

URBANA UNION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1862.

TERMS—One Dollar per annum, in advance. The cheapest and best quality paper in Ohio. J. W. HOUX, Printer, Ohio.



The Union of Hearts—the Union of Hands The Union of States none can sever; The Union of Lakes—the Union of Lands; And the FLAG OF OUR UNION FOREVER!

THE URBANA UNION is a newspaper for the people of Champlain county. It is not in the interest of any party, nor is it meant to be identified with the interest of any party, because it will not be fettered. It will be neutral for every distinct opinion on all public questions connected with government, whether Union, State, or County; and on the expression of opinions it will have but one guide—a strict adherence to the Law, without regard to platforms or to party dogmas.

War and General News of Week ENDING AUG. 19, 1862.

The armies of Virginia are now the objects of interest. The Rebels under Jackson have crossed the Rapidan and fallen back to Gordonsville; all the Divisions under Gen. Pope are concentrating to that point. McClellan has withdrawn his forces from James River and marched by land in the same direction, first sending his transports down the James River and thence passing up the Bay for entrance to another stream not yet developed. The show he had made of crossing the James River and moving towards the south side Railroads, had the effect of causing the Richmond enemies to send large forces in that direction, while he has come the other way. The rebel Ram Arkansas was in fact destroyed as reported. Baton Rouge was attacked as rumored and for a time with success, but they did not hold the place.

A new foray is made into Kentucky under Morgan, and there will be much damage done. Before troops from this side can reach the scene, the incursion will be over, and the assailants gone.

Gen. Hunter's negro Brigade has been disbanded, and the red breeches rank scampering away with many antics.

The new armor clad vessels are drawing near to completion and several of them will soon sail.

Col. Corcoran and Col. Wilcox so long detained in the South and held as hostages have been finally released. They have reached Washington.

The Secretary at War has issued a new order which utterly forbids the appointment of any officer now in the volunteer army from being appointed to the command of a new regiment—an order most eminently foolish and pernicious, but a fitting counterpart to that clause in the Ohio Constitution which requires a field full of conscripts just driven in, to fall to, and elect a set of officers from Lieutenants to Major Generals.

Senator Mason Resigned.

The Hon. Samson Mason, the Senator of this District, has resigned his seat and published an address to the people of the District assigning his reasons. As he holds it to be a violation of the Ohio Constitution for the General Assembly to hold an extra special session on their own adjournment, he resigns his place that the electors may determine whether they will be represented in that unlawful session, as he deems it.

This does not seem to be a very practicable mode of settling the question of constitutionality. For if nine tenths of the voters agreed in opinion with Mr. Mason, that the session will be void and in violation of law, they could only show it by refusing to vote. If the remaining tenth should attend and vote for an eligible person, that person would be lawfully chosen, and would be admitted as a senator. And if the question were made to the Senate itself, on the presentation of his credentials, it would not meet with much success before the body which had already occurred in the adjournment. Still, if Mr. Mason thinks that it would be a violation of his oath to sit during an unlawful session he does very right to resign and let another be chosen.

We do not concur in opinion with Gen. Mason, that the extra session is unlawful. The Constitution certainly contemplates biennial sessions. But if the General Assembly shall believe and so determine that the public interest requires of them to meet again the next winter, it would be their duty to meet. It is not to be assumed that they have wantonly made pretexts for the adjournment.

A Suggestion.

The Secretary of the War Department has issued orders for the arrest of all persons who make opposition to the enlistment of men to serve in the armies. Several gentlemen, who have made experiments in that way have found themselves distinguished by a lodgment in some of our forts and strongholds. There is another patient class who go about talking down our Generals and criticizing the campaigns, who might be made useful in some other way. It is suggested to Mr. Stanton that he have these men seized and sent to the army. It would not be advisable to arm them for they would be apt to skulk and throw away their guns; but they might carry water for the Darkies while they are making trenches.

"Guarding Rebel Property."

We have a class of Patriots who have been much shocked that our soldiers should be occupied in guarding rebel property. The original complaint has doubtless come from persons in the army who felt that there was too much restraint upon their propensities to appropriate; it has been echoed and clamored about at home until the clamor has been yielded to, and here is a picture of the result already, as was foretold before the practice commenced. A correspondent of the New York "World" writes from Culpepper, C. H., under date of July 31.

The Army of Virginia has undergone a marked change in a very important particular. The new usage which has been instituted in regard to protection of rebel property and the purpose of the government to assist the army as far as practicable upon the enemy's country, has produced a decided revolution in the feelings and practices of the soldiery, and one which seems to me very much to be regretted. Unless these innovations are guarded by far more stringent safeguards against irregular and unauthorized plundering, we shall let loose upon the country at the close of the war a torrent of unbridled and unscrupulous robbers. Rapid strides toward villainy have been made during the last few weeks. Men who at home would have shuddered at the suggestion of touching another's property, now appropriate remorselessly whatever comes within their reach. Thieving, they imagine, has now become an authorized practice, and under the show of subsisting themselves, chickens, turkeys, hams, and corn have become a lawful plunder, with little discrimination as to the character or circumstances of the original owner.

In a state of society where civil law has been laid aside, and military power exercises but an irregular and partial sway, men's consciences are not remarkably sensitive. Restraints innumerable control the propensities of men at home, which here at the wars are entirely inactive, and a very mild opiate is sufficient to give quietude to the conscience of many a soldier when a chicken, pig, ham, or other luxury tempts his gustatory. These new orders seem to be just that opiate, and they have carried many a hitherto honest man over the dam, and made those who were before somewhat predatory in their habits, open, unblushing rascals.

It is to me a very serious and unfortunate state of facts when soldiers will rush in crowds upon the smoke-house of a farmer, and each quarrel with the other to get the first and greatest share. I blush when I state that on the march through a section of country, every spring house is broken open, and butter, milk, eggs and cream are engulfed, almost before the place is reached by the men. Calves and sheep, and, in fact, anything and everything serviceable for meat or drink, or apparel, are not safe a moment after the approach of the army. Even things apparently useless are snatched up, because, it would seem, many men love to steal.

At a place where I not long ago spent a night, scarcely an article to which the fertility of a soldier could suggest the slightest use remained to the owner upon the following morning. There had been soldiers there, you might wager. Pans, kettles, diabolos, pork, poultry, provisions, and everything desirable had disappeared. The place was stripped, and without any process of conscription or quartermaster. Many a family incapable of sustaining the slightest loss has deprived of all.

I not long ago saw a dozen soldiers rushing headlong through a field, each anxious to get the first choice of three horses shading themselves quietly under a tree. The animals made their best time into the farthest corner of the field with the men close upon them; and the foremost ones caught their prizes and bridled them as if they had a perfect immunity in such sort of things. A scene followed. A young lady came out and besought the soldiers not to take her favorite pony. The soldiers were remorseless and unyielding, and the pony is now in the army.

I know a case where a family were just seeing themselves to supper. Soldiers came that way, and going in, swallowed everything. That was not all, but whatever in doors and out of doors the soldiers wanted was readily appropriated, and the proprietor of the place told me sorrowfully that they had ruined him—he never could now get out of debt. I hardly regretted his misfortune so much on his own account as for the influence of this thieving upon the soldiers. I was really gratified to hear his little boy say, "Pap says now he wouldn't vote the secession ticket again if he had the chance." His patriotism was evidently drawing too heavily upon his fortunes, and I was rejoiced to find him in an inquiring state of mind. But unless a check is given to this promiscuous and unauthorized plundering, the discipline and value of the army will be destroyed, and when the enlistments have expired we shall let loose a den of thieves upon the country.

And so these practices are going on until I believe, if it is not checked, we shall unfit the men to be soldiers now or citizens hereafter. Such has been the influence of these new orders—the new way of dealing with the rebels. The Government has decided to assist the army from the enemy's country, and to give no safeguards to disloyal people. The soldiers conclude that they are individually to take whatever substance they can lay hands upon, and disregard all the rights of private citizens.

I find no fault with this policy of the government toward the rebels. Their temper is most evidently not of the kind to be influenced by kindness. Justice allows that protection should go no further than allegiance and policy now requires it. The most effectual way of dealing with the rebels is to make them feel that destruction and poverty await them if they continue their rebellion. I have seen no man yet who had been converted by the clemency of the government, and I have seen many whose heavy losses had made them regret their participation in the cause of the confederates. The slight sacrifices of a mild kind of warfare they are willing to endure; but such heavy losses as the new system involves too much for their patriotism.

But if this policy is to be pursued it must be regulated better than it has been thus far. Unless the discipline of the army is to be destroyed, and the morals of the men corrupted, stricter orders against private plundering must

be enforced. Otherwise in failing to protect the rebels, we shall fail to protect ourselves.

LATER.—Gen. Pope has issued another General Order, explaining his former General Order commonly known as the Stealing License. Private soldiers are not to take whatever comes in their way—but property and provisions needed must be taken through the Quarter Master. This power of taking through the Quarter Master always existed but it was notorious that no adequate supply could be thus had. If soldiers are to be restrained there must be guards as before—for police purposes—which some have chosen to denounce as guarding Rebel property.

Defects in our Army.

The defense of Col. Turchin on his recent trial before a Court Martial at Huntsville, speaks, incidentally, of two defects in our army, which deserve to be made known and considered by the public as they can only be cured by action of Congress, if proper to be cured.

The first is this: The European Armies have a corps of officers specially prepared, who constitute the *Eint Major*. Their duty is to locate troops in cantonments and camps, to collect all statistical information about the enemy's country and roads; to guide troops on the march; to find camping ground, and dispose troops in camps near the enemy; to find positions and to lead troops to the position and post them; to reconnoitre the ground in front of camps and positions. For the lack of a special corps charged with these duties and others of a kindred nature the equivalent duties in our armies are distributed among other officers. We thus find that Gen. McCook was seeking a place for his camp when he met his death—not a proper duty for a sick general—and his death may in part be attributed to a defective organization of the army itself.

He also specifies another defect: the lack of an army police for the summary trial of offenders, and to take charge of them, which strikes us as very important and worthy of immediate correction—the present mode of Court Martial operating to produce delay, and delay is often an exemption from all punishment.

The most important suggestion he makes is with regard to captures made by the army. The rules and articles of war provide that all public stores taken in the enemy's towns and fortifications, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States, for the neglect of which the commanding officer is to be responsible. This rule is taken from the British army, but one part of the British practice we have not adopted, and that is: by Proclamation, the government pays to the army, the money value of all property taken. This would be a just and a wise rule. By making the whole army partakers of a Common fund arising from Captures, every man would be interested in securing to that fund all captured property whereas the present practice leads to individual pillage and secretion.

The suggestions of Colonel Turchin are none the less worthy coming from an officer under trial; and if brought before Congress, the present rule would perhaps be found worthy of modification.

Certainities.

Mr. Wm. H. West is a tall man, and when he uncovers and protrudes upward he will be clearly visible to the speaker and apt to get the floor.

He is not a handsome man by any means, but he is perhaps as good-looking as Ben. Stanton or General Butler.

He is not a graceful man and not very clean looking. So much is certain.

Uncertainties.

The proxy delegates to the Printers' meeting at Piqua may know all about it, but the people of the District know nothing about Mr. West's opinions, except that he "will not hesitate to use all the means which the God of Nature and the God Battles shall put in his power to crush out this great Rebellion." This reference to the God of nature is after the manner of Mr. Jefferson, not remarkable for piety, and the God of Battles after the manner of Jeff Davis, and not in accordance with orthodox christian speeches. But this might be waived if we only knew what was meant by "using all the means." For instance, is he in favor of buying four millions of slaves at a fair value—say a round sum of two thousand millions of dollars—and give a check on posterity, for the amount waived pro- tect, and upping the claim good with one hundred and twenty millions of Dollars annual interest?

Is he in favor of cleaning out South America and opening a negro boarding house in and about that continent, to receive, nourish and protect those four millions of "loyal fellow citizens" bargained, sold and delivered for the good of mankind?

Or if he shall think it will cost too much to buy four millions at an appraised value, would he favor the plan of declaring them free as "a military necessity," and then maintain an army in every Southern State to keep them free?

Would he agree to let them out, by equal distribution among the Northern States, and compel every township to take and keep its pro rata share? These are big questions, which may have all been talked over between Mr. West and the printers, and the Court House, but the people will need some talk as well as tickets, that they may seem to understand what they are expected to do. The people mean well and they will all go right if you send round the managers and give 'em the hint.

AN EXPERIMENTAL OFFER.

The Cincinnati Gazette's confidential man at Washington says, that if Mr. Chase could be sure of being elected next winter, to the Senate of the United States, he would resign his present place in a week! Who can answer and give comfort to the anxious and expectant man?

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

AN APPEAL FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP OF THE 26th Ohio Regiment, Near DEARBORN, TENN., Aug. 3, 1862.

Send us men. From our distant camp in the heart of the enemy's country, we send you an earnest appeal for men, to fill our more than decimated ranks. One year ago to-day, this Regiment one of the earliest raised for the war, first set foot on hostile soil—in all the pride of its strength—a full regiment of one thousand and eleven men. To-day, we muster as shown by the morning report, 602, present for duty. One hundred and eighty five have been lost outright, by death, desertion, resignation and discharge; forty three are sick in camp (none severely, however) and one hundred and eighty-one are absent. Some of these absent on duty; a few absent without authority; but the great majority from disabilities resulting from toil, exposure and the thousand casualties incident to an active campaign. Our present effective strength is hardly two-thirds of what it was and should be. A year's service in the mountains of Western Virginia, the wintry climate of Kentucky, and the sultry plains of the South, have left us only a hardy remnant of some 600 men—strong and healthy it is true, inured to hardships and hardened for almost any service, but sadly diminished in number. Many of our absent will, of course, be able to return; and it is confidently hoped that when such calls are making for men in the field, those who are able will hesitate to return; but counting all, whose return it would be safe to rely on, we will still need at least 250 men, to fill up our regiment. Men of Ohio! Shall we not have them?

Twenty or twenty five men from each of the ten counties, or localities in which the companies were raised, will give us a full regiment; and—so large will be the majority of drilled men—it will be an old and disciplined regiment, ready for immediate service. The companies of the regiment are from Butler, Ross, Delaware, Morrow, Morgan, Richmond, Guernsey, Mahoning, Champlain, Hardin, Scioto and Madison, counties Surely, in each of these counties, there are young men who have friends in this regiment, and who would prefer entering the service in the same company with them. They will find many advantages in so doing. From their comrades who have already been learning a year in the valuable schools of active service they may derive much valuable support, assistance and instruction; and will learn the art of war much faster, and more easily, than by themselves. They will be under one of the most gallant and experienced officers in the service—Col. Edward P. Pyffe,—while the subordinate officers and men, have also that degree of experience, which will enable them to avoid many of the evils inevitable in newly raised regiments under inexperienced officers.

Finally—and this is the most important consideration—the old regiments should be filled up first. They are in the field and want the men now. The new regiments will be relied on and needed as reserves, after they have had time for organization; but the old ones need immediate re-enforcement. Come on then and join your comrades in the field. No day should be lost, for every day is precious. One officer of our Regiment—Capt. Wm. H. Squires may be found or addressed for a few days at London, Madison county, Ohio, authorized to receive recruits for the regiment; and non-commissioned officers from each of our companies, will soon be in each county; while officers of the general recruiting service, are ordered to receive you for any company and regiment you desire. There is no difficulty about the mode of joining us. Come on and join us. We have no bounties to offer beyond what the Government gives to every soldier. We received none ourselves, and have nothing to promise you but a soldier's welcome, and the rewards of our honorable service. The generous efforts making at home, will provide for your families. Come and join us; and we promise you, that under the banners of "the old 26th," already like the men a little dingy from hard service you need have no fears of lowering the reputation of Ohio. John H. James, Jr., Capt. Co. A, Butler Co. Sam. H. Ewing, Capt. Co. B, Ross Co. J. Meredith, Capt. Co. C, Delaware and Morrow Co. W. H. Seaton, Capt. Co. D, Richland and Morgan Co. James H. Ewart, Capt. Co. E, Morrow Co. Norris T. Peatman, Capt. Co. F, Guernsey Co. S. C. Rook, Capt. Co. G, Mahoning Co. Nat. Potter, Lieut. com'd'g Co. H, Champlain Co. W. H. Ross, Capt. Co. I, Mahoning Co. F. M. Williams, Lieut. com'd'g Co. K, Madison Co.

(Gazette and Advertiser, Chillicothe, Sentinel and Register, Youngstown, Democrat and Chronicle, London, Sentinel and Register, Mt. Pleasant, Herald, Cardington, Gazette and Standard, Delaware, Times, Tribune and Republican, Portsmouth, Shield & Banner, Democrat and Herald, Mansfield, Times and Jeffersonian, Cambridge, Telegraph and True Telegraph, Hamilton, are requested to copy. This is the Regiment's only way to recruit—its officers beg with their men.)

STRANGE STORY.—A girl, six years old, has just died in France, after great suffering, from having inhaled, in smelling flowers, the eggs of a caterpillar, which passed through her nostrils into the interior of her head, and there hatched out from the warmth of the human system. The child suffered awful agonies, and discharged caterpillars from her nostrils shortly before she died.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. ELLIOTT D. HIRSHWELL, "Ident."

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special enactment, for the Relief of the Sick and Deafened, at Excessive Heat, Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted, in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

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Hotels.

HAMILTON HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, URBANA, O. JOSEPH WILST, Proprietor.

The "Hamilton" has been thoroughly refitted for the accommodation of guests. We are confident of rendering satisfaction to all.

Clothing.

THE PEOPLE WILL CONTINUE TO READ THE

LATEST WAR NEWS!

HURRAH FOR THE GLORIOUS BANNER

of the

STARS AND STRIPES.

TO

STAND BY THE

UNION OF THE STATES!

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Buy Goods

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READY-MADE CLOTHING!

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

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HERM'N FISHER,

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Family Medicines.

GRAPENBERG'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RETAIL PRICES.

Vegetable Pills, per box, 25

Green Mountain Catarrh, per box, 25

Sassaaparilla, per bottle, 1.00

Children's Remedy, per bottle, 50

Eye Lotion, per bottle, 50

Fever and Ague Remedy, per box, 50

Diarrhoea Remedy, per bottle, 50

Dysentery Remedy, per bottle, 50

Consumptive's Balm, per bottle, 50

Marshall's Urinary Catholicon, per bottle, 1.00

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Manual of Health, per copy, 25

For sale by the city druggists; also by agents in the principal towns in Ohio.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Hartford, Tremont Co., O., March 7, '62.

I hereby certify that I have been dealing in the Grapenberg Medicines for the past year, and can truly say that I have met with the decided approval of the people like these, particularly the pills and catholicon. They will really perform all and more than is promised for them. I have sold about fifty bottles of the catholicon the past season, and I hear the best results in every case.

J. E. C. JOHNSON, Medical Agent.

Read what Dr. Bushnell says of the Grapenberg Medicines. Dr. B. is a physician of extensive practice, and one of the most successful in the county (Tremont) in which he resides.

"This certifies that I have used the Grapenberg Pills and Marshall's Catholicon, sold here, by J. E. C. Johnson, in my practice, to my entire satisfaction. They are good medicines." Dr. G. B. BUSHNELL, Hartford, Tremont Co., O., March 7, 1862.

West Bedford, Coshocton Co., May 14, '62.

Mr. H. R. Kingsley, Sir:—I have been selling the medicines of the Grapenberg Company for the last two years and have invariably found them to give great satisfaction; and the pills I have sold to a great many families as regular as their tea and coffee, and with my trials they have become a staple article. Marshall's Urinary Catholicon is a medicine that has done a great amount of good in female diseases. One lady I sold it to told me that she had received more benefit from one bottle than she did from a long course of medical treatment by the most skillful physicians. Yours truly,

AMES WILSON.

Health of American Women.

Female irregularities, weakness, uterine displacements, and all those intricate diseases and constitutional troubles of women are entirely cured by the Grapenberg Marshall's Urinary Catholicon.

In this connection, Miss Beecher, sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Letters to the People, page 128, says:

"I have nine sisters and sister-in-laws, and fourteen female cousins, all married, and all delicate and ailing. And the immense class of my friends and acquaintances, I cannot recall ten married ladies born in this country and country, who are perfectly healthy."

In case, however, where the Grapenberg Catholicon has been used, we must say that health has rapidly taken the place of disease, and ladies have become robust, strong, vigorous, and healthy.

Mr. Gleason, "Beautiful indeed, is the confidence, trusting nature of woman, but how much does it need to be protected by a watchfulness that will lead her in time of disease to appeal to a medical advisor of scientific education, moral worth and purity of character."

All these may be secured by addressing the Grapenberg company.

I am a Methodist clergyman. My heart has been aching to witness the feeble health of woman as I have traveled my circuit preaching the gospel. I thank God, however, that I have seen all these diseases give way to the Grapenberg Marshall's Urinary Catholicon, wherever it has been used. Rev. PETER SHARP, Ridge-Way, Michigan. Formerly of Western Stark, Medina Co.

FOR SALE BY

MOORE & MCCORMACK, Urbana, O.

J. H. MCINTIRE, West Liberty, O.

F. S. CLARON, Bellefontaine, O.

A. WOLDEN, Springfield, O.

no 137.

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