

The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM AD VANCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

VOLUME XVII.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA FRIDAY AUGUST 4 1893

NUMBER 28

We have a large surplus of evergreens, maple, ash, catalpas, apple, pear, peach and a full line of small fruits. We will close out cheap. Parties wanting to set out anything in the above line will do well to give my agent a call.

F. A. WOODIN, Nurseryman,
Goodland, Ind.
JOHN SCHANLABE, Agent,
Rensselaer, Ind.

A LITERARY SENSATION.
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has certainly "broke loose"! The copy-right on this most famous of American novels, by Mrs. Stowe, has recently expired, which frees its publication from the monopoly of the high-priced publishers, and though in anticipation of this fact they have within a few months greatly reduced its price, now that it is really "unshackled" the consequences are something surprising. John B. Alden, Publisher, of New York, issues several editions, selling them only direct (not through agents or booksellers); one in good type, paper covers, for 5 cents, sent post-paid, or the same bound in cloth for 10 cents with postage 7 cents extra; also an excellent large-type edition, on fine paper, handsomely bound in cloth for the price of 25 cents, postage 10 cents. Surely a copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will soon be found in every home where it is not already. Mr. Alden sends a 32-page pamphlet describing many of his publications free, or a catalogue of 128 pages of choice books, a veritable "literary gold mine" for book lovers, for 2 cents. Address JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 67 Rose St., New York.

IND. NAPOLIS SENTINEL.
THE
Daily,
Weekly
and Sunday
Issues.

The Sentinel in its several editions reaches more readers in Indiana than any other newspaper published within or without the state.

It is read in every city, town and hamlet.

The Daily is an eight to twelve-page paper of 56 to 84 columns and contains the very latest market reports, in addition to all the important news of the day. It has a special news service from New York, Washington and Chicago.

The Weekly is a mammoth issue of 12 pages and 84 columns, and in addition to the cream of the news of the week includes an invaluable farm and home department, with a variety of special features for all classes of readers.

The Sunday issue contains regularly 20 pages of 140 columns of reading matter, and frequently 24 pages or 168 columns. This issue is much like the Daily, but political topics except a items of news are allowed but little space and the additional columns are used to meet the tastes of those who desire clean, wholesome and entertaining miscellany.

By Mail—Postage Prepaid.
Daily edition, 1 year, \$6 00
Parts of a year, per month, 50
Daily and Sunday, 1 year, 8 00
Sunday, by mail, 1 year, 2 00
Weekly Edition.
One Copy, one year, 1 00
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INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.
Indianapolis, Ind.

A copy of the Indiana Almanac for 1893 has just been received by us. It is without question the most complete and best work of its kind that has been issued in the State. The main feature of the work are of extended notice. The World's Fair, which is to be held this year, will no doubt be visited by almost every citizen of Indiana. This important subject is fully outlined in twenty-eight pages of printed matter, showing cuts of the buildings and descriptions of all the interesting features and exhibits. Complete tables and Tariff Duties and increases are noticed. A reliable table of the Indiana Post-offices, with their salaries. This constitutes reference volume for those interested in the new appointments expected after March 4th. The United States Government, with the names and salaries of every official thereof, from President down, are given. A full list of United States Senators and Representatives are furnished. Tables of population of States, cities, etc., and other matters of paramount importance are also set forth. A concise collection of general information on the recent political revolution is perhaps the most interesting feature of this work. The vote of Indiana by counties on both State and National tickets is scheduled, and separate tables are given on legislative districts. The great result by popular vote and electoral votes is also shown. For the benefit of handy reference the platforms of the four leading parties in 1892 are appended.

AUSTIN & CO. Composed of W. B. Austin, A. H. Hopkins, G. K. Hollingsworth, will loan you money on personal mortgage, or chattel security, for long or short time at local bank rates. These loans can be paid back at any time, and are more desirable than bank loans because interest is reduced. We have unlimited capital and can accommodate everybody.

DEMOCRACY IN THE WAR.

It has been long the boast of the republican party that it furnished the Northern Army, who went in as republicans, fought as republicans and came out as republicans. They came out at all. That had it not been for the republican party there would have been no Northern Army. That a very large per cent. of Northern soldiers were republicans, that not to exceed twenty per cent. of all the soldiers of the Northern Army were democrats. This is the gag and later a read on for years. As the fog has lifted the figures in the grass are discovered to be standing out so plainly and boldly that every person can see for himself as to how much truth or how much falsehood there has been in these many years made and repeated from one end of the country to the other, as to the numerical strength of the republicans in Northern armies.

From April, 1861, to April, 1865, the New England States furnished a total of 335,162 soldiers of whom 144,040 were democrats and 191,122 were republicans. Making 1864 as an average the republican vote of New England 325,747 and the democratic vote 191,122. Compare the number of democratic soldiers in the Northern Army from New England with the number of democratic votes in the six New England States, and compare these with the republican votes and republican soldiers, and the reader will see which of the two, in proportion to their strength, furnished the most fighting material.

The total number of volunteers and enlistments as soldiers in the Northern Army from April, 1861, to April, 1865, was 2,978,967. Of these soldiers in the Northern Army 1,222,006 were republicans and 1,756,961 were democrats.

The democratic volunteers from what is called the "solid south" in the Union Army and Navy during the late war were 314,832. The republican volunteers from the "solid south" were 35,230.

Of those who volunteered into the Northern Army during the war over all other than the southern states, 767,698 were republicans and 888,045 were democrats.

The democratic majority of all who volunteered or went into the Northern Army was 234,847 showing that the democratic party of the north had a larger representation in the field by more than a quarter of a million than did the republican army.

The total Union troops from the slave states was 433,503 of whom 93,441 were blacks.

During the late war 29,000 Union prisoners died in rebel prisons, and 26,000 rebel prisoners died in Union prisons.

The state of New York sent to the war as her portion of the troops 245,639 democrats and 203,801 republicans, making a total of 449,440 of her citizens who went forth to fight for the preservation of the Union.

New Jersey sent 42,818 democrats and 33,900 republicans.

Ohio sent 154,248 democrats and 158,932 republicans.

Pennsylvania with her immense republican majority sent 167,998 democrats and 169,963 republicans.

Wisconsin, another strong republican state, was represented in the Union Army by 42,035 democrats and 48,832 republicans.

Illinois, another republican state, was represented in the Northern Army by 235,061 democrats and 124,002 republicans.

Indiana sent 109,398 democrats and 95,995 republicans into the Union Army.

Iowa, an intense republican state, where all democrats were classed as rebels, sent 49,803 democrats and 43,561 republicans into the Union Army.

Michigan, another very heavy republican state, sent into the Union Army 10,187 democrats and 13,833 republicans.

The South, or so-called, furnished democrats to the Northern Army as follows: Florida, 1,290; Kentucky, 74,396; Louisiana, 5,224; Maryland, 41,434; Mississippi, 545; North Carolina, 3,156; Texas, 1,965; Virginia and West Virginia were represented by 30,139 democrats; while Missouri had in the Northern Army 93,053 democrats.

The total "solid south" furnished to the Northern Army 314,832 democrats and 35,230 republicans, including blacks—being but 15,102 less than the number furnished by the superior New England States.

Some one has said that truth crushed to the earth will rise again. That the eternal years of God are hers. So it is that as the returns come in, or are opened so that they may be seen by those who are curious to know the facts in the case the republican party is proven to have been a great big brag and bluster from the first, even as it is a very rotten, stinking carcass at the last.

Hereafter, in the face of facts collected by the most disinterested and general states, transmitted to the War Department for verification and examination, let no republican again say that the democrats sought to destroy the Union or failed in the work of preserving it.

Another thing in this connection worthy of thought and bearing in mind for future reference. The republican leaders have been continually talking of a Solid Democratic South. They have pounded it into the mind of the people from every republican platform, pulpit and newspaper office in the north that the south has ever been solidly democratic and therefore all bad country.

These persons forget that previous to the war it was the custom of the south to give whig majorities. That the demand for the nomination of Bell and Everett as whig candidates came up from the south. That in many of the southern states and localities it was no uncommon thing for the democrats to find themselves in a minority, and that so-called "whiggers" had a stronger footing south of Mason and Dixon's line than it ever did north.

Another fact worthy of some notice is this: The popular majority against Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860 was 890,024; the popular majority against McClellan and Pendleton in 1864 was 406,812. The number of democrats in the army shortened the democratic vote in the North, while the number of republicans who stood at home swelled the republican vote in 1864. The total vote of all parties Nov. 1864, was 4,550,000 at which time there was a large excess of democrats in the Northern Army operating in the south or sleeping in southern soil after hard fought battles.

In 1864, too, other causes added to the republican vote. Take Indiana for instance. Provost marshals were sent into nearly every election precinct in the state; democrats were arrested or trumped up charges and held until the election had passed, and were then discharged without a hearing; in many republican strongholds democrats were driven from the polls and were not permitted to vote; regiments of soldiery from out of states, encamped within this state, voted all along the line. And these were the methods which secured the republican majority that year.

WHITNEY FOR TARIFF REFORM.

Ex-Secretary Whitney is clearly of opinion that if tariff reform is to wait for the complete restoration of business confidence it will have to wait a long time. He looks upon repeal of the silver purchase provision of the Sherman law as "a palliative not a panacea." He says: "The silver scare will not be long over before some other scare will begin unless we go to the bottom of the trouble and get the business and industry of the country off the artificial basis upon which it is being conducted and upon solid ground again. The country's prosperity will never be permanently established while an annual tax of three or four hundred millions is laid upon its industries. The silver scare once out of the way, there should be no delay about tariff reform."

There is good, solid sense in that. The trade and industry of the country must be brought down to a solid basis before prosperity will cease to be spasmodic and enter upon a steadily progressive course. Until then one scare will follow another indefinitely. Under the existing system great branches of the industry are on an artificial legislative basis, and such a basis is necessarily unstable. Those who could prosecute their industries better without legislative props imagine that they are dependent upon such support and that is practically as bad as if their imaginings were realities. Each recurring election of congressmen or President brings its terrors, the consequences are magnified, delusive expectations are begotten or groundless fears are excited, and there is an endless alternation of elation and depression.

Here is a case which illustrates the practical working of the principle. The "Textile World" states that four new plush factories were established in the first half of '92, and none at all in the first half of '93. The McKinley act gave great increased protection to the American manufacture of plushes. Great things were expected from this legislation. The plush industry for the supply of the American market was to be transferred to this country. Soon the protectionist organs announced triumphantly that an English concern had started a branch plush factory in Connecticut. But long before the last presidential election these same organs printed a dispatch stating that the working force in this branch factory had been reduced from 500 to 300 on account of its high demand, and since then the machinery for the manufacture of plush has been replaced by machinery for the manufacture of velvet.

Very soon after the passage of the McKinley act wages were reduced in Pennsylvania plush factories on account of small sales.

In this case legislation raised hopes and utterly failed to accomplish its purpose. The result was waste of capital and reduction of wages. In other cases there is a temporary realization of hopes, followed by fierce competition, overproduction, failures and a discharge of workmen. In order to obviate some of these results combinations to restrict production and maintain prices have sprung up in every direction. These are some of the natural fruits of our artificial system. Under a natural system such fruits would be reduced to a minimum, because the factors entering into business calculations would be fewer and simpler, and there would be no fear that the calculations would be vitiated by some capricious act of congress.

Mr. Whitney is not mistaken in the opinion that we must get down from our artificial scaffolding before we can expect solid and enduring prosperity, and that we cannot get about the business of knocking away the cracked and rotting props one day too soon.

I have made arrangements with Eastern capitalists whereby I can loan \$30,000 00 in amounts from \$500 00 and upwards, borrower to pay commission 5 per cent.—Keep money 5 years or more.

M. F. CHILCOTE.

Go to the New York Millinery store for your stylish hats and dress making.
M. & A. MEYER.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AND THE SCARE.

The action of Washington Congressman in withdrawing from the New York Republican Club because of certain resolutions passed by that club ascribing the present financial situation to the election of Cleveland and the ascendancy of the democratic party is not only creditable to his judgment and sense of fairness but it is a most patriotic example. A more unscrupulous, unprincipled charge never was made.

The democratic party is more responsible for the present financial situation than it was responsible for the financial situation of 1873. The legislation that has brought about the present condition, like the legislation that preceded 1873, is republican legislation.

The iniquitous Sherman silver law and the iniquitous McKinley tariff law were republican measures passed by a republican congress and assented to by a republican president. If any legislation has brought upon us the financial disasters from which we are suffering it is the legislation of the fifty-first congress. That the Sherman law has greatly contributed to this state of affairs all financiers of ability are agreed, and the odious McKinley tariff has been quite as potent to the same end.

Eight years ago, at the beginning of Cleveland's first term, the republicans prophesied all sorts of dire disasters as the result of democratic ascendancy. There were no statesmen in the democratic party, nor were there any democrats fitted to hold office! They were a set of ignorant, uneducated and unskilful men, who had been so long out of power that it was not possible that the government could stand under their bungling administration of it!

Then the charge was made that everything would be turned over to the south and that we would see the confederacy in the ascendancy and all the results of the war swept away. All sorts of malignant lies were told.

But the country swept onward to the highest prosperity it has known and when Cleveland surrendered the executive mansion to his successor the financial standing of the government and of the nation was unquestioned. The national debt had been reduced, there was a great surplus in the treasury and the current in business channels flowed smoothly. In four years this was all changed by the adoption of an unwise financial policy on the part of the republican party, and some people have been plunged into an abyss of gloom. And now the authors of these calamities charge them to the democratic party! For colossal imudence this has never been equaled.

Besides their unwise and wicked legislation, the republican leaders, from Harrison down, are responsible for the present state of alarm in the public mind because of their efforts to create that alarm. From the moment Cleveland entered the White House they commenced to clamor for an extra session, so that "the worst might be known." They assumed that, whatever legislation would be adopted, it could not be other than bad legislation. They declared that it would unsettle the business of the whole country, and that no certainty was assured to business men engaging in new enterprises. By their cries and their appeals they frightened capitalists—always timid—and encouraged manufacturers to reduce their output and to narrow their enterprises. And now in the very midst of the fear that has seized so many business circles, as a result of their panic breeding, they have the impudence to ascribe the inevitable consequences of their own bad policies to the democratic party!

On the fulfillment to the letter of democratic pledges depends in great measure the future prosperity of the country. The laws that have been made for the classes at the expense of the masses must be wiped out.

Wonderful, Wonderful Salve.
The boss liar now lives in Jerseyville, Ill., and here is his latest effort, which he told to an admiring crowd the other day: "There was a man in Southern Illinois," said he, "who invented a salve which he claimed was just the thing for cuts. If you cut your finger off, apply the salve and the finger would soon grow out to its normal length. One of the residents of the town was somewhat skeptical, so he thought he would try it on his dog's tail. He cut off the tail and applied the salve, when almost spontaneously it commenced growing, and in a few minutes was as long as ever. In the meantime his little boy had picked up the end of the tail and put on some salve, and both the boy and the man were very much surprised to see a full-sized dog grow out from the end of the tail. The father and his boy are now dead."

A. M'GO & CO'S BANK.

Improve on farms at low rates of interest as favorable terms as can be obtained in town, giving the privilege of partial payments at any time, and stopping the interest on the amount paid. We are also prepared to make loans on personal security on shorter time. Seasonable rates. If you are in need of a loan, give us a call.

Mel. Makeever, Denver, Col., and Miss Clara A. Riley were married in that city July 24th.

Evidently the town board is in a bad row of stumps to save its crop of dog-fennel and has authorized the Pilot to advertise it for sale as it stands. As an inducement to purchasers the Pilot says: "If you cut a bunch of dog fennel and place on each head of your cabbage in your garden you will have no further trouble from the destructive cabbage-worm."

Harry Zimmerman, Meadville, Pa., is visiting his parents and friends in Rensselaer.

Will Shaneland had his right hand badly bruised while operating the jobber in the Republican office, Thursday. Dr. Washburn is giving it the required attention.

Thos. Thompson is trying the virtues of Cameron Springs.

Mrs. Carrie D. Martin has returned from a visit to her son, R. L., who is filling a good position in Cincinnati.

For fresh bread and cakes try the new Bakery, in the rooms formerly occupied by Minikus & Troy.

MILLIRON & MARTINDALE.

Frank Omeara, assistant engineer in the criminal court building, Chicago, is enjoying a two months vacation on full pay, at his home in Rensselaer.

Judge Clark Price, of Kansas, and his nephew Max, son of C. H. Price, Ky., visited friends in Rensselaer this week.

Mrs. Dr. Deming will please accept our thanks for the copy of "Speeches of Hon. D. W. Voorhees," she so kindly presented us. It is a handsome volume, highly appreciated by us.

A special session Commissioners' court will commence next Monday.

Misses Blanche and Grace Brown are visiting their brother, Dr. Harry Brown, Rensselaer.

Hon. Thos. Updegraff, M. C., Iowa, on route to Washington, stopped off at this place Wednesday, where in his boy days his father was a resident. He is a John Sherman republican.

The viewers have made a rough estimate of the matters referred to them by the Board of Commissioners and the following facts are gleaned from their estimate:

ESTIMATED COST OF GRAVEL ROADS.

College road \$11810.31, or \$2545.43 per mile.

Long Ridge road \$10715.64, or \$2503.88 per mile.

Poor Farm and Pleasant Ridge road \$17103.76, or \$2198.42 per mile.

Total cost \$39630.74 or \$2376 per mile.

ROAD BED.
The road bed will be constructed thirty feet wide, ditched so as to drain at least one foot below surface and grade not exceeding five feet in one hundred. Twelve feet in width to be graveled or macadamized.

MATERIAL.
Good gravel 14 inches in center and 10 at edges. Good broken stone 10 inches in center and 8 at edges. Broken stone and gravel 12 inches in center and 8 at edges. The report is subject to correction and will not be executed and filed until reviewed.

The called session of congress will meet next Monday, and it should not adjourn until it has fully met the approval of the Rensselaer Republican and The People's Pilot. It won't do to have those organs dissatisfied and on the war path!

These Are Fine Threads.
If your nerves were steady enough to admit handling the silkworm's threads, and you were to take a carpenter's rule and lay such threads side by side until they covered the space of an inch, you would find, after you had completed the task, that you had handled exactly 1,000 threads.

A Spider's Web Newspaper.
Among recent novelties that of a newspaper printed on the web of a spider is chronicled. It is a sheet about 11 1/4 inches, contains two columns of matter, including an English story, and is excellently printed.

SEND twelve cents in postage stamps to 33 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of KATE FIELD'S WEDDING, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and where you saw this advertisement.

Boarding by the meal, day or week at the World's Fair restaurant, C. H. Vick, proprietor.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

George Black, Charles S. Ferris, Mr. W. L. Jones, Miss Anna Lander, Mr. J. K. Ray, Miss Corn Shrum.

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. ED. KROAKES.

Dr. I. B. Washburn, handles the celebrated Tolley's Kocchino eye glasses, the best made. We invite attention to the "ad" "See Again as in Youth," in another column.

Real Estate Transfers.

Warranty Deeds When Not Otherwise Specified

Henry B. Murray to Joseph F. Huff, June 20, nw nw 38-31-6, 40 acres, Walker 400

Paulina A. Shortridge to Alje Bierna, July 21, nw nw 13-31-7, 40 acres Keener 1370

Alje Bierna, to Elizabeth, G. M. and Harmon Kamminga July 21, nw nw 13-31-7, Keener 1800

U. S. of A. to Jonathan Boys, June 25, 1841 eq sw 34-30-5, 80 acres, patent, Gilliam 40

Christopher Schrader to Nancy J. Goff, Feb. 14, pt sw se 8-31-6, 1 acre, Walker 1200

May Crone to Lavina Robinson June 9, 1/2 ne 28-31-5, Gilliam 500

Mary A. Mitchell to Walter H. Standish, July 5, pt n side nw sw 30-31-5, 30 acres, Walker 100

Robert Parker to George W. Reagle, July 17 eq it 5, and pt w side, it 6, 1/4 8, Hemington 50

Charles Myers to Trustees of Wheatfield M. E. Church, July 14, it 9, bl 5. Wheatfield 50

His Thought.

Talleyrand was 19 when, on his first arrival in Paris, in 1773, he attended a reception of Madame du Barry at Versailles. The young men around him were boasting of the favors they had received from the fair sex, and the devastation they had wrought. Talleyrand said thoughtfully and silently.

"You say nothing, Sir Abbe," said the lady of the house to him at length.

"Ah, no, madame," replied he, "I was thinking in very sad reflections."

"And these were?"

"How much easier it is in a city like Paris to win women than abbacies."

The king, to whom the reply was repeated, said: "I have conferred on him the Legion of St. Denis at Rheims with a yearly pension of twenty thousand francs."

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Shaded advertisements avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburgh.

WM. H. CHURCHILL,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office second door north of the Depot.

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PATENTS

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For information and free Handbooks write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$5.00 a year. Six months, \$2.50. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

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To act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one anywhere can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring you more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

State of Indiana, ss.
County of Jasper, ss.
In Jasper Circuit Court.
To October Term, 1893.

James T. Randle, v. Samuel Gay et al.

NOTICE is hereby given to Samuel Gay, and Mrs. Gay wife or widow of said Samuel Gay; George Haddix, and Mrs. Haddix wife or widow of said George Haddix; Lyman Blair, and Mrs. Blair wife or widow of said Lyman Blair; John H. Shields, and Mrs. Shields wife or widow of said John H. Shields; and the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees, and the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees of the above named parties, that the plaintiff above named filed his complaint in the Clerk's office of the above named Court and an affidavit of a competent person that all the above named persons are non-residents of the State of Indiana, and that this action is brought to quiet title to real estate in said county.

Wherefore the said defendants are notified that the said action will come up for hearing at the October Term, 1893, of the said Court, on the 16th day of October, 1893, being the first judicial day of said Term, which will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Rensselaer, Indiana.

Witness my hand and official seal this 3d day of August, 1893.
WM. H. COOVER, Clerk of the Jasper Circuit Court.
Thompson & Bro. Att'ys for Plt.
August 4, 1893—39.

DR. REA.



SPECIALIST

OF
National Reputation,

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
of his many patients who have usually gone a long distance to see him will visit

RENSSELAER,

—AT THE—

Makeever House,

Saturday, Sept. 2, '93.

Dr. Rea has been connected with the largest hospitals in the country, and has superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. He will give \$50 for any case that he cannot tell the disease and where located in five minutes. He will return every four weeks during the year.

Treats all Curable Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrhs. Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, Chronic, Female and Sexual Diseases.

EPILEPSY OR FITS CURED.

A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES:

Sore throat falling of hair, pain in the bones, eruptions, etc., are perfectly eradicated without using mercury or other injurious drugs. He undertakes no incurable cases, but treats thousands given up to die.

Remember the date and come early, as his rooms are always crowded wherever he stops.

Consultation Free.

Correspondence solicited and confidential. Book on Diseases Free.

DR. D. REA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.



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Located opposite the public square. Every thing fresh and clean. Fresh and salt meat, game, poultry, etc., come on hand. Please give us a call and we will guarantee to give you satisfaction. Remember the place. v1643.