

One of our Republican contemporaries says, "that in 1880 Hancock received in California 80,442 votes giving him a majority of about 100 over Garfield, and that in the recent election General Stoneman received about 79,000 votes and has a majority over Este of about 21,000. Ask stay-at-home Republicans what they know about these figures." Now we would say that if stay-at-home Republicans have to depend upon perverse Republican newspapers in order to know something about "these figures" then indeed will they never know any thing about them.

California Republican newspapers that have given any figures, at all, about the California election, have wilfully and with a perversity of human purpose, known only to Republican editors, misrepresented the actual results of the election in that State simply, we suppose, for the purpose of deceiving their readers and keeping their courage up by saying that while Republicans were beaten in California, it was not because Republicans voted the Democrat ticket, but because enough of them staid at home and did not vote at all to thus give Stoneman a large majority. To show this is true our contemporary above says that Stoneman received but 79,000 votes while Hancock in 1880 received 80,442 thus showing that Stoneman did not receive any Republican votes. Now at last accounts the vote of California had not been canvassed by Secretary of State Burns, but connected returns had been received at the Examiner's office from all the counties in the State except Modoc, and the total vote in those counties for Stoneman is 90,564 and the vote of Modoc will raise this to about 91,354, thus giving Stoneman 12,354 votes more than Hancock received. When Republicans contemplate these figures we suppose they find no comfort in them but they evidently find much food for reflection.

As a rule candidates for State offices do not receive as many votes as their party cast at the last preceding presidential election, but in this case Stoneman received over 12,000 more votes than Hancock thus showing that he must have received at least 10,000 or 12,000 Republican votes. The Oregonian, we believe, immediately after the election said that neither Cleveland nor Stoneman had received as many votes for Governor as Hancock received in 1880 but it now appears that each one received more than Hancock. We hope the Oregonian will have that mainly regard for truth that always urges an honest journalist to retract a misstatement. Fair dealing with its readers requires that it should do so.

LEASING SCHOOL FUNDS.

We publish a communication in another column, calling attention to the ruling which the Board of School Land Commissioners has made with reference to leasing school funds. The facts about the matter seem to be as follows:

For some time past, owing to money being plenty and the rate of interest having gone down, the Board could not keep all the school, university and agricultural lands leased as barrowers could obtain money on easier terms from other money lenders. The last Legislature, in order to make the terms sufficiently easy to keep all the funds leased, passed an act changing the rate of interest from 10 per cent to 8 per cent, and also changing the security to such loans from real estate of not less than three times the value of the amount loaned, to real estate of not less than twice the amount loaned. The Board now rules, as we are informed, that in no case will it make a loan unless the real estate offered as security is of not less than three times the value of the amount loaned. It seems to us that the mere fact that the Legislature changed the law so as to require real estate security of not less than twice the value, instead of three times the value of the amount loaned, is conclusive of the fact that the Legislature intended that under some circumstances the Board might make loans upon security of twice the value of the amount loaned. But as the Board now refuses to make loans unless the security is three times the value of the amount loaned, such refusal amounts to a virtual nullification of the act of the last Legislature.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that when a day or two ago wheat was selling for \$1.00 a bushel in Portland it is only brought 82 cents here, although the freightage is only 9 cents, and at the same time it was selling for 85 cents in Corvallis. An explanation of this will meet the favor of

A GRANGER.

HUMBLED AGAIN.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, tossed me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did. For in less than two months she of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging—H. T. H. Fall—Post.

MORNING.

One of the curiosities of the times in politics about Washington City, is the very sudden change which has come over the spirit of the dream of republicans in regard to revenue reform, tariff adjustment, and legislation for the purification of the civil service. This change is notably conspicuous in and about the White House, and among the friends and advisers of him who accidentally occupies the presidential chair; but the change is not confined to the stalwarts, but such leading lights among the half-breed faction as John Sherman, Ben. Harrison, John A. Kasson etc., are actually talking about cutting off the internal revenue taxes which were imposed upon the people by the republican party as a war measure, and which they have pertinaciously kept upon the statute books, though the necessities which induced the passage of the law have long since passed away. It is amusing to democrats to see such a blunderer as John Sherman now posing before the people as a civil service reformer, when it is a matter of history well known, and understood by all intelligent readers, that Sherman was the very first man to violate Hayes' celebrated Civil Service Order No. 1, by stepping into the counsel chambers of the cabinet of R. B. Hayes, boarding a rail-road train for Cincinnati where he made a violent political speech, during the delivery of which he established a permanent character as a falsifier, by saying that he had never said anything detrimental to the character of Arthur, who was then a candidate for Vice-President, when at that very time the words of his letter upon which Hayes had removed Arthur from the New York Custom House, were fresh in the minds of every reader of current events—we say that it is amusing to see such man posing before the public as a civil service reformer. No man violated the essential principles of reform in the civil service more openly than did John Sherman, while his Lord and Master, R. B. Hayes, who had laid down specific rules for the government of civil service matters, absented himself from Washington City, and buried himself in the wilds of the North-West that he might not be a witness to this open, flagrant violation of the great leading premises of his administration. Such is the class of republican leaders who are now with hypocritical cant attempting to gain a footing before the public as real reformers and friends of good government. But these men are not candid about this matter. They have no actual desire to make the tenure of office of federal appointees secure, except at such time as the appointing power shall pass beyond their control. If the democrats are to succeed to the presidency, then they want Congress to pass a tenure of office act whereby republican appointees to federal offices can not be removed. But if republicans remain in power they do not want a tenure of office law or any regulations of the civil service, as that would destroy the power which they now have of compelling political contributions from federal appointees to carry elections. These truths are well established by the past conduct of the party. In fine, the organization of the republican party is under the absolute control of Hubbellism, and it is impossible for the party to shake off this powerful incubus that now weighs it down. It has outlived its day of usefulness and it will have to go into liquidation and final dissolution. Stalwartism, Hubbellism, Ray Kautism, and factionalism, are all that is left of "the grand old party," and the sooner decent men desert the old rotten hulk and let her sink out of sight the better it will be for the country.

BROWNSVILLE ITEMS.

Brownsville, Or., Dec. 20, 1882.

Eds. Democrat:

The election for city officers in North Brownsville, came off on Monday of this week. There was quite a spirited contest over them. The issue being "Prohibition." The following named parties were elected by majorities ranging from one to five, viz: O. P. Cawshaw, (Pro.) President of the Council; D. H. Putnam, (Pro.) Councilman; W. E. Kirk, (Pro.) Councilman; J. C. Arthur, (Ind.) Councilman; G. C. Blakely, (Ind.) Councilman; H. I. C. Averil, (No opp.) Treasurer; C. E. Stansard, (No opp) Recorder; D. W. Brumbaugh, (Ind.) Marshal.

Thus it will be seen the Prohibitionists have a majority of one in the Council, which dooms the Saloon here for the next year any way. There is considerable talk of it being moved across the Callapooia and located in our sister town South Brownsville where there is now no city government. It would be a great gain on them, if such a thing should be forced on them in their present helpless condition.

The late flood was as high as that of two years ago, and did much more damage around here. It almost ruined the bridge across the Callapooia here. It washed out a channel about forty feet wide and from eight to ten feet around the south end of the bridge; which leaves a chasm that nothing short of another section to the bridge will span, and then owing to the nature of the bank there is no assurance that the next tide will not take out as much more, and it looks new as if the whole break in it as soon as the nature of the case will admit. It is to be hoped that this report is correct.

Joe Crooks and family of Marlon County, are visiting at A. J. Warren's.—Mrs. Crooks father.

John Montgomery has a child, sick with scarlet fever.

Mr. A. W. Stansard is back in Iowa visiting the old folks.

PARENTAL DUTY.

THERE is no obligation resting upon man, which can be evaded or laid aside, that will produce more disastrous results, involving the general well-being of society, than the duty which parents owe to their children. The duty is of a two-fold nature—moral and legal. The former is by far the most important of the two. There is no power by which man can be compelled to perform this moral duty, at least not in this state of being, so that if a father or mother have not parental affection which impels them to the performance of this important duty, then the child of such will grow up in ignorance, and become a violator of law both human and divine, and per consequens the victim of its penalties. Thousands of boys all over the country are in the broad way that leads to the penitentiary or the gallows, simply because their parents have neglected the duties and obligations above spoken of. Oh, how it will make the hearts of that father and mother ache when they learn, for the first time, that their son, their son, is in the clutches of the law, and his liberty, or may be his life, be demanded to atone for his violation; and how that mother will wring her hands in the agony of despair, when she hears the awful sentence of the court incarcerating her beloved boy in the State's prison for life; and how that father's form will bend and totter under the heavy burden of shame and disgrace thus imposed upon him by his own son. The world would call him an ungodly son, and, theoretically it would be calling things by their right names. But if a spirit of inquiry should spring up in our minds by which the question would be asked why a son should thus disgrace his parents, we

might, if we pursued the investigation far enough, find that the real cause of this great load of trouble, shame, and disgrace was the necessary consequence of neglect on the part of that father and mother to train that boy up in the way he should go, for had they done so, we have inspired words upon which to base the belief that in his older days he would not depart from the precepts given him in his youthful days. Thus, it is a matter of supreme importance that parental duties and obligations should be faithfully and religiously performed. Let the little child be taught to be honest because of the innate worth and importance of honesty. Teach him to love the truth and eschew falsehood, and all manner of deception, and deceit. Let him learn the great lesson of obedience. Check the very first appearance of willfulness. See that he shall learn to respect age under all circumstances, and to reverence if worthy of reverence. Continually strive to instill in the minds of the young that gentleness of spirit which so adorns and beautifies the character of children, and which draws out so much admiration from the good and great. Let industrious, frugal habits be a leading lesson taught at all proper times, and under all suitable circumstances. The child should only be taught to shun the very appearance of evil. The moral conduct of the father and mother should unceasingly stand out as a sentinel on the watch tower, continually and emphatically warning the young of approaching danger. Let home be a place where children will love, at all times, to congregate for pleasure and comfort. This will the young grow up to be useful citizens, exemplary husbands, wives, fathers and mothers as well as ornaments of the society in which they move.

FOR IAMS PASTER, Slide or Chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents.

Editor's Democrat:

The Post Office is to be moved into the O. F. Block soon.

Several cases of scarlatina were reported, but none were of a mild nature, except a child of J. F. McCartney, which is improving.

Water came up to within one foot of the high water mark of two years ago. School has closed until after holidays. A large number of our citizens are in Portland as witnesses in the Hayden-Beimer case.

The County Temperance Alliance meets here Jan. 3rd. There will be exercises and a supper in the evening.

There will be no Christmas tree here at all.

R. A. Ramey was detained some time in Portland, on account of high water.

CORRESPONDENCE

VISITING OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Eds. Democrat:

I have been for some time visiting the schools of this county, and in my rounds made some notes in memoranda book taken along for that purpose. Much of what I have heard and seen establishes the fact that our public school system, though not perfect, is wonderfully adapted to its designed end. The greatest evil to be seen is either non-attendance or irregular attendance. Those who will not avail themselves of a three month term, would not let the school continued for nine months. It would be much better if there were money enough for a six month school in each district, and then all were required by law to attend at least a part of the time. I find the most difficult work of teachers is government. Many children seem to think that their teachers have no authority to enforce discipline. This arises from the fact that many of us parents do not exercise that authority in home government, that we should. It is impossible for any teacher to govern successfully without the hearty co-operation of parents and directors. I find but little visiting of schools, by either directors of parents. Many would not be heard, if so commonly were to see for themselves. The teachers as a class are faithful workers and do much more than is done simply with the text book. Let every lover of our liberty, education and morality in Linn County unite their efforts with those of the teachers and give the work a school generation. There are foot hills are making fine progress. For, Homer and Lou have the North Brownsville school in excellent condition. They are certainly masters of the situation, and in government and scholarship, they are adepts. Their untiring labors both in and out of the school room have made that entire people their debtors. Mr. Brock's school in South Brownsville was progressing finely; he will stand high as an educator if he continues in that department. The smaller children are better advanced as a class than the larger. This I suppose arises from the fact that when the children get large enough, they are kept out to help work. I feel that all the people should interest themselves in this great work. More anon.

P. A. Moore,
Supt. Schools Linn Co., Or.

SMALL SCHOOL FUND BE LOANED.

Eds. Democrat:

The School Board of the State consisting of Governor, Secretary, and Treasurer, have concluded that they are wiser than the Legislature, and have ignored the amendment made by the last Legislature to the law governing the loaning of the school funds. The old law required that real property of not less than three times the value of the loan should be given as security for money borrowed from the school fund. This law was amended at the last session of the Legislature, so as to require a security for loans, of real estate of not less than double the value of the loan. There were two objects in making this amendment, one was to keep the money always loaned, so as to secure as large a revenue as possible for the schools; another was to remove an unnecessary burden from owners of moderate property, (who comprise the greater number of our farmers) who desire to borrow money. It was often found very difficult, and sometimes impossible to give as security real estate worth three times the amount that a person might want to borrow, whereas property of twice the value could be given without any trouble, but the School Board in their wisdom have decided that no money shall be loaned from the State treasury, or from the school funds, unless real estate of three times the value of the loan is offered as security. The pretense that this decision is in the interest of the school fund is too thin to deceive anybody. There can be but one object in this evasion of the intention of the amended statute, and that is to prevent this School, University and College funds from being loaned. It was claimed prior to the meeting of the last Legislature, that there was over thirty thousand dollars in those three funds not loaned, and entirely unproductive. If that amount can be kept there, somebody will get the use of it without paying any interest.

LEBANON NOTES.

LEBANON DEC. 20th, 1882.

Editor's Democrat:

The rumor referred to last week in regard to the leasing of the St. Charles Hotel has proved correct. The arrangement was made and Messrs. Nixon and Riley took possession on Monday. No pains will be spared on the part of the new proprietors to make the St. Charles a first-class hotel in every respect.

A rather quiet wedding took place on last Saturday evening. The contracting parties were Dr. Gamberton and Miss Mahala Mossholder. There had been some rumor that such an event was likely to happen, but in this case the report proved true, and the parties we trust were made happy in life by the well chosen and binding words of Rev. H. Hickman, who performed the ceremony.

The festivities for the holidays begin on the evening of the 21st, by a grand entertainment, given by the A. O. U. W., followed on Friday evening at the Academy, by a musical soiree, under the management of Miss Helia Gilbert. On Monday evening following at the Academy, the exercises connected with the Christmas tree will take place, which promise to be a grand treat for all. There are quite a number of grand social gatherings to take place, which will tend to make the holidays enjoyable.

There is a man not far from town who is reported to have a hundred new-in-laws. He figures it thus: one is represented with the figure 1; the other, two others, which combined make a hundred. But as it is owing altogether to the position which they occupy, he may be mistaken after all. For instance if the ciphers are placed to the

left of the one, with proper marks, instead of having a hundred, he may have only one thousandth part of one, and yet figures will not lie.

O. B. F.
Wm. Pfunder's
BLOOD PURIFIER
It is the people's popular remedy. It is warranted to give satisfaction. It is sold by all the leading druggists. It is sold by all the leading druggists. It is sold by all the leading druggists.

XMAS GOODS
AT
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A splendid line of
LADIES AND GENTS' WATCHES, GOLD & SILVER, RINGS, BRACELETS, FRUIT BASKETS, CLOCKS, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, SLEEVE BUTTONS, HANDSOME STUDS, BEAUTIFUL CHARMS, Solid Gold and Plated JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Ware, ETC., ETC.
H. EWERTS, ALBANY, OR.

Harper's Young People.
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES
SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.
Vol. IV. commences November 7, 1882.

Ordinance No. 118.
An Ordinance to amend Sections 2 and 4 of Ordinance No. 40, regulating the Fire Department of the city of Albany, Oregon.
It is ordained by the Common Council of the city of Albany:

Notice to Tax-Payers of Linn Co., Or.

Notice is hereby given that I will meet the tax-payers of Linn Co., Or., at 9 o'clock, a. m., at their respective places of voting, in the several precincts at the following times and places, for the purpose of collecting the taxes for the year 1882:

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO., OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1821.
Capital subscribed, \$10,000,000
Capital paid up, \$5,000,000
Notes.—This company has the largest paid up capital of any company doing business in the United States. Insurance accepted by

KIDNEY WORT
THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM
It is the best medicine for RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.
It is sold by all the leading druggists.

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THE MOST LOVELY, PRETTIEST VASES, AND MIRRORS TO SEE YOUR FACES; BOOKS THE LATEST AND NEWEST, FOR BIGAND LITTLE FOLKS, ALL KINDS OF TOILET SETS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS, ALBUMS WELL ASSORTED AND OF ALL GRADES, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS CARDS, BRUSH BROOMS IN BEAUTIFUL CASES, PICTURES, PERFUMERIES, INKSTANDS, and enough other things to bewilder our, at
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REMOVAL!
PETERS & BLAIN
HAVE MOVED INTO THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ROOMS ON THE
COR OF FIRST AND FERRY STREETS,
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WHERE A SPLENDID STOCK OF
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DRY GOODS, LADIES' FANCY GOODS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, RUBBER COATS AND SANDALS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, CROCKERY, LAMPS AND GLASSWARE,

GOODS SOLD ON THEIR MERIT.
DRY GOODS, LADIES' FANCY GOODS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, RUBBER COATS AND SANDALS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, CROCKERY, LAMPS AND GLASSWARE,

My fall and winter stock is now complete. PRICES WILL TELL COME AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES.
If you wish full value for your money
I WILL SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

H. DONACA.
THE BOYS AND GIRLS
All have their eyes on
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Grand display of Toys, consisting of

Dolls, Trains of Cars, Rubber Toys and Girls, Building Blocks, Express Wagons, Rattles, Story Books, Ingenious Mechanical Contrivances, and Wooden, Rubber, Tin and Paper Toys, Toys of all kinds.

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—AT—
FRED MUELLER'S,
Where you can find the largest assortment of toys ever brought to Albany, direct from New York.
CAST IRON TOYS, WOODEN TOYS, TIN TOYS, RUBBER TOYS, MECHANICAL TOYS, PAINT BOXES, BUILDING BLOCKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, VASES, RUBBER DOLLS, DRESSED DOLLS, WAX DOLLS, TEA SETS, BABY CARRIAGES EXPRESS WAGONS, CHILDREN'S MUGS, AUTOCRAPH ALBUMS, STO Y BOOKS, PIANOS, WORK BOXES, RATTLES, DOMINOS, SURPRISE BOXES, & C. & C.

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A valuable stock farm of 625 acres situated in Hillers p. 7 miles east of Lebanon with plenty of good hay and grain land in cultivation, to other with fine pastures and springs to make it one of the best stock farms in Linn Co. Also 8 head of good young cattle and about 40 head of hogs to sell with the farm. My price and terms can not be beat, or I will exchange for a smaller amount of good farming land. For particulars call on C. C. Jackson on the above named premises. Parties wishing to see the land can be met at my residence.
HOGS! HOGS!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE Paid for Hogs by Fred Mueller, the Grocer Opposite Reynolds House.

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