit and pleasure in its contents. I read in one of its contemporaries that the editor of the Advertiser, Mr. Roundy, the other evening, gave a banquet at the Kenilworth Inn—one to his staff and contributors. The menu was exclusively French, which no doubt gave added zest to the feast, but would have played havoc with the equanimity of a common country editor. It is fair to presume that where everything was so recherche and en regle, an interpreter would have been supererogatory. Here is the lunch programme in full:

- Huitres Celeri
- Potage d'Orleans
- Olives Froid
- Filets de Soles, Rochchild
- Pommes de terre Duchesse
- Chapon, Sauce aux Huitres
- Filet de Bœuf, Pique Financiere
- Terrapin, a la Maryland Petit Pois
- Timbale, a la Reine
- Punch, a la Roundy
- Pluvier, doré Asperge
- Gelatine de Poulardes
- Salade de Homard
- Charlotte, a la Russe
- Moules a Glace
- Gateau, Assortis
- Galee, au Champagne
- FRUITS
- Noix et Raisins
- Cafe' Noir

Barring the "terrarin" and the "Champagne," the menu might, for me, as well have been set down in Sanskrit, and even those two articles are weighted down with unknown ad-junctive phrases which make up an uncertain whole. "Punch a la Roundy" I might have risked on a venture, but "Gateau Assortis" or "Moules a Glace" would have knocked me out on the first round! Yet the finale would have found me all there; for, according to the paper from which the above is extracted, "only Buncombe wines were served," and of course they came on in their native nakedness, unclad in befrizzed and befrapped French pantalottes.

This town has been shaken up the past week through the trial of an ex-collector, charged with the embezzlement of \$35,000 State and county funds. The ablest legal talent in the State was invoked by the prosecution and defence, and the trial lasted a whole week. Then the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the defendant walked out of the court room a free man—free in person and in mind. And now the sureties who made up the deficiency to the State are asking themselves: "Upon what ground did the authorities collect that \$35,000 from us?" And echo answers not.

I see the Rifle Range problem is still unsolved. As for myself, I have never been particularly enamored with it, and our experience of last summer, though pleasant enough, all things considered, did not particularly exalt its beauties to my mind. Of course, I say this individually, and by no means want it taken as the expression of any considerable portion of our community. But it goes mightily against the grain to have the prize taken from us on the report of an army physician, who staid in the Valley about three months, against the forty years' experience of people in ordinary life. Malaria! Don't tell us! And yet maybe, the microbe's secret lurking-place might be found even in the Arcadia Valley under proper conditions. For instance, it might be revealed to him who in the heated term persistently drank beer all day, lay in the creek half the night, and employed the remaining hours of darkness in search of the demi-mondes. Other things might come upon him for which our fresh, pure mountain air could be held equally accountable. I do not mean to say that sickness may not come to a denizen of the Valley who has committed none of these imprudences, or that only he who is guilty of them is afflicted. People sicken and die everywhere—else what would become of the doctors, the druggists and the undertakers?—but I know from many years' experience that this location will not suffer by comparison in this particular with any section within hundreds of miles, taken from any point of the compass. The air of the Valley does not induce malarial diseases, except by frying out that that has been absorbed into the system of the recent visitor from a less favored

locality. "Tis the unexpected that happens," says a French adage. The charge of malaria against the Arcadia Valley would have been the very last item that would have suggested itself to my limited scientific undertaking. I tremble when I think of the unknown perils we have escaped through all these years of fancied security from the ravages of one of the most enervating and destructive maladies known to the medical calendar!

When I told a Georgia man here to-day that within five miles of Ironton there was an inexhaustible granite quarry, whose product would take on a polish equal to burnished steel, and whose other qualities could be excelled nowhere on America's broad domain, he was dazed for a moment; but he presently rallied and wanted to know, if this was so, why he had to import the stone for the Kansas City Federal building? I gave it up, but adhered to my original statement, being clad in the armor of truth.

### From Jefferson City.

Ed. Register—Having occupied the time which I would have used in writing for your paper, by a visit to Fulton, I find myself at the last moment without even an idea of news. About the best that I can do will be to relate some of the points of interest that I observed while on that journey.

Along with a delegation of twenty-five members we visited, by special invitation from the board of directors, the state institutions for the insane and deaf and dumb. The object of this visit was for information in regard to the condition and needs of each of these asylums. The president of the board was at the legislature to report the transactions of the past two years, and to ask for appropriations for continuing the work and making some necessary improvements. There are six hundred and fifty patients at this asylum, and about four hundred pupils at the school for deaf and dumb. As each year has added more people to these institutions, their capacity has been reached, and many have been refused admittance in consequence of this fact. There are about three thousand insane persons in this state who are being treated and cared for in the three asylums. While it is also a fact that about half as many more are confined in county poor houses and jails, or are improperly cared for by their parents or relations. My conception of an insane asylum has been changed since my visit; for instead of pitying those who need such restraint and protection, that takes them away from their homes, I am satisfied that it would be the greatest injustice to delay their entrance here. These hospitals are for the treatment and cure of those who have brain disease, and the results will compare favorably with those of kindred nature for other physical ailments. Early Sunday morning we were gathered up by the omnibuses and rolled eastward through this city to the new steel bridge that spans the Missouri river. This is one of the noted improvements which this Capital city is very proud of mentioning, for it makes connection with the railroads which have stations over the river, and were formerly reached by the antiquated and cumbersome ferry.

Passing over the Big Muddy far above the water a beautiful view of the country is presented, both up and down the river, while this city and Capital buildings recede into the distance. Cedar City, which is the terminal station of a branch of the C. & A. which connects with the main line at Mexico. A ride of twenty-five miles through the rolling surface of Callaway county brings us to the city of our destination.

Here we were met by our escorts who immediately proceeded to "hold up the crowd," and we were informed that we were in their hands, and that money was not a legal tender during our stay in their city. We were driven to the hotel where we were welcomed by the city officials and citizens. After a straightening up, we were introduced innumerable times and refreshed according to a Missourian's own custom. Again we were loaded up, I mean into carriages and driven to the eastern suburbs, where the state's possessions lie. The grounds are well located on a high rolling ridge and embrace about six hundred acres. The main buildings occupy a portion well back on a high knoll which gives it an imposing appearance. The grounds are enclosed by a substantial iron paling fence, and are laid out and improved according to the ideas of modern landscape architecture with groves of ornamental and shade trees, drives and walks, flower beds and summer houses. The garden and farm, which are cultivated mainly by patients is located in the rear, where all of their vegetables and fruits are produced. They have their own dairy line, and furnish all of their supplies in this line. The intention is to make the institution as nearly self sustaining as possible.

The buildings are immense brick structures and cover several acres of ground. But for the iron bars on all of the windows, one might easily imagine that it was any other kind of an educational or industrial college. Passing into the main building it is evident that access is only possible by permission, and as we were all permitted to go away after our inspection, it was probably because no jury of inquiry had been present.

The buildings although not of recent structure are all fireproof and perfectly arranged for the necessities of this kind of patients. The furnishings are

in keeping with the other state properties and although perfectly comfortable are in no ways extravagant.

The condition everywhere was evidence of good management. There is no opportunity for suicide or personal injury, and the presence of such surroundings as are intended to occupy and entertain the patients, helps to render their life here more endurable. A study of the faces and features as we pass through furnishes many questions for reflections. When one considers how little difference exists between some of these unfortunates and some others who are permitted to be free, it naturally makes us feel gratified and recognizes our good fortune. Each floor of the building is a separate department and these are divided by iron doors which are also protection against the spread of fire from one department to another. The stair ways are all caged so that the danger of falling down them is eliminated. The Patients are retained on the floor to which they belong, and each ward is separate, so that they are classed and grouped according to the necessities of their cases. A ward consists of all of a wing of a building on one floor. It has a wide hall running through it where all patients go and assemble and entertain themselves as best suits their wishes while their sleeping apartments are rooms on each side so that every room has an outside window. The wards are perfectly lighted and heated, with hard wood floors and painted walls and ceilings; carpets and matting on the floors, comfortable chairs and all the necessary comforts of the best hospitals. When one remembers that these unfortunates are patients who are here for treatment and not convicts or objects of charity, the idea of the work becomes more apparent. Many of those treated here are paying their own expenses. There is an efficient staff of officers and physicians in charge, as well as nurses and assistants, and everything is done in accordance with the best systems of the times. There is no evidence of the straight jacket or cage for violent ones; but rather the presence of such personal influences as are best suited to pacify whenever necessity requires. In good weather many of them are permitted to go about the grounds and enjoy life about as well or better than at their homes. The records of the past two years show no serious calamity either to the institution or its inmates. The officers and employees evince a commendable pride in the work in which they are engaged, and claim that the results of their care of those sent to this hospital compares favorably with similar institutions throughout the country. The purpose here has been to supply all of the necessities and as many comforts to this unfortunate class of people as possible; and to make the surroundings of all of those under care as pleasant as possible, and consistent with their own welfare and the people's good. The aim and purpose is to secure the greatest good without either extravagance or parsimony. There are few here who do not have more comforts than they could afford at their own homes, while the majority are furnished a life far better than any idea or ability of their own could concern. It is evident that the best results can only be obtained by the liberal and judicious expenditure of the money of the state, and not by dealing out just sufficient to sustain life, or furnish very ordinary comforts.

The opinion that the cost and care of the insane should be reduced to the minimum, without regard to the final results to the unfortunate patient, is founded on a wrong conception of the cause and necessity of their condition. The final good which is accomplished for the patients by restoring them to health, and returning them to a free life, which makes them useful and producing citizens, instead of allowing them to remain a charge on either their friends or the state, alone can estimate the value of the cost and care.

After going through each department of this asylum, including the chapel, where music is furnished by a splendid orchestra, composed of employees who entertained us with some familiar selections, we looked over the electric light and heating apparatus, the power house and green house. A thorough description of the day's visit would weary you, unless your interests and enjoyments are inclined in that direction.

We were returned to the hotel where a substantial dinner awaited us, and to speak for myself was duly appreciated. After dinner seated in a splendid carriage with an imported Havana for inspiration we were shown the beauties of the city by those of the citizens who as pleasant undertook to make our stay as pleasant as possible.

I must say with regret that evidences of prosperity are more abundant here than our part of the state. Fine drives, elegant houses, three colleges, immense modern churches, the general appearance of thrift and energy, indicates that the necessary worth, for obtaining all these good things, has been coming their way, in a more generous quantity than to our own county, although poor in the good things of this world, none the less proud of the many attractions and resources of which you boast. G. W. F. Ju.

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