

The battle for the Republican nomination for the presidency ended, says the Philadelphia Times, when Senator Quay's visit to McKinley at Canton, Ohio, was announced. He could have gone there only by special invitation from McKinley, and such an invitation could have but one purpose—to bring into harmony the leading elements of the opposition to McKinley's nomination.

McKinley will be nominated for president on the first ballot, and while the vote of Pennsylvania, with four exceptions, may be formally cast for Quay when the roll is called, every thing now points to the transfer of the unanimous vote of the state to McKinley before the ballot closes. As there will be no element in the convention so hostile to McKinley as to oppose him after a majority shall have declared for him, it is more than likely that his nomination will be made unanimous before there shall be any computation of the votes cast for the different candidates.

This condition obviates what at one time threatened to be a serious source of discord in the organization of the St. Louis convention. There are more contested seats than were ever before known in any national convention, and the lines were drawn as a rule for and against McKinley's nomination. Especially in the Southern states are there many contested delegations, with both sides of the contest chiefly commercial. The money value of Southern delegates was ended by the Canton conference between McKinley and Quay, and no interest will now assume the responsibility of contributing the money necessary to bring contested delegations to St. Louis.

The only question of interest relating to contested seats will be as to the attitude they assume on the money question, but that is not a vital issue, as a rule, between the disputants in the Southern states. They care little for the tariff, for sound money, or for cheap money. Most of them want to go to the convention simply for what is in it in the sale of their votes, and as there will be no contest for the presidency, the bottom is entirely out of the speculative contests in the Southern states.

That McKinley and Quay are in entire accord is no longer a question of doubt. While McKinley's nomination was reasonably certain with or without the support of Quay, McKinley and his friends have escaped very many grave complications at St. Louis, and some grave complications which might arise in the contest, by the Canton harmony, and it is understood that Quay will not accept the position of chairman of the national committee although he could have commanded it had he so desired, but he will probably be the national committee man from the state and give to the campaign whatever attention may be necessary.

In point of fact the St. Louis convention will be a mere ratification of McKinley's nomination, and McKinley and his friends exhibit wisdom in seeking to place Reed second on the ticket even though he still declines, and in harmonizing all the interests of the party in support of McKinley and his administration.

A WASHINGTON dispatch on Wednesday says: The free silver people are claiming that they will have a majority of not less than 100 in the Chicago convention. A prominent leader said: "The platform will be for free coinage sixteen to one. The next step will be to place our candidate for president before the people. It will be necessary, perhaps, to repeat the two-thirds rule. If there are not two-thirds in the convention ready to go as far as we wish to, we will have a bare majority can repeal the rule, and this will be done as surely as there is a heaven above us. The silver men will form the plank and name the candidate."

The names most prominently mentioned for the presidency are Vice President Stevenson and ex-Governor Boies of Iowa. Mr. Stevenson is a silver man who has the antipathy of President Cleveland and these two considerations make him popular among the free coinage people. Any man who doesn't like Cleveland becomes a favorite of the free silver men. Boies has great strength. It is generally believed that unless conditions change he will be the nominee.

Washington, May 22th, 1896.—Just as the McKinleyites were beginning to congratulate themselves on the triumph of their candidate, the fat-lying candidate had been whipped into silence they made a discovery which has frightened them. This discovery is a confidential circular sent out by J. S. Clarkson, backing the personal history of every delegate selected to the St. Louis convention, for the name of the person who has the most influence over him. This McKinleyites don't know what Clarkson is driving at, but they know that it is likely to be something to hurt him. Hence this discovery, made through Clarkson sending one of his circulars to a McKinleyite, has greatly alarmed them. Clarkson isn't the only big Republican who is secretly working against McKinley. They may not be able to keep him out of the nomination, but they will make him spend some anxious hours before he gets to St. Louis. It has leaked out that President Cleveland is gathering data upon which to base his veto of the \$75,000,000 River and Harbor bill, which may go in any day before next Wednesday. That is the nature of the progress that the bill will be passed over the veto.

The senate voted upon the proposition to add 75 cents a barrel to the internal revenue tax on beer, which was offered as an amendment to the filled cheese bill. Democrats were disappointed because the supreme court decision, that the money appropriated by the last congress for sugar bounties should be paid, did touch the question of the constitutionality of the sugar bounty. Some of the ablest Democrats have from the birth of the party claimed that the whole system of government bounties was unconstitutional, and it was hoped that a decision would have been made of that question in this case.

There is every reason to believe that the house committee on invalid pensions was merely indulging in a little campaign buncombe when a favorable report was ordered to be made to the house on the service pension bill, and that few members of congress seriously wish this bill to ever become a law. The bill provides that every man who served ninety days or longer in the U. S. army or navy between 1861 and 1865 shall receive \$3 a month and one cent additional for each day over ninety that he served in either branch of the service, and this money is to be paid to the million or thereabouts who are already drawing pensions for disability as well as to those who are not on the pension roll. The bill, if it became a law, would add annually \$30,000,000 or more to the already enormous expenditures for pensions.

Ex-Congressman Eskew, of Tenn., who is visiting Washington and who is day after day in the Democracy of his state, said of the outlook: "Tennessee is in good shape. We will elect our Democratic state ticket by an old-time majority. The people are mad as hornets over the '94 stump, and are going to expiate that slip by eating up the Republicans in November."

It hardly needed a denial from Chairman Harrity of the National Democratic Committee, to convince anybody who knows him that he would not say that the national committee would attempt to keep anybody out of the Chicago convention. Mr. Harrity is in Washington, and this explicitly defines his position: "Speaking for myself as a delegate to the national Democratic convention, I expect to enter it with a view of abiding by the will of the majority. Whoever is nominated will receive my support, and I am certain that will be the sentiment of the great bulk of the delegates."

They are greatly succeeded, however, in the caucus or convention with the idea of submission to the voice of the majority. That is a cardinal principle and there is no reason to think it will be violated at Chicago by either the advocates of sound money or of free silver. Section 61 of the Wilson tariff law, admitting free foreign alcohol to be used in the arts and manufactures, was this week repealed by the house, the vote being 165 to 69. Secretary Carlisle, because it had been so clumsily drawn that it was practically impossible to make regulations to enforce it. This section was one of the amendments added to the Wilson bill in the senate. It was known at the time that it would be badly drawn, and expected that it would be put into proper shape in conference. Everybody remembers how the house was compelled to accept all the senate amendments in a lump to save the entire bill from being rejected.

The discussion of the bill prohibiting further issue of bonds would have been made much spirited in the senate if there was any probability of action by the house on the bill.

Made Crazy by Lightning. Lancaster, Pa., June 1.—The body of a child 7 years old, chopped and mutilated in a most horrible manner, was discovered at Colebrook. There is no doubt that the child was murdered and then flendishly dismembered in order to prevent identification. Colebrook is very near the boundary between Lancaster and Lebanon counties. Sunday school children yesterday afternoon were playing on the road and taking a path in the mountains, made the shocking discovery. They summoned the nearest neighbors, who, after removing the body to a safe place, notified the Lebanon county sheriff and gave for the identification of the dead, but in most cases it was impossible to recognize them, so badly were they crushed and disfigured.

Awful Discovery. Lancaster, Pa., June 1.—The body of a child 7 years old, chopped and mutilated in a most horrible manner, was discovered at Colebrook. There is no doubt that the child was murdered and then flendishly dismembered in order to prevent identification. Colebrook is very near the boundary between Lancaster and Lebanon counties. Sunday school children yesterday afternoon were playing on the road and taking a path in the mountains, made the shocking discovery. They summoned the nearest neighbors, who, after removing the body to a safe place, notified the Lebanon county sheriff and gave for the identification of the dead, but in most cases it was impossible to recognize them, so badly were they crushed and disfigured.

Pension Bills Vetoed. Washington, June 1.—The President returned to congress two-day pension bills with his veto in each case. In the case of two of the bills, granting pensions to Mrs. Amanda Woodcock and Jonathan Scott, both originating in the house, he points out that, owing to carelessness in the bills, the pensions could not be paid under their terms. In the other, a senate bill, granting a pension to Helen N. Jacob, the president forcibly sets out his objections to allowing pensions to widows of soldiers who remain.

A Family Blown Up. Bangor, Me., May 30.—In Vesic on Friday night a house owned by Calvin Johnson and occupied by Mrs. Nellie Donahue and her two sons was blown up by dynamite by some murderous person unknown. The woman was severely injured and will die. One of the boys was hurled through a second-story window to the ground below, but is expected to live. No motive is known for the deed.

Five Bitten by a Mad Dog. Williamsport, Pa., June 1.—A rabid dog bit five persons in a day, and terrorized the western portion of the city before it was shot. Little Michael Caster was terribly bitten by the mad canine while on his way to school. The dog rushed into the yard of Mrs. Catharine Katz and bit her on the leg. Alexander Bishley's hand was lacerated by the animal, and little Rebecca Caster, who was playing in the street, was so badly bitten that she was removed to the hospital for treatment.

Washington Letter. Washington, May 22th, 1896.—Just as the McKinleyites were beginning to congratulate themselves on the triumph of their candidate, the fat-lying candidate had been whipped into silence they made a discovery which has frightened them. This discovery is a confidential circular sent out by J. S. Clarkson, backing the personal history of every delegate selected to the St. Louis convention, for the name of the person who has the most influence over him. This McKinleyites don't know what Clarkson is driving at, but they know that it is likely to be something to hurt him. Hence this discovery, made through Clarkson sending one of his circulars to a McKinleyite, has greatly alarmed them. Clarkson isn't the only big Republican who is secretly working against McKinley. They may not be able to keep him out of the nomination, but they will make him spend some anxious hours before he gets to St. Louis. It has leaked out that President Cleveland is gathering data upon which to base his veto of the \$75,000,000 River and Harbor bill, which may go in any day before next Wednesday. That is the nature of the progress that the bill will be passed over the veto.

The senate voted upon the proposition to add 75 cents a barrel to the internal revenue tax on beer, which was offered as an amendment to the filled cheese bill. Democrats were disappointed because the supreme court decision, that the money appropriated by the last congress for sugar bounties should be paid, did touch the question of the constitutionality of the sugar bounty. Some of the ablest Democrats have from the birth of the party claimed that the whole system of government bounties was unconstitutional, and it was hoped that a decision would have been made of that question in this case.

There is every reason to believe that the house committee on invalid pensions was merely indulging in a little campaign buncombe when a favorable report was ordered to be made to the house on the service pension bill, and that few members of congress seriously wish this bill to ever become a law. The bill provides that every man who served ninety days or longer in the U. S. army or navy between 1861 and 1865 shall receive \$3 a month and one cent additional for each day over ninety that he served in either branch of the service, and this money is to be paid to the million or thereabouts who are already drawing pensions for disability as well as to those who are not on the pension roll. The bill, if it became a law, would add annually \$30,000,000 or more to the already enormous expenditures for pensions.

Ex-Congressman Eskew, of Tenn., who is visiting Washington and who is day after day in the Democracy of his state, said of the outlook: "Tennessee is in good shape. We will elect our Democratic state ticket by an old-time majority. The people are mad as hornets over the '94 stump, and are going to expiate that slip by eating up the Republicans in November."

It hardly needed a denial from Chairman Harrity of the National Democratic Committee, to convince anybody who knows him that he would not say that the national committee would attempt to keep anybody out of the Chicago convention. Mr. Harrity is in Washington, and this explicitly defines his position: "Speaking for myself as a delegate to the national Democratic convention, I expect to enter it with a view of abiding by the will of the majority. Whoever is nominated will receive my support, and I am certain that will be the sentiment of the great bulk of the delegates."

They are greatly succeeded, however, in the caucus or convention with the idea of submission to the voice of the majority. That is a cardinal principle and there is no reason to think it will be violated at Chicago by either the advocates of sound money or of free silver. Section 61 of the Wilson tariff law, admitting free foreign alcohol to be used in the arts and manufactures, was this week repealed by the house, the vote being 165 to 69. Secretary Carlisle, because it had been so clumsily drawn that it was practically impossible to make regulations to enforce it. This section was one of the amendments added to the Wilson bill in the senate. It was known at the time that it would be badly drawn, and expected that it would be put into proper shape in conference. Everybody remembers how the house was compelled to accept all the senate amendments in a lump to save the entire bill from being rejected.

The discussion of the bill prohibiting further issue of bonds would have been made much spirited in the senate if there was any probability of action by the house on the bill.

Made Crazy by Lightning. Lancaster, Pa., June 1.—The body of a child 7 years old, chopped and mutilated in a most horrible manner, was discovered at Colebrook. There is no doubt that the child was murdered and then flendishly dismembered in order to prevent identification. Colebrook is very near the boundary between Lancaster and Lebanon counties. Sunday school children yesterday afternoon were playing on the road and taking a path in the mountains, made the shocking discovery. They summoned the nearest neighbors, who, after removing the body to a safe place, notified the Lebanon county sheriff and gave for the identification of the dead, but in most cases it was impossible to recognize them, so badly were they crushed and disfigured.

Awful Discovery. Lancaster, Pa., June 1.—The body of a child 7 years old, chopped and mutilated in a most horrible manner, was discovered at Colebrook. There is no doubt that the child was murdered and then flendishly dismembered in order to prevent identification. Colebrook is very near the boundary between Lancaster and Lebanon counties. Sunday school children yesterday afternoon were playing on the road and taking a path in the mountains, made the shocking discovery. They summoned the nearest neighbors, who, after removing the body to a safe place, notified the Lebanon county sheriff and gave for the identification of the dead, but in most cases it was impossible to recognize them, so badly were they crushed and disfigured.

Pension Bills Vetoed. Washington, June 1.—The President returned to congress two-day pension bills with his veto in each case. In the case of two of the bills, granting pensions to Mrs. Amanda Woodcock and Jonathan Scott, both originating in the house, he points out that, owing to carelessness in the bills, the pensions could not be paid under their terms. In the other, a senate bill, granting a pension to Helen N. Jacob, the president forcibly sets out his objections to allowing pensions to widows of soldiers who remain.

A Family Blown Up. Bangor, Me., May 30.—In Vesic on Friday night a house owned by Calvin Johnson and occupied by Mrs. Nellie Donahue and her two sons was blown up by dynamite by some murderous person unknown. The woman was severely injured and will die. One of the boys was hurled through a second-story window to the ground below, but is expected to live. No motive is known for the deed.

Five Bitten by a Mad Dog. Williamsport, Pa., June 1.—A rabid dog bit five persons in a day, and terrorized the western portion of the city before it was shot. Little Michael Caster was terribly bitten by the mad canine while on his way to school. The dog rushed into the yard of Mrs. Catharine Katz and bit her on the leg. Alexander Bishley's hand was lacerated by the animal, and little Rebecca Caster, who was playing in the street, was so badly bitten that she was removed to the hospital for treatment.

Real Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SUN HELPS CUBA.

Gomez Says the Heat Is Death to the Spanish.

EACH DAY BRINGS LIBERTY NEARER

Weyler's Work Has Only Done Harm.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The following letter from General Maximo Gomez to Senor Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate in this city, has been given out at the headquarters of the Cuban delegation.

"There is no doubt that the revolution has successfully gone through its third period, and is now powerful all over the island.

"The first period was the outbreak. In the second was our organization. Finally the third period is marked by the invasion to the west provinces of the winter campaign, which has just closed, with no result favorable to the cause of the monarchists in spite of their famous army of 150,000 men and their powerful implements of war throughout the country. The torch was stopped as soon as the planters were diverted from grinding. Peasants proprietors were carefully respected and their crops were not destroyed by the hoofs of our horses.

"At first the Cuban family had no fear of the Spanish soldier, and our wounded were safe. But all this has changed as we have seen. Spain's arrogant Weyler by the peace-making of the revolution has just closed, with no result favorable to the cause of the monarchists in spite of their famous army of 150,000 men and their powerful implements of war throughout the country. The torch was stopped as soon as the planters were diverted from grinding. Peasants proprietors were carefully respected and their crops were not destroyed by the hoofs of our horses.

"Weyler's work has done the country great harm, and this is all that has done, for the liberating army is as mighty as ever.

"The revolution proceeds on its triumphal course, and every day that passes makes us consider a victory near for our cause, and any petty loss that we may occasionally have is of no consequence when on the whole we triumph.

"The revolution has entered now on its fourth period, in which the conflict will assume a severe character for Spain. Summer is death to them; our soldiers on the contrary made of steel, and the sun that kills the Spaniard is a friend to the Cuban.

"Gomez, however, is not satisfied, and it is now said that Polavieja will replace him. All to no purpose. What General Martinez Campos was not able to do at the beginning of this century, will he do now? The Spanish soldier has no enthusiasm to keep his courage up. There is no spirited soldier when his stomach is empty and his pockets are empty. He will not fight for his vices, if he is to be of any good, and Spain has no longer the money for it.

"I saw yesterday two prisoners, whom I could hardly decide to send back to the crown. They seemed so willing to remain with us and share our abundant food.

St. Louis, Tenn., June 3.—A heavy storm over Eastern Tennessee, damaged crops to the amount of \$15,000. The depot at Luttrell and many barns were burned by lightning.

Colored Women to Meet. BOSTON, June 3.—The National Federation of Afro-American Women, organized last year in this city, will hold a national convention in Washington July 20, 21 and 22.

Turks Warned to Preserve Order. ATHENS, June 3.—The commanders of the several warships anchored in the harbor of Athens, Greece, have warned the Turkish authorities in Crete that unless they maintain order in the island they must expect energetic measures to be taken.

Marriage Licenses. The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, June 4th, 1896: John L. Pittman, Morrellville, and Florence Truby, Brush Valley, Indiana county.

John Frank and Martha Jane McDonald, Green township, Indiana county. Bernard Plahs and Carrie B. Rutling, Portage township. Robert Inman, Cassandra, and Ida James, Jamestown.

J. Freeman Bowser, Benscreek, and Nora James, Jamestown. Andrew L. Eudick, Fayette county, Pa., and Bertha A. Kelly, Lloydsville. Leonard F. Zinger, El Paso, Ill., and Barbara E. Paul, Johnstown. Herbert S. Rhoads and Annie Ball, Patton.

O. J. Mills, Duolo, and Sue Stutzman, Salts. James Nagle and Catharine Shields, Johnstown. Eugene Roesch and Elizabeth Ruhl, Johnstown. John W. Clinger and Carrie Grady, Johnstown. Irvin S. Hearn and Lillie M. Penrod, Morrellville. James M. Burns and Mary Connelly, Johnstown. William Burns and Sarah Boyle, Vintondale.

Andrew E. Speicher and Emma Shaffer, Richmond township. Martin M. Dunn and Mary Grady, Johnstown. Samuel J. Snyder and Mary J. Skutchall, Johnstown. Henry O. Stiff and Lydia Keller, Johnstown. Dennis Marshall and Margaret J. Grogan, Johnstown. John M. Miller and Barbara Swatman, Conemaugh township. Andrew Broncato and Minnie Dryados, Washington township. Thomas Brown, Barnesboro, and Margaret E. Taylor, Fayette county, Pa. Sannet Tapp, Philipsburg, Pa., and Mary A. Murphy, Spangler, Pa. John Collier and Stella M. Snowden, Conemaugh. Peter Shank and Emma L. Stull, Salts. James S. Kane and Catharine McPeak, Johnstown. Harry Baker, Susquehanna township, and Ella Ricker, Barr township.

B. & B.

Now's the buying time—and if you carefully consider your own self-interest, this store's going to sell you your new dress materials—first, because of choice new styles to pick from—and then because the prices are enough less than you're usually asked for such goods, to make that part especially interesting to your pocketbook—and we'll gladly submit you samples, with prices, as evidence.

FINE COLORED NOVELTY STRIPED GINGHAMS 30c. ones—28 inches wide, 10c. Special values in choice New Wash Goods at 2c., 10c., 12 1/2c. to 25c.

FRENCH ORGANDIES. 30c., 25c., 30c. and 35c.—the most exquisite styles and colorings ever produced in these elegant summer fabrics.

STRIPED GRASS LINENS. 15c. to 40c. Striped and figured. 25c. to \$1.25.

NEW IMPORTED DIMITIES. 20c. and 25c.

FINE PLAIN LINENS. In the Natural color—20c. and 25c.—steamed and thoroughly shrunk.

IMPORTED WHITE CORDED MADRAS GINGHAMS. 25c. and 30c.

SILK GINGHAMS. 100 styles at 25c.—others at 18c. and 25c., and hosts of other equally important values in Novelty Dress Goods and Silks that it will be to your advantage to find out about.

New things in Dress Goods, Fancy and Plain, New Styles Wrapper Goods, Mosburg Silk Finish Henrietta from 13c. to 75c. per yard, entirely new. New Lining of all the latest kinds on the market.

New Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings.

Full assortment of Prints, Gingham and Muslins. Full line of all the latest styles in Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

W. MEN'S WEAR

we carry all the latest styles in Shoes, Shirts, Hats, &c., at low prices. Come and see us when in town.

THOS. BRADLEY, GALLITZIN.

FARMERS! TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The FULL ROLLER PROCESS for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG, PROPRIETOR.

Don't Think of wasting time over problems that others have thought out for you. GOOD RESULTS Come from long experience. The Cinderella Stoves and Ranges Are the result of over thirty-five years experience. They are noted for their durability, cleanliness and economy. Special attention has been paid in making Stoves the way the people want them. In a word, a beautiful, every requirement at a moderate cost. Their cleanliness, lessens labor. Their economy saves money.

Sold by the following dealers: EBENSBURG—H. A. Shoemaker, CARROLLTOWN—P. J. Dietrich, HASTINGS—L. E. Bender, SPANGLER—E. M. Hinder, PATTON—A. M. Thomas, LUTTRELL—F. C. George, SOUTH POINT—N. S. George & Son.

Their cleanliness, lessens labor. Their economy saves money.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

of Furs, Capes and Jackets, Winter Dress Goods and Woolen Underwear at QUINN'S, 134 and 136 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa. Fur Capes sold at half cost. New Spring Dress Goods arriving every day.

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Roney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains, Harness Express, daily. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies. Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER. Formerly of Carrolltown. 5.9531.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. JOHN PFISTER, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Schedule in effect November 17, 1895.

Connections at Cresson.	Rate.
Shenango Express, week days.....	6.30 a.m.
Allegheny Accommodation, week days.....	9.25 a.m.
Main Line Express, daily.....	10.50 a.m.
Allegheny Express, daily.....	1.00 p.m.
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sunday.....	1.00 p.m.
Mail Express, daily.....	5.17 p.m.
Philadelphia Express, daily.....	8.12 p.m.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days..... 8.14 a.m.
Pacific Express, daily..... 8.27 a.m.
Way Passenger, daily..... 9.25 a.m.
Mail Train, daily..... 2.20 p.m.
Fast Line, daily..... 4.20 p.m.
Johnstown Accommodation, week days..... 8.28 p.m.

Ebensburg Branch. Trains leave Ebensburg as follows: 7.20 and 8.20 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57 a. m. and 4.00 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30 a. m. and 3.35 p. m. and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.00 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield. Leave Irons at 8.45 a. m. and 3.10 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 9.00 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.25 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. arriving at Irons at 10.50 a. m. and 6.50 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. O. W. D., 200 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. M. PRIVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

BONANZA AGENTS SAMPLES FREE

BUGGIES at 1/2 Price. CIGETS & HANNIS. LITTLE'S PATENT. CIGETS & HANNIS. LITTLE'S PATENT. CIGETS & HANNIS. LITTLE'S PATENT.